

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR
OF
ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c.,
FOR THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
1871-72.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



Toronto :
PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., 86 & 88 KING ST. WEST.
1873.

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TORONTO, CANADA.

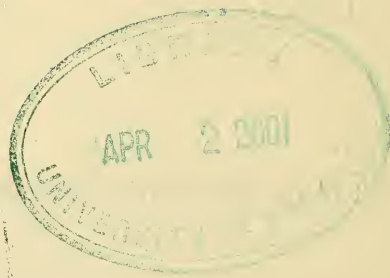
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OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &C., ONTARIO.

TORONTO, December 24th, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, my Fifth Annual Report of the Prisons, Asylums, Hospitals, and other Charitable and Penal Institutions, placed by law under my supervision and inspection, being for the year ending 30th September, 1872.

I have the honour, to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. W. LANGMUIR,

Inspector.

The Honourable,

T. B. PARDEE, M.P.P.,

Secretary for the Province of Ontario.

&c. &c.



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FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c. FOR ONTARIO.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c., ONTARIO,
Toronto, November, 1872.

*To His Excellency the Honourable WILLIAM PEARCE HOWLAND, C.B.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour herewith to present to your Excellency my Fifth Annual Report the operations of the several Prisons, Asylums, Hospitals, the Institutions for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, and the other Charitable and Penal Establishments of the Province, placed by Statute under my supervision and inspection, embodying a statement of their respective proceedings for the official year ending 30th September, 1872.

The very crude and ill-defined method of granting Government aid to Hospitals and Charitable Institutions that existed in the past in Canada, and now obtains in this Province, has provoked, both in the country and the Legislature, many expressions of dissatisfaction. With a view to remedying the defects of the system—or rather want of system—and placing the Public Institutions interested in the Legislative Grant upon a better and surer footing, both with the public and the Legislature, I was instructed by your Excellency's Government to make full inquiry into the subject, in all its bearings. The result of that inquiry is incorporated in this report, under the heading of "Hospitals and Charities," and contains certain recommendations and suggestions, which, if adopted, I am of opinion will overcome many of the existing defects and anomalies.

In conformity with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the establishment and government of a Central Prison for the Province of Ontario," I submit a report of the proceedings of the past year in connection with the establishment and organization of that important Public Institution, now being erected in Toronto. That portion of the

report relating to the industrial employment of the prisoners, and the various recommendations therewith connected, have already received the approval of your Excellency, and a contract has been entered into for a lease of the prisoners' labour for a period of seven and a-half years. A full history of the negotiations which led to this step, and rendered its consummation desirable at so early a day, is given, and I believe that both in respect of the character of the industrial pursuits proposed to be carried on, and of the remuneration to be received for the labour of the prisoners, the scheme will prove eminently successful in furthering the objects and producing the results aimed at in the establishment of the Prison.

Inspired by the laudable, and in many respects successful, efforts of Governments and philanthropists in the United States and Great Britain to reclaim inebriates, public opinion in this Province, expressed through petitions of municipal authorities, and through the public press, within the past few years, has clearly indicated the necessity of similar action amongst ourselves. Doubtless in compliance with these unmistakable evidences of public opinion in regard to the matter, verified in the strongest manner by the observations and experience of all public men, the Government directed me to visit a few of the Institutions in the United States, known as Inebriate Asylums. I was also directed to examine into the organization of these establishments and the method of treatment pursued, and to obtain general information upon the subject in all its bearings, both in relation to the patients treated and to society at large. The results of my observation and inquiry in relation to this important subject are herewith transmitted for your Excellency's information; and it is most sincerely to be hoped that the efforts of the Government in this direction will be crowned with success.

Although so much has already been done in this Province, since Confederation, to provide adequate accommodation for our insane, still the number of patients now under treatment in the various Institutions, and the constant additions being made to the application lists, warn us that we cannot stand still in this humane work. Already, nearly every bed in the female wards of our Asylums is filled: with many urgent cases seeking admission in vain.

I have no desire to advocate an increase in the *number* of Asylums for the Insane, or the creation of new and independent organizations for their care. I do not think that they are required at present. But it is very clear that the people of this Province will not suffer her insane to be neglected, so long as they are blessed with their present prosperity and abundance, through which they are so well enabled to provide adequate accommodation for this unfortunate class. While fully believing this, I am well aware that the large and increasing annual expenditure for the maintenance of Asylums, now amounting to nearly \$200,000 per annum, demands that the greatest caution and prudence should be exercised in creating new sources of expenditure, either in the erection of new buildings or in daily maintenance. Keeping this steadily in view, I submit, in my report upon Asylums, a scheme to provide increased accommodation, which, while much less costly than the erection of a new and independent establishment, will, in my opinion, satisfy our present requirements in an equally, if not more satisfactory manner.

I now submit my first report of the operations of the Ontario Institution for the Blind at Brantford, which was opened for the reception of pupils on the 1st of May last.

In connection with my remarks upon the Idiot Asylum, which forms a branch of the

London Asylum for the Insane, I have again brought to your Excellency's notice the great and increasing necessity that exists for the establishment of a training School for idiots and imbecile children.

The cost to the Province, for the official year ending 30th September, of maintaining the various Institutions now reported upon, was as follows:—

Asylums for the Insane	\$187,719 42
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	24,895 55
* Institution for the Blind.....	7,522 52
Provincial Reformatory	22,494 14
Aid to eight General Hospitals.....	27,400 00
Aid to 19 Benevolent Institutions.....	14,700 00
*Common Gaols.....	107,231 79
	<hr/>
	\$391,963 42

The reports of Medical Superintendents of Asylums for the Insane, of Principals and Physicians of the Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, and of the Warden, Chaplains, and Surgeon of the Provincial Reformatory, Penetanguishene, form the appendix to this report, each giving an account of the operations of their respective establishments.

* About half this amount is paid by Counties.

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

The operations of the several Asylums for the Insane for the year are exhibited in the three annexed tables, which respectively furnish the following information :—

1st. The number of insane persons remaining under treatment, and their respective Asylum residence at the end of the last official year (30th September, 1871.)

2nd. The admissions, and the total number under treatment during the present official year ending 30th September, 1872.

3rd. The deaths, discharges and elopements during the same period.

4th. The number remaining under treatment, and their respective Asylum distribution on the 30th September, 1872.

Name of Asylum.	Number of Patients remaining in Asylums on the 30th Sept., 1871.			Number of Patients admitted during the present Year.			Total number of Patients under Treatment during the present year.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.....	288	309	597	98	50	148	386	359	745
Asylum for the Insane, London.....	207	250	457	62	53	115	269	303	572
Idiot Asylum, Branch of do	17	11	28	17	11	28	17	11	28
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston	161	151	312	9	51	60	188	184	372
	656	710	1366	186	165	351	860	857	1717

Name of Asylum.	Deaths.			Discharges.			Elopements.			Total Number of Deaths, Discharges, and Elopements for the Year.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	27	11	38	44	34	78	2	.....	2	118
Asylum for the Insane, London	11	16	27	23	22	45	3	1	4	76
Idiot Asylum, Branch of do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston	10	11	21	6	7	13	.....	.....	.....	34
	48	38	86	73	63	136	5	1	6	228

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Name of Asylum.	Total Number of Patients in Asylums on the 30th September, 1871.	Total Number admitted during the present year.	Total Number of Patients who died, were Discharged and Elopéd during the present year.	Number of Patients remaining in the several Asylums on the 30th September, 1872.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	597	148	118	627
Asylum for the Insane, London.....	457	115	76	496
Idiot Asylum, Branch of do .....	.....	28	.....	28
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston.....	312	60	34	338
	1366	351	228	1489

The foregoing tables show that the number of insane confined in the various Asylums of the Province had increased, since the 30th September 1871 from 1366 to 1489 ; being an increase of 123 or a little over 9 per cent. during the year.

Twenty-eight of this number, it should however be observed, were transfers from the Common Gaols to the Idiot Asylum, which was opened on the 1st September last.

The prison returns for the year show that, in addition to the 1489 insane persons under treatment in the Asylums at Toronto, London and Kingston, there were also 46 confined in the gaols of the Province. And to this number should be added 17 insane convicts supported by the Dominion Government in Rockwood Asylum, who were sentenced to the Kingston Penitentiary from the Courts of Ontario, and while undergoing sentence there became insane.

This would make a total of 1552 insane persons under public accommodation in the Province of Ontario on the 30th September 1872, of whom I have official knowledge ; distributed as follows :—

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.....	627
Asylum for the Insane, London.....	524
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston.....	338
Confined in Common Gaols	46
Convict Lunatics in Rockwood Asylum.....	17
Total.....	1552

These figures show that there is one Insane person *under asylum treatment* for every 1044 of the population, taking the census returns of 1871 as a basis. It would seem to be almost impossible to obtain a correct census of the Insane and Idiots living in private houses and it is perhaps illusory to expect any improvement in this respect in the Census Enumeration of 1871—the details of which have not yet come to hand. Nor is this confined to Ontario ; for, with a few exceptions, the statements of the *entire* number of Insane in other countries are very imperfect, and in many instances are only unreliable estimates. Comparisons of the actual number of Insane in various countries are in consequence comparatively valueless.

But as an indication of the degree of *humanity* existing in various civilized countries in taking care of their Insane, the following statements will prove both interesting and instructive. It has already been shown, that in this Province there is one Insane person *under treatment* or in possession of Asylum accommodation to every 1044 of the population.

According to the latest returns England has one under treatment to every 615 of her population ; Scotland, one to every 606 ; Ireland, one to every 729 ; Belgium, one to every 917 ; Holland, one in every 1130 ; Denmark, one in every 1613 ; United States, one in every 2173 ; Italy, one in every 2962 ; Sweden, one in every 3219 ; and Prussia, one in every

3354. If the various and complicated causes which produce insanity were in all respects the same in the countries named, these figures would have a peculiar significance. It is in the highest degree creditable to this Province, that, in this most humane work, it stands fourth on the list. Indeed, it may safely be said that in no country in the world is there more adequate or better provision for the Insane than in the Province of Ontario.

The following figures exhibit the Nationalities, Religious distinctions and Civil state of the 1489 patients remaining in the various Asylums, on the 30th September :

Nationalities.

Born in England	188
“ “ Ireland	525
“ “ Scotland	165
“ “ Canada	494
“ “ United States.....	26
Other countries and unknown	91
Total	1489

Religious distinctions.

Church of England	377
Roman Catholic.....	421
Presbyterians.....	284
Methodists.....	222
Others and unknown.....	185
Total	1489

Civil state.

Married and widowed	682
Single	807
Total.....	1489

While these figures may prove interesting and perhaps instructive, they are yet capable of being grossly misapplied unless they are searchingly analysed. The causes of insanity are confined to no particular nation or creed. Poverty, intemperance, physical diseases, losses, and hereditary taint, wherever found, rather than the accidents of nationality and religion, have chiefly to do with its production.

Asylum statistics, however, both in this and other countries, in relation to the Civil state, appear to prove conclusively that a greater number of single than married persons become insane.

The following summary exhibits the entire operations of all the Asylums in the Province, since the opening of the Provincial Asylum at Toronto, in the year 1841—a period of thirty one years.

Admitted at Toronto Asylum (including University Branch, now abandoned.)	3978
Malden Asylum, (now closed) not including transfers from Toronto Asylum ..	285
Orillia Asylum, (now closed) not including transfers from Toronto Asylum	44
London Asylum, not including transfers from Malden and Orillia.....	278
Rockwood Asylum, (Ontario Patients)	534

Total number of patients admitted to the Asylums of the Province since 1841 ... 5119

These 5119 admissions to Asylum residence were disposed of as follows ;

Died	1154
Discharged	2411

Eloped	65
Remaining in Asylums on the 30th September, 1872	1489
	<hr/> 5119

The counties in the Province, from which these 5119 insane persons were received, are shewn in the following list:—

Algoma.....	5	Ontario.....	150
Brant.....	96	Oxford.....	91
Bruce.....	28	Peel.....	129
Carleton and City of Ottawa.....	135	Perth.....	101
Elgin.....	82	Peterborough.....	90
Essex.....	69	Prescott and Russell.....	30
Frontenac and City of Kingston.....	216	Prince Edward.....	46
Grey.....	69	Renfrew.....	43
Haldimand.....	56	Simcoe.....	151
Halton.....	112	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	136
Hastings.....	101	Victoria.....	39
Huron.....	120	Waterloo.....	83
Kent.....	65	Welland.....	75
Lambton.....	84	Wellington.....	176
Lanark.....	65	Wentworth and City of Hamilton.....	325
Leeds and Grenville.....	95	York and City of Toronto.....	1135
Lennox and Addington.....	40	Quebec.....	8
Lincoln.....	150	Penitentiary, Kingston.....	32
Middlesex and City of London.....	220	Unassignable.....	108
Norfolk.....	56		
Northumberland and Durham.....	307	Total.....	<hr/> 5119

From these figures, it will be seen that the nearer any county or town is to an Asylum, the greater will be the proportion of patients. Thus, nearly one-fourth of all the patients admitted to the Toronto Asylum during the past thirty-one years have come from the County of York; and of these, again, the great majority, no doubt, have been from the City of Toronto.

Admissions.

The total number of patients admitted to Asylum residence during the year was 351, viz: 186 men and 165 women, against 353 for the previous year.

Of this number, 192 were admitted under the ordinary process, viz: by award of medical superintendents on the certificate of three medical practitioners, signed and verified by the mayor or reeve of the municipality in which the insane person resided. The remaining 159 had been committed to Gaols as persons dangerous to be at large, or had been charged with indictable offences of which they were acquitted on the ground of insanity. In both cases these insane prisoners were transferred from Gaol to Asylum residence on the warrant of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The benefits arising out of the system of transfer by warrant have been very great, as is shown by the fact that at the close of the present official year only 46 prisoners were in confinement in the thirty-eight Common Gaols of the Province as insane persons, as compared with 61 at the same period of last year.

The Prison Returns for the years prior to 1868 shew that there were never less than 56, and very frequently over 100 insane persons in custody at one time in the County Gaols.

Of the 46 in confinement on the 30th September last, not over ten were proper subjects for Asylum treatment, all of whom were in course of transfer. Nearly all the rest, although certified under the Statute to be insane, some in a qualified manner, and others without qualification, were cases of senile insanity, or of the mildest form of dementia, chiefly in the persons of wandering vagrants. Some of the latter class were committed to Gaol by magistrates and still remain there, although the local examining authorities refuse to certify to their insanity.

Since the system of transfer by warrant was adopted in 1869, no less than 657 insane have been removed from the Common Gaols to Asylums. That the method, in some of its details, is imperfect cannot be denied; but that the number of chronic insane in the three Asylums, in proportion to the number of admissions, has been increased through its operations, does not appear from the Asylum statistics of the past three years. For we find that the Toronto Asylum, which since the 6th of August 1869, has had 127 warrant patients committed to it, has rather increased the ratio of its discharges, in proportion to its population, at the end of each official year, or to its annual admissions. Thus, for the fifteen months ending 30th of September, 1868, during which period no warrant patients were committed to that institution, we find that the percentage of discharges in proportion to the population was 13.46, and on admissions, for the same period, 45.95 per cent. For the year ending 30th September, 1869, during which time only one warrant patient was committed, the percentage of discharges to the population was 10.05, and to admissions 66.40. Fifteen warrant patients were admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1870, when the percentage of discharges to population was 11.90, and to admissions 52.07.

The number of insane committed by warrant for the year ending 30th September 1871 had increased to 58, during which term the percentage of discharges to the population had increased to 12.84, and decreased on admissions to 45.28. The result of the present year's operations of the Toronto Asylum shews that 53 warrant patients were admitted, while the proportion of discharges to the population was 12.45, and to the admissions 52.94 per cent. Thus, while in some years the percentage of its discharges in proportion to population had decreased, the same years exhibited an increase in discharges in proportion to admissions. It would thus appear, at any rate in the Toronto Asylum, that the working of the warrant system of removal has not interfered with the curative character of the Asylum, by the introduction of a greater number of chronic and incurable insane to its wards, in proportion to the entire number in residence, than were admitted before the existence of the system.

The growing demand for Asylum accommodation, due undoubtedly in a great measure to the increased accommodation furnished by the Province, rather than to any positive increase in insanity in greater ratio than the increase of population, admonishes us, however, that the most careful supervision and strictest scrutiny must be exercised in the admission of patients. Only in this way will Asylums retain their hospital character, and perform the functions for which they were designed.

In my report of last year, in speaking of the warrant system, I directed attention to the necessity of instituting a more searching and rigid investigation on the part of the local examining authorities before granting certificates of insanity. In conformity with this recommendation the following circular, addressed to Judges, Sheriffs, and Gaol Surgeons, was issued from the Provincial Secretary's Department.

"Toronto, 27th July, 1871.

"Sir,—I have the honour to call your attention to the following Extract from a Report of the Inspector of Asylums and Prisons, with reference to the procedure adopted in the examination of persons committed to gaol as dangerous lunatics with a view to granting certificates of insanity, and to state that the Government will not feel itself justified in ordering the removal of lunatics from the County Gaols to the Asylums for the Insane, unless it appears that the fullest information with regard to them has been sought through the means suggested by the Inspector in his Report.

"The practice of holding an examination for the purpose of granting Certificates of Insanity respecting persons sent to Gaol as dangerous Lunatics, by Justices of the Peace, and the granting of such certificates without having the friends of the Lunatic present and placed upon oath to give evidence upon all the circumstances connected with the case, is, in my opinion, open to very serious objection; and although, in most instances, the general appearance and manner of the person is a sure indication of an unsound mind, still there are cases when it is necessary to make a full investigation into the previous history of the person; and, in all cases, the evidence elicited would be of the greatest assistance to the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum, to which it is proposed to send the insane person, in the treatment of the case when the patient comes under his care."

The instructions contained in the foregoing circular were not generally acted upon,

inasmuch as no law exists to compel witnesses to appear before the examining authorities to give evidence, nor is provision made for the payment of such witnesses. The criminal laws of the Province very properly require the most searching investigation, and the production of the clearest proofs of guilt, before a person charged with crime, no matter how trifling the offence, can be sentenced to prison and deprived of liberty. Surely, therefore, before an alleged lunatic is consigned to an Asylum, it is equally important that a similar course should be pursued. The existing method of committing persons to gaol as being insane, on the uncorroborated statement of one informant, is open to the most serious objection. In many instances the Magistrate who commits is ignorant of the first principles of the law he is called upon to administer, and quiet harmless imbecile vagrants are pronounced, and committed as, dangerous Lunatics. In other cases, some trifling assault, perhaps committed under great provocation, with very strong extenuating circumstances, is construed into an attempt to kill, or to do grievous bodily harm, and forthwith the elastic provisions of the Statute are invoked, and the man is sent to gaol as a lunatic. And not unfrequently, and, perhaps, with a better show of reason on the part of the Magistrate, the victim of a continued drunken debauch is acquitted of *inebriacy* and convicted of *lunacy*; and, in addition, as if these gross misapplications of the law were not a sufficient display of ignorance, fully twenty-five per cent. of the commitments are irregular, and not in accordance with the Statute, which irregularity, were it not for the charitable provisions of the Act of 1870-71 overlooking it, would leave the real lunatic in gaol for an indefinite period.

Having regard to the extreme sensitiveness of public opinion in respect to all matters pertaining to Lunatic Asylums, it is but right that the laws of the country should very minutely and explicitly define the method of commitment in all cases, and that such laws should be properly administered.

Having this in view, I would respectfully recommend that the laws relating to the commitment of alleged insane persons to gaol be amended in the following manner, viz.:—

1st. That before the commitment of a person charged with insanity takes place, an examination shall be held before *two* Magistrates, or one Magistrate and a Coroner, who shall, examine witnesses under oath, and otherwise shall make a full inquiry into the case, eliciting information as to the commencement and duration of the attack of insanity, and the circumstances or causes which produced it. Information should also be obtained whether insanity existed in other members of the family, the manner in which it was first displayed in the case under examination; and, if said to be violent and dangerous, how these proclivities are exhibited. It is also desirable to know if the insane person is possessed of any property, and to what extent, or whether his or her friends are able and willing to pay for Asylum maintenance.

All the information thus obtained to be taken down in writing, and transmitted along with the commitment to the Sheriff of the County.

2nd. That this information shall be submitted to the examining authorities, composed of the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions and associated Magistrate, and two medical practitioners, one of whom should be the Gaol Surgeon, and that these Examiners shall be authorized, if considered necessary to the proper treatment of the case, to elicit additional or corroborative evidence on oath, before formally certifying to the insanity of the prisoner.

3rd. That all the evidence and information thus procured shall be transmitted by the Sheriff to the Provincial Secretary, along with the other papers required by the Statute, and the formal application for the removal of the insane prisoner from the gaol to an Asylum.

I would here again repeat the recommendation contained in my last report in relation to the mode of awarding admission under the "ordinary process" The Statute requires, in relation to the method of granting certificates, "that such certificate shall state that the inspecting medical practitioners, *at the same time, and in presence of each other*, examined the patient, and, after due inquiries into all necessary facts relating to his case, found him to be insane."

Although no case of the illegal commitment or detention of a sane person in any of the Asylums of the Province is known to me, still there is great necessity for not only guarding against such an occurrence, but also for obtaining from each of the medical examiners a distinct and separate statement of the reasons why he considers the person insane, giving the symptoms, delusions, or the insane act that has come under his observation, uninfluenced by mutual conversation, or the reception of statements each examiner has not discovered for himself.

Under the present method, the person for whom a certificate is required is generally under the special care of one of the medical examiners, and the others are called in to sign the papers. I am of opinion, that the liberty of the subject would be better guarded, and much valuable information obtained to guide the medical superintendent in the treatment of the case, if the law were amended, requiring each medical examiner to make a separate examination of the patient, and transmit to the medical superintendent a report of the same, giving the reasons why he subscribed to the certificate of insanity.

It may be urged by some that the surrounding of admission to Asylums for the Insane with so many forms will have a tendency to delay and impede the placing of urgent acute cases under immediate treatment. But I apprehend that the enactment of such necessary checks will occasion no such difficulties, and I would commend their adoption to the favourable consideration of Your Excellency's Government.

The number of applications received during the year by medical superintendents was as follows:—

Toronto Asylum, including the application of Sheriffs for Warrant			
Patients.....			282
London Asylum	"	"	168
Kingston Asylum, Warrant Patients alone.....			60
Total.....			510
Number of patients admitted at Toronto.....			
"	"	London.....	148
"	"	Kingston	143
			60
			351
			159

It is thus shewn that applications for admission were rejected, owing to their being for improper subjects, or, in the case of females, to the want of accommodation. In some instances admission has been awarded, and the friends of the insane have refused to avail themselves of it, owing sometimes to the partial or complete recovery of the patient, but oftener, it is feared, to the ignorance that prevails respecting the design and interior management of Asylums, or to the vain hope, that the patient will recover without being placed under Asylum treatment.

Discharges.

The discharges from the three Asylums for the year numbered 136, and are classified by the medical attendants as follows:—

Discharged Cured	107
" Improved.....	24
" Unimproved.....	5
Total	136

Leaving out the five patients discharged unimproved, we have the following result of Asylum treatment for the year:—

Percentage of recoveries in proportion to the entire number of patients treated, viz., 1,717.....	7.61
Percentage of recoveries in proportion to the number of patients remaining in the Asylums on the 30th September, viz., 1,489,	8.79
Percentage of recoveries in proportion to the admissions of the year, viz., 351.....	37.32

These figures compare favourably with similar statistics furnished by the Asylums of Great Britain and the United States.

I would here draw attention to an objectionable feature of the warrant system in relation

to Asylum discharges. With patients admitted under the ordinary process, the system obtains of allowing certain convalescing patients, and others, who, in the opinion of medical superintendents, would be benefitted thereby, to visit their relatives or friends on leave of absence. The names of such patients during their absence still remain on the Asylum rolls, and vacant beds are retained for them; so that in the event of a relapse or a return of unmanageable mania the patients are at once brought back to the Asylum.

Medical superintendents report that the most beneficial effects have resulted from this system of granting leave of absence to patients, and it is to be regretted that the privilege cannot be extended to patients committed under the warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor. But inasmuch as they are prisoners in the eye of the law, only transferred from a prison to an Asylum, this cannot be done.

While the observance of this custodial form may be and undoubtedly is proper and right in respect to insane persons who had been charged with the commission of some serious crime, but were acquitted of it on the ground of insanity, I do not think that there is any necessity for its strict observance with that class of warrant patients generally committed as lunatics "dangerous to be at large." In the former case the application of the leave of absence principle might be attended with danger to life and property, by the revival of the dangerous proclivities of the patient. In the latter, comprising ninety per cent. of the entire commitments by warrant no dangerous propensities ever existed, at any rate to a greater extent than with insane persons admitted to the Asylum under the ordinary process. For that class of warrant patients I would strongly urge that the law be amended so as to enable medical superintendents in their discretion, to grant leave of absence, when such a course would be attended with beneficial results.

The following table shows the period of Asylum residence of the 131 patients discharged during the year :—

Periods of Asylum Residence of the 136 patients who were discharged during the year :

4 Patients	Under 1 month.
10	" 2 "
15	" 3 "
8	" 4 "
10	" 5 "
9	" 6 "
8	" 7 "
12	" 8 "
8	" 9 "
6	" 10 "
6	" 11 "
8	For 1 year.
22	From 1 to 2 years.
3	" 2 to 3 "
1	" 3 to 4 "
3	" 4 to 5 "
2	" 5 to 6 "
1	" 6 to 7 "

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Deaths.

Eighty-six deaths occurred in the three Asylums during the year, or a percentage of 5·8 in proportion to the entire number under treatment, and 25·50 in proportion to the admissions of the year.

The following summary will show that many of the patients who died were very long Asylum residents. Thus:—

2 were residents	Under 1 month.
13 "	" 2 "

2	were residents	Under 3 months.
4	"	" 4 "
1	"	" 5 "
3	"	" 6 "
1	"	" 7 "
1	"	" 8 "
1	"	" 9 "
1	"	" 10 "
6	"	" 11 "
1	"	For one year.
11	"	From 1 to 2 years.
4	"	" 2 to 3 "
11	"	" 3 to 4 "
3	"	" 4 to 5 "
2	"	" 5 to 6 "
4	"	" 6 to 7 "
3	"	" 7 to 8 "
1	"	" 8 to 9 "
5	"	" 9 to 10 "
2	"	" 10 to 11 "
2	"	" 11 to 12 "
2	"	" 12 to 13 "
3	"	" 14 to 15 "
1	"	" 16 to 17 "
1	"	" 18 to 19 "
1	"	" 19 to 20 "
2	"	" 21 to 22 "
1	"	" 22 to 23 "
1	"	" 23 to 24 "

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Elopements.

During the present year six patients eloped from Asylums, viz., two from Toronto, and four from London. Notwithstanding the greatest care that may be taken to prevent escapes, it is not to be expected that the Asylum officials can guard entirely against them. Indeed, modern Asylum treatment has a tendency to increase the number of escapes, and, judged from that stand-point, it is perhaps desirable that elopements should occasionally take place, as giving evidence of increased personal liberty. Some patients are possessed of a desire to elope, that no amount of kind treatment can overcome; but even in cases of that nature, close confinement to the corridors of the Asylum would not be desirable. And when it is considered that upwards of 500 patients are constantly engaged in farm and out-door work, with only a wooden fence between them and liberty, it is rather wonderful that so few escapes occur.

Of the six patients who eloped, there were three warrant cases, who are, therefore, strictly speaking, escaped prisoners. I think, in order to meet difficulties of this kind, and to facilitate recaptures, it is desirable that medical superintendents should be *ex-officio* magistrates, with provincial jurisdiction for that special purpose.

ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION.

The entire Asylum accommodation of the Province at the present time is as follows:—

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	655 beds.
Asylum for the Insane, London (including Idiot branch).....	580 "
Rockwood Asylum, Kingston (for Ontario patients).....	345 "

1,580

This summary includes the beds lately provided by the erection of the Idiot branch of the London Asylum.

The division of Asylum space and beds between men and women is about equal in all the Asylums, consequently there are 790 beds respectively for each sex.

It has already been stated that there were 1,489 patients under Asylum accommodation, of whom 716 were men, and 773 women. It would, therefore, appear that there were on the 30th September last, 74 vacant beds in the male wards, and 17 in the female wards of the three Asylums of the Province. Since that date awards have been made to all the vacant beds for females (with the exception of three in the superior ward in the Toronto Asylum), so that the Asylum accommodation of the Province for females is now exhausted, and the most pressing cases can only be provided for when discharges or deaths leave vacancies. Many of the vacant beds in the male wards have also been allotted, and before the close of the ensuing year, the preponderance in admissions over discharges and deaths will fill the beds in the male wards.

With these facts in view, it is very clear that the question of providing increased Asylum accommodation should receive immediate consideration from the Government and the Legislature, and that the method by which this can best be accomplished, is the most important and pressing feature in connection with the subject.

In pressing the claims of this unfortunate class upon the Legislature, it should be borne in mind that the liberal provision made for the insane by the last Parliament of the Province, through which, by the erection of the London Asylum, additions to the Toronto Asylum, and the arrangement with the Dominion Government for the occupation of Rockwood, over 600 additional beds were provided, was only the liquidation of a legacy of arrears left to the Province by the old Parliament of Canada.

Only within the past three years in the history of the Province could it be said that the supply of Asylum accommodation was at all proportionate to the demand for it, and the demand during that time has been, without doubt, abnormally increased, in consequence of the inadequate provision of the past. The experience of the past in this respect proves that the policy of withholding needed Asylum accommodation until the force of circumstances absolutely compels action to be taken, is unsound both morally and financially.

No stronger proof can be produced in support of this than the statement of Dr. Jarvis, than whom no higher authority in this speciality can be quoted, when he says that—"In a perfect state of things, where the best appliances, which the science and skill of the age have provided for healing, are offered to these lunatics, in as early a stage of their malady as they are to those who are attacked with fever or dysentery, probably eighty, and possibly ninety, per cent. would be restored, and only twenty, or perhaps ten, per cent. would be left among the constant insane population." Other authorities state that where every acute case of insanity is *at once* placed under skilled treatment, only *five* per cent. of those thus treated in the early state of mental disease remain as incurables. The Medical Superintendent of the Southern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, in his report for 1869, in an analysis of the result of treatment, in that Institution, of 1,781 cases of insanity, shows by the following figures that the chances of recovery diminish in exact proportion to the length of time the disease has existed. Thus, of 530 patients placed under treatment 1 month after the attack 363, or 68.49 per cent. recovered.

219	"	"	2	"	141	"	63-01	"	"
164	"	"	3	"	88	"	53-65	"	"
98	"	"	4	"	53	"	54-08	"	"
177	"	"	6	"	83	"	46-32	"	"
239	"	"	12	"	103	"	43-09	"	"
163	"	"	2 years	"	47	"	28-83	"	"
191	"	"	over 2 years	"	33	"	17-32	"	"

Dr. Workman, whose knowledge of the treatment of insane is the result of twenty years' active practical experience, has, time and again, shewn the necessity of early treatment, and has given figures to prove that the expectation of recovery is lessened proportionally by delay in placing under treatment.

These facts and figures conclusively prove that it is wise economy on the part of a Government to provide such an extent of Asylum space as will furnish sufficient beds for every acute case of insanity that presents itself. In this way alone will the number of chronic cases be brought to bear a proper proportion to the entire number of insane, and the undue accumula-

tion of that class in our Asylums be stopped and confined to a minimum. When this is done, and only then, urgent acute cases of insanity will receive an equitable allotment of the beds in our Asylums.

It is therefore very apparent that the question of providing increased Asylum accommodation must be considered concurrently with the question, what are we to do with our chronic insane? The fact that of the 1489 insane persons occupying beds in our Asylums on the 30th last Sept., no less than 1150 were hopelessly incurable is sufficient evidence that the problem of how we best can provide for this class is the most important that can arise in connection with the specialty of Asylum administration.

The humanity and benevolence of the age, it will not be denied, places it beyond a doubt that it is as much the duty of Government to provide for the care and comfort of its chronic insane as it is to furnish proper accommodation, with all the appliances that modern skill and science has devised, for the treatment of *acute* cases of insanity. Whether both these objects should be combined in one and the same establishment is a subject for consideration.

The system which, until within a recent period, obtained in the State of New York, in connection with the Utica Asylum, by which only what were thought to be curable cases were admitted, and patients found to be incurable were discharged from Asylum residence, was eminently favourable to the proper treatment of acute cases of insanity; but quite the reverse in the case of the chronic. The latter class, when discharged from the Asylum were returned to the County from which they came and consigned to the wards of a local poor-house, and to the tender mercies of comparatively irresponsible officials. The abuses and cruelties practised in these local establishments were so great that public opinion compelled the Legislature of the State of New York to provide separate Government Asylums for the custody of her chronic insane.

That it is necessary or even desirable to have separate Institutions for each class has not yet been fully decided by the members of the specialty. My own observation would lead me to conclude that there are commendable features in both the separate and mixed systems, but that the circumstances of a country or state must determine which shall be adopted.

It is generally conceded that no Asylum for the Insane should be of greater capacity than is required to accommodate 600 patients, although, both in Great Britain and the United States, this recommendation of the English and American Associations is not carried out. It will, however, be very obvious to any one conversant with the working of such Institutions that when the population of an establishment exceeds 700, the division of responsibility and duty, caused by the great volume of work to be performed, does not generally conduce to efficient management.

In view of the fact that a large quantity of land is attached to the Asylums at Toronto and London, and that their boundaries are not confined, I do not think that an increase of the insane population to 700 in each of these Institutions would be fraught with danger either to their medical or domestic administration.

It must be kept in mind that the salaries and wages at the Asylums named constitute over twenty-five per cent. of their entire expenditures and that the erection of a new and independent Institution exclusively for chronics would involve the appointment and expense of a duplicate staff of officers, while additions to the present establishments to provide increased space for that class would only require the appointment of a few additional attendants.

Among the chronic insane in all Asylums are to be found quiet docile persons, having no dangerous or destructive propensities so long as they are under Asylum discipline and supervision. At London Asylum, the number of this class is greater than at Toronto or Kingston, as the largest proportion of its inmates were received from the branch Asylums at Malden and Orillia, and were specially selected from the Toronto Asylum, and transferred to these branches as quiet harmless patients.

At least, one hundred of these patients could with perfect safety be removed from the Asylum and placed in cottages erected in close proximity to the main edifices upon the grounds. In this way one hundred vacant beds would be placed at the disposal of the medical superintendent for the curable insane. I am aware that the cottage system has been condemned by the Association of medical superintendents, but as the plan proposed is simply an isolated addition to an establishment already in existence, placed under the same admini-

nistration, and subject to the same control and supervision, it therefore possesses few if any of the objections urged against the system condemned by the Association.

On the other hand, the plan proposed possesses many advantages which cannot be had in a large institution, and which may be briefly summed up as follows :—

1st. The provision of additional beds in the main Asylum for the treatment of curable cases, by the removal of the quiet chronic patients to structures costing less than one-half the amount required to give the same accommodation in the main building.

2nd. The additional privileges that can be given to such patients by surrounding them with *home* comforts which cannot be extended to them in the Asylum wards.

3rd. Greater convenience for the working patients, who comprise not an inconsiderable portion of the chronic insane, to be placed at work on the farm, gardens, grounds, and out-buildings of the Asylum.

I have transmitted to the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works, a sketch plan of two groups of cottages, four in each group, placed on the quadrangular principle, and capable of giving accommodation to 96 patients of the class referred to. Fully believing that the proposed plan will provide for the requirements of the Western portion of the Province for many years to come. I would respectfully recommend that an appropriation be asked from the Legislature to enable the scheme to be carried into effect. Should the system prove successful, similar structures can be erected to meet the necessities of the Central and Eastern portions of the Province.

IDIOT ASYLUM.

This establishment, although entirely isolated from the London Asylum, forms a branch of it, and is under the same management and control. The building, which is erected on the Asylum grounds, and is capable of accommodating 38 inmates, was opened for the reception of idiots on the 1st September last. On the 30th of the same month 28 idiots, viz., 17 males and 11 females had been admitted, and now every bed is taken up.

Although, in the first instance, it was intended that the structure, which comprises a front building and projection from it to the rear, should be occupied exclusively by males, so many urgent cases of idiocy among females were reported, many of whom were in gaol, that it was thought desirable to divide the limited accommodation thus afforded between both sexes.

Forms of admission papers, queries, and certificates, were prepared and transmitted to the Government for approval. In view of the great necessity that existed for obtaining reliable information respecting the idiots for whom application was made, who when once admitted would become inmates of the Asylum for life: the queries were framed not only to accomplish that object, but also for the purpose of collecting statistical information respecting the class of defectives for whom the Asylum was established. In this way only, with the very limited accommodation provided, could a judicious selection of the most urgent cases be made from among the many hundred idiots in the Province. The nearest relation of the idiot was therefore required to give the necessary information, under his or her signature, and if the idiot was in gaol the prison surgeon was required to sign the answers to the queries also.

In connection with the form of certificate, the question suggested itself whether the statutory wording of 32 & 33 Vic., Stat. of Can., cap. 29, sec. 105, would be sufficient authority for confining an *idiot* in an asylum. On the question being referred to the Attorney-General of the Province, he decided that the term *insane* covered every phase of mental derangement including idiocy, and if, after examination, the person was found to be "insane," a certificate to that effect was sufficient authority for the custodial restraint of an idiot. In cases of ordinary admission to the Idiot Asylum, where certificates are signed by three medical practitioners, under 34 vic., cap. 18, sec. 6, the words "found him to be a lunatic" have to be used. But as lunacy and idiocy are separate and distinct phases of insanity, such a certificate in relation to idiots would obviously be insufficient. The wording of the certificate, in order to obtain admission to the Idiot Asylum, was therefore ordered by the Attorney-General to be as follows :—"That after due enquiry into all necessary facts relating to his case, we hereby certify that the said person is insane, and we further certify that the said person is a proper subject for an Idiot Asylum."

Having settled the method of admission as above indicated, the following circular was issued from the Provincial Secretary's Department addressed to Judges, Sheriffs, and Gaol Surgeons.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

TORONTO, July 1872.

"SIR.—I have the honour to inform you that the Asylum for Idiots, at London, will be ready for the reception of Idiots on 1st day of September next.

"With reference to the mode of admission, I have the honour to call your attention to the following extract from the last Annual Report of the Inspector of Asylums and Prisons, having regard to the Asylum in question.

"That the design of establishing this Institution may be fully defined and recognized, I may state that the By-laws respecting the admission of patients to the several Asylums for the Insane provide that no Idiots shall be admitted to these Institutions, and the Statute, upon which these by-laws are based, provides that before admission to an Asylum is awarded, the person must, on examination, *be found to be a Lunatic*. Without entering upon a psychological disquisition as to what constitutes *idiocy* in contradistinction to *lunacy*, I will simply state in broad terms, that the Asylums for the Insane were primarily established as hospitals for the treatment, with a view to the cure or improvement of persons afflicted with mental disease. The end, thus defined, for which Asylums were founded, indicates that persons sent to them must be susceptible of cure or improvement; and although this condition is frequently violated in the admission of patients who often turn out to be incurable chronics, still, until actual residence reveals their mental condition, admission cannot well be refused, unless the probabilities in that direction are very strong, and the indications very apparent.

"On the other hand, the *mental* condition of a congenital Idiot cannot be improved, although if subjected to a course of training in early life his habits and mode of living may be bettered in many respects.

"I am of opinion that the class of Idiots first entitled to relief by admission to this Institution, are those who have been committed to the several gaols of the Province as persons dangerous to be at large, and who, under the By-laws, cannot be admitted to Asylums for the Insane. As their discharge from gaol would, in many instances, be attended with danger to life or property, it is clearly the duty of the Province to provide for them in the same manner as it has done for the insane.

"Next to that class, the most urgent cases in private families should be awarded admission; dangerous proclivities or vicious habits always being the test of urgency."

It must be almost superfluous to urge upon Sheriffs and others concerned in the removal of Idiots to the Asylum, the necessity that exists, caused by the limited accommodation at the disposal of the Government for the reception of this class of unfortunates, for the exercise by them of the utmost care and discretion in the examination of the Idiot, and in the preparation of the necessary papers; otherwise the danger exists that the establishment be filled by quiet, harmless Idiots and Imbeciles, to the exclusion of those for whom it was intended.

The recommendation of the Inspector as to the class of Idiots first entitled to admission has been approved of by the Government, and the compliance of Sheriffs therewith is accordingly required.

Blank forms of queries and admission papers to be filled up and transmitted to this Department, with application for admission, have been furnished to the Sheriffs."

ADDITIONAL IDIOT ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION REQUIRED.

Although the closest scrutiny was made into all applications for admission into the Idiot Asylum, and many applications were rejected, still it would appear that the demand for such accommodation was so great in the Province that its beds were all filled within three months after it was opened. The necessity that existed for the establishment of such an Asylum was, therefore, clearly shewn, and the many pressing applications now on file asking for the admission of most urgent cases will necessitate the completion of the building to the capacity originally designed, viz., for one hundred inmates. To accomplish this I would re-

commend that the rear wing be extended to provide sixteen additional separate rooms for males: and that a building similar to the present front structure be attached to the rear, affording space for forty inmates, with rooms for the attendants and domestic purposes.

In the manner proposed, provision would be made altogether for 94 idiots, which are as many as should be placed in a building forming a branch of an Insane Asylum.

TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT FOR IDIOTIC AND IMBECILE CHILDREN.

The class of idiots for whom it is most desirable that something should be done in this Province are the youths between the ages of 5 and 14. These idiotic and imbecile children, of whom there cannot be less than from 200 to 300 in Ontario, are now growing up without any training or instruction, and are constantly contracting vicious habits, and in many cases dangerous propensities. In every family where they are, their care is attended with the greatest anxiety, but among the poorer classes it is to be feared they are often utterly neglected. So long as this state of things is allowed to exist, asylums for adult idiots must continue to be enlarged, and their number increased in order to provide quarters for this unfortunate class. Under these circumstances it becomes a question for the serious consideration of the Government and the Legislature, if a well devised effort should not be made to reduce the number of adult idiots who require to be supported by the public and confined in asylums, owing to dangerous habits or indecent behaviour. This can only be accomplished by the establishment of a training school for idiotic and imbecile children. The reports received from such institutions now in operation in Great Britain, and other countries in Europe, as well as in the United States, are most satisfactory. Over fifty per cent. of the children trained and instructed in them are fitted to be placed in families, where they become useful and earn their own living, instead of becoming, as they otherwise would, vicious and degraded, and a constant charge upon the public.

When we consider that every adult idiot placed in an Asylum at the age of 22, which is the average age of the present residents of the Idiot Branch of the London Asylum, will have to be supported, on an average, for 20 years in an Asylum, at a cost of \$140 a year, even public economy would suggest the adoption of the only remedy that can be provided—viz., the establishment of a training school.

At the present time, about a fourth of the inmates of the Idiot Asylum are of a teachable age; but if they remain much longer in the same wards with grown-up idiots, bad habits will be formed, and instruction rendered impossible.

The training school should be wholly for educational purposes, and as soon as an idiot is found to be incapable of receiving instruction or benefit, he should be removed to the Asylum.

Fully believing that the proposed establishment will supply a want that is felt by many a family in the Province to an extent that is but little realized, and that, through its means, the necessity for adding to Asylums for adult idiots will be much decreased, I have presumed to bring the matter under the notice of the Government and the Legislature.

ASYLUM EXPENDITURES.

I had the honour to address the following communication to the Honourable the Treasurer of the Province, relative to the system which then obtained of checking and auditing the accounts of Asylums and other public institutions, believing that a change was necessary:—

“OFFICE, INSPECTOR, ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c.,
9th February, 1872.

“SIR—I have the honour to bring under your consideration the desirability of adopting a more efficient method of auditing the accounts of the public institutions placed under my supervision and inspection.

“At present, the audit is made at my quarterly inspections of these establishments, *after the accounts have been passed and paid by the Treasury Department*, which renders it a mere examination of the books, and a comparison of the entries in the same with the vouchers and accounts produced, in which errors or irregularities seldom occur. Such an

audit, it will at once be apparent, affords little or no check over the quantity of stores and supplies consumed, or the prices paid for them, and not only very much restricts the *surveillance* that should be had over expenditure, but inasmuch as the examination is made subsequent to payment, the entire object of the audit is defeated.

It is also desirable that the expenditures for the various branches of the service should not exceed the amount appropriated under the headings of the detailed estimates upon which the appropriation is based, and, if they do, enquiry should be made into the cause of excess. It is very clear that an audit of the kind thus indicated can only be made by an official conversant with the every day working and general management of the institutions, and one who has knowledge of the contracts entered into, and the prices that should be paid for supplies, and the other services of the establishment. I would, therefore, most respectfully recommend :

1st. That the monthly accounts and statements should be examined and passed by the Inspector of Asylums, &c. before they are finally approved of and paid by the Treasury Department.

2nd. That a book should be opened by that official in which the details of the monthly expenditures shall be entered and analyzed under the several headings.

3rd. That such official shall certify to the general correctness of such statements and accounts.

To accomplish this it will be necessary to have the assistance of one of the Treasury Department Clerks for a few days every month, all of which is respectfully submitted."

In accordance with the recommendations contained in this report, an Order in Council was approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, on the 12th of February, providing "that for the future the accounts of the Public Institutions shall be presented monthly to the Inspector of Asylums who shall audit the same with the assistance of a clerk from the office of the Provincial Treasurer."

The Asylum expenditures for the official year ending 30th September, detailed statements of which are herewith annexed, were as follows :—

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	\$ 81,281 21
" " London.....	62,938 21
Rockwood Asylum, Kingston *	43,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$187,719 42

These figures shew that the entire yearly cost of maintaining each patient in the various Asylums, which includes clothing, bedding, salaries and wages, repairs and *every charge* connected with the maintenance of Asylums was as follows :—

Toronto Asylum, \$2.53 per week or \$131.75 per year.
London " \$2.48 " " or \$129.24 " "
Rockwood " \$2.75 " " or \$143.00 " "

A comparison of these rates with those of similar Institutions in the United States is most favourable to this Province; thus the cost at :

Worcester Asylum, Massachussetts was \$4.32 per week or \$224.64 per year.
Taunton " " 3.59 " 186.68 "
Northampton " " 3.68 " 191.36 "
Central " Ohio 4.13 " 214.76 "
Northern " " 5.60 " 291.20 "
Southern " " 5.00 " 260.00 "
Jacksonville " " 4.00 " 208.00 "

* Only an estimate of the amount. Statement for the year not yet received.

 REVENUE.

The Receipts from paying patients and other sources of Asylum Revenue continues to increase in much greater proportion than the increase in Asylum population. The total amount received this year was \$19,785.73, which was obtained from the following sources ;

Paying Patients.....	\$19,255 80
Articles Sold	421 18
Discount off bills	108 75
	<hr/>
	\$19,785 73

Deducting the revenue thus received from the gross expenditures and we find that the actual cost to the Province, for the official year ending 30th Sept. of maintaining its insane, was \$167,933 69.

Various suggestions and recommendations for new buildings, and alterations and repairs to the present buildings will be found in the Separate Reports upon each Institution.

SEPARATE REPORTS

UPON THE

State and Condition of Asylums

FOR THE INSANE

AND THEIR

OPERATIONS,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1872.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO.

Three official inspections were made of this Asylum during the year in the months of March, July and October : besides many visits to it on general business connected with the Institution, which also partook of a semi-inspectorial character. The statutory inspection of March occupied two days, the 27th and 29th, during which time I went through and examined every department of the Asylum, and saw every patient in the house. There were then 617 patients in residence, viz :—309 men and 308 women. With the exception of twelve beds in the superior paying patient ward and five in the ordinary wards, (three of which last had been awarded to patients that had not then arrived) the accommodation for females was exhausted and a considerable number of applications were on file waiting vacancies. At my inspection in October—which extended over the 28th and 29th—the number of patients had increased to 623, viz : 312 men and 311 women. On that occasion every patient was personally examined and full information was obtained from the medical superintendent respecting the period of residence, and the probable results of the treatment of each patient. From the information thus obtained it would appear that of the entire number of patients then in the Asylum, 97 were thought by the medical superintendent to be curable, although the recovery of some of this number was considered *very* doubtful, while no less than 526 were pronounced to be beyond hope of recovery.

The exceptions to the quiet and orderly demeanour of the patients were very few, and were chiefly confined to the female refractory ward, and some of the noisy demonstrations there were, doubtless, in consequence of my visit. The same thing, in a lesser degree, was observable in one of the male wards. With these exceptions the patients were remarkably free from excitement.

The general appearance of the patients, both in respect to clothing and personal cleanliness, was most satisfactory. The variety introduced, in colour and cloth, in the men's clothing, in place of the unpleasant uniformity that formerly existed, has much improved the appearance of the male patients. The female patients in this Asylum, with very few exceptions, are always neat and tidily dressed. A few men, who were destructive in their habits, had on the canvass dress, without having the arms restrained, and, on both sides of the house, only four patients had their hands muffled.

With the exception of shoes, all the clothing is made at the Asylum by the patients, with the assistance of a tailor on the male side, and one seamstress on the female side of the Asylum. I hope shortly to be able to report the manufacture of the shoes also.

I have, as usual, a good report to make of the state and condition of the Asylum. Every corridor, dormitory, and room in the Establishment was examined, and found in the best possible order, and in the highest state of cleanliness throughout; and the general administration of its affairs is most efficient, and highly creditable to Dr. Workman's management.

The short crop of straw received from the farm, and the consequent increase in the cost of providing a sufficient quantity for the beds, which this year amounted to \$780 48, suggests the advisability of increasing the number of hair-mattresses throughout the Asylum. I would recommend that an appropriation be asked to enable one hundred good, curled, hair-mattresses to be purchased, as well as for additional furniture and furnishings, according to requisition transmitted to the Commissioner of Public Works.

The general health of the Asylum has been good during the year, with the exception of a few cases of erysipelas in the beginning of the year. Precautionary measures were taken by the Medical Superintendent to guard against the spread of small-pox, should it, unfortunately, be introduced into the Asylum. The Medical Superintendent was assured that any efforts of his to keep the household beyond the reach of contagion would be promptly seconded.

The total number of patients admitted to the Asylum during the year was 148, viz.—98 men and 50 women. Of this number, 95 were admitted by the Medical Superintendent under the provisions of 34 Vic. cap 18, section 7, and the remaining 53 by the warrant of the Lieutenant Governor. The number of deaths that have taken place during the past year a little exceeds the previous twelve months, viz.—27 men and 11 women.

The presence of a few congenital idiots in the wards of the Asylum, most of whom were transferred from gaols, is prejudicial to an institution of this kind. I would, therefore, recommend their transfer to the Idiot Branch of the London Asylum, as soon as sufficient space is provided at that Institution to admit of this.

I visited the patients' dining-rooms frequently during my visits. The fare in every case was good and abundant, and at most of the tables very fair order and decorum prevailed. A better classification of the patients, however, if it can be obtained, would be desirable. The total cost of maintaining the Asylum for the year was \$31,281 21. This amount, however, includes the fuel supply of two years, in consequence of the late delivery of the coal by the contractors last season. As the average daily number of patients in the Asylum was 617, these figures shew the yearly cost of each patient to be \$131 75.

The receipts from the payment of patients board has increased from \$3,477 78 in 1866, with 472 patients in the Asylum to \$16,046.28 for the present year with 617 patients. The total receipts from all sources were as follows:—

Paying Patients	\$16,046 18 .
Sundry Articles Sold	148 44
Discounts	5 57
Rebate on Duty on Tea re-bonded	103 18
	<hr/>
	\$16,303 37

If we deduct this amount from the entire cost of the Asylum, we find that the actual cost to the Province of maintaining the Asylum for the year was \$64,977.44.

NEW BUILDINGS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS.

The laundry of this Asylum possesses few or none of the modern appliances for washing, mangling, &c. The building itself is very badly arranged, and the space is entirely too limited for an Asylum of this size. In consequence of these defects this important branch of the Asylum service is performed under great difficulties, and requires a greater number of paid servants than a properly arranged laundry would require. Owing to the position of the inner walls, which are of brick, and to the confined space, it would be impossible to make such alterations as are necessary to render it a convenient laundry. I would therefore recommend that a new laundry be erected, and that the present building be given up to the Bursar for Asylum stores. The rooms used for the last named purpose are scattered over the basement

corridors of the Asylum, which causes considerable unnecessary labour and waste of time in the daily distribution of the stores. By this means also at least twenty-five additional beds could be made up in the lower corridor for the working patients, which, calculated at the cost of Toronto Asylum accommodation per patient would more than pay for the new laundry.

A sum was voted by the Legislature during last Parliament for the erection of new coal and wood sheds, but in consequence of the difficulties and delay of fixing upon a convenient site the appropriation was allowed to lapse, and the buildings were not erected. Now, however, a site has been determined upon, and it is desirable that the work should be proceeded with at once, especially as the existence of the present inflammable sheds is a constant source of danger, and as the space occupied by them in the quadrangle is greatly needed for ornamentation.

A farther appropriation is also required to complete the stables and barns on the new farm, in accordance with the plans prepared in the Public Works Department, the amount voted last year not having been found sufficient. It is also desirable that another cottage should be erected on the land for the accommodation of the farm labourers.

I would also recommend that the original design of Mr. Howard, the Asylum Architect, for the front entrance to the Asylum, be carried out, by the erection of cut stone steps and columns, as shown in the plan. Having to pass *through the cellar* in order to get to the *reception room* of one of the most important public Institutions in the Province is, as I remarked in a previous report, not calculated to create a very favourable impression upon visitors or strangers, besides being very inconvenient.

LONDON ASYLUM.

Four inspections of this Asylum were made during the year. My visit in January occupied two days, the 10th and the 11th. There were then 487 patients in residence, of whom 221 were men and 266 women. This number of females in residence left only six vacancies on the female side of the house, and these had been all awarded to patients who were looked for daily. The patients were generally clean and neat in their personal appearance and were comfortably clothed; nine patients, who were destructive in their habits, had on the canvas clothing. With the exception of a few very noisy and unruly patients in the female refractory ward all the rest were very quiet and orderly.

In the case of two female patients committed under the warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor, although it could not be certified that they had been entirely restored to a sound mind, they had so far recovered that their mental condition would have been much improved by removal from the Asylum; and a qualified certificate having been received from the medical superintendent to that effect, their discharge was recommended and at once took place. Only four patients were confined to bed during the daytime,—two on the male and two on the female side of the Asylum. Some of the patients, chiefly in the female corridors, shewed a great disposition to lie down on the floor, although comfortable forms and seats are provided in all the wards. This habit would doubtless be overcome by watchfulness on the part of the attendants.

The filthy condition in which patients are sometimes sent to Asylums from county gaols was illustrated in the case of a patient who had just been received. The matter was brought to the notice of the Government, in order that the neglect should be brought to the notice of the local authorities.

At my March inspection I made a most minute examination of every part of the Asylum with a view to placing before the Commissioner of Public Works a detailed statement of the structural defects of this institution, which I did in a report dated 22nd March, 1872. Many of these defects, which had frequently been reported upon before had become so obnoxious as to cause serious difficulty in the management of the affairs of the Asylum, as well as to endanger the health of the patients, to some of which I will now briefly refer.

In a report made upon the condition of this Asylum on the 28th January 1871, the following words were used respecting the ventilation of the building: "*If the absence of offensive smells and odours can be accepted as a proof of efficiency in the system of ventila-*

tion, the plan adopted in the London Asylum must be pronounced as perfect as it is possible to have this important part of Asylum construction." This remark was made on an examination of the building after it had been occupied only *two months*. I regret that *two years'* occupation compels me now to say that *if the presence of the most offensive smells and odours can be taken as an evidence of defective ventilation, then the system adopted in the London Asylum is the worst that could have been devised*. Without expressing an opinion respecting the principle introduced in the ventilation of this Asylum, I only desire to say that after a careful observation, extending over eighteen months, and after many visits to the dormitories and wards during the day and the night, I can only come to the conclusion that the means now existing of ventilating the building are utterly defective and inadequate, and that the most urgent necessity exists for the introduction of a proper system. Should an epidemic appear in the Asylum at the present time the consequences could not be but disastrous.

The ordinarily vitiated atmosphere of the Institution is frequently rendered still worse by a short supply of water for sewerage and lavatory purposes. In the months of August and September this is attributable to the insufficient amount furnished by the wells; rendered still more precarious by the constant breaking of the pumps which supply the tanks. This difficulty will continue until the sources of water supply are increased, and proper pumps are provided. The drains from the west wing of the Asylum and the yards leading into the main sewer are continually choking up owing to the small diameter of the tile piping, and in some instances to the want of sufficient fall. These are the more serious defects, but to them should be added many others. Owing to the bad plastering throughout the Asylum, over a sixth of the entire ceiling surface has fallen down. The wood-work and flooring are of the worst kind, both in respect to material and workmanship, and the painting generally throughout the Asylum is very inferior. The windows are so badly fitted that not over a half of them can be opened without sending for the carpenter.

Much of the bad workmanship and the inferior quality of material above referred to did not appear until the Asylum had been occupied for a considerable time, but now that the full extent of the deficiencies and defects are known, it is most desirable that they should be remedied at once.

At my visit to the Asylum in October, the Branch for idiots had been opened and in operation for over a month, consequently the number of patients in residence had much increased, and was as follows:—

Number of males in Main Asylum	230
“ females “ “	264
“ males in Idiot Branch.....	19
“ females “ “	12
<hr/>	
Total Number in residence.....	525

In addition to this number two patients were absent on probation, whose names still remained on the Asylum roll. I personally saw and examined every patient in the Asylum at this visit. They were all sufficiently clothed, and with few exceptions were neat and clean in their appearance. Not a single case of mechanical restraint was in existence in the Asylum, one patient—an epileptic—who was said to be sometimes very violent was confined in his room, in consequence of a propensity to strike patients, and damage property. The use of the hand-muffs in a case of this kind might be resorted to without doing violence to the feelings of the most advanced advocate of non-restraint, and in my opinion would be preferable to long confinement in a small badly ventilated room.

The inmates of the Idiot Branch were very clean and tidy in their persons and had all the comforts that could be extended to them under their circumstances. The great necessity that exists for establishing a training school for idiotic and imbecile children, was apparent on entering the wards, as no less than eight of the inmates were of the age and class who would be greatly improved by instruction and training in such an establishment. Indiscriminately mixed with adult idiots as they were then, they will soon contract all the habits and vicious propensities of the adults. Until such an Institution is

provided the medical superintendent was instructed to effect as good a classification and separation as the limited space will admit of.

At all my inspections of the Asylum, the female corridors were found in the most admirable order, and exceedingly clean throughout.

The same thing may be said of the male side of the Asylum, although the presence of workmen in the corridors altering and repairing bad workmanship is a constant source of confusion and disorder.

The beds throughout the entire Asylum, were scrupulously clean and neatly and tidily kept, and the bedding comfortable and sufficient. The kitchen and the other domestic departments of the Asylum are always in excellent order.

The regularity and good discipline that prevails in the administration of the affairs of this Institution are most creditable to the medical superintendent, and his staff of officers.

The operations of the Asylum for the year, in respect to patients were as follows :—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining in the Asylum on the 1st October, 1871,	207	250	457
Admitted during the year.			
On the Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	45	29	74
By Medical Certificates	34	35	69
Total number under treatment.....	286	314	600

Disposed of as follows :—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Discharged cured.....	20	17	37
“ Improved	2	5	7
“ Unimproved...	1	0	1
Died	11	16	27
Eloped	3	1	4
	—	—	—
	37	39	76

Total number of patients remaining in Asylum on the 30th September, 1872.....	249	275	524
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The books of the Asylum were examined and found to be correctly and neatly kept. Mr. Mathison, since his appointment to the position of Bursar, has discharged his duties in the most efficient manner.

The total expenditures for the year amount to \$62,938.21. This sum, however, includes several accounts, which should have been paid out of last year's appropriation amounting to over \$3,000.

The average daily number of patients in the Asylum was 486. It would thus appear that the yearly cost of each patient was \$129 24.

The sum of \$2,749.08 was received from the board of paying patients, and other sources as follows :—

Received from paying patients.....	\$2,476 36
Articles sold	272 74
	<u>\$2,749 10</u>

The receipts from paying patients, although still very much below what they should be, were more than double the amount obtained the previous year. Deducting the revenue from the gross expenditure, we find that the actual cost to the Province of maintaining the Asylum for the year ending 30th September, was \$60,189.11.

The farm accounts were examined and exhibit, considering the unfavourable season, a very fair result for the years operations :—

The value of farm products consumed in the Asylum was	\$6,850
And of the garden	1,500

\$8,350

The cost of labour, seed, &c., was	5,016
--	-------

Shewing a balance to the credit of farm operations of	\$3,334
---	---------

As it is desirable to obtain accurate information respecting farm operations, the Bursar was instructed to open a farm account, charging all expenses, and crediting all receipts in the same manner as in a personal account.

I would most respectfully recommend for the consideration of the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works that an appropriation be asked from the Legislature for the following new buildings, additions, alterations and repairs :—

1st. Eight cottages, in groups of four each, according to sketch plan furnished by Dr. Landor, for 96 chronic insane, to be removed from the wards of the main Asylum, with the requisite out-houses, fencing, ornamenting, &c. Furniture and furnishings for the same.

2nd. Wing additions to the Idiot Asylum, to give additional space for sixty idiots, with increased kitchen and store-room space, and a dwelling house for an assistant physician. Furniture and furnishing for the same.

3rd; Six cottages for the employees of the Asylum, with out-houses, fencing, wells, cisterns, &c., &c.

4th. Extension to the bakery, 35 feet long by 22 feet wide, with an additional fire brick oven.

5th. A mortuary.

6th. Improvement of the Asylum ventilation and drainage; increasing the water supply, and completing the fire protection arrangements, including a house for the engine and hose.

7th. Alterations to some of the Asylum windows, plastering the ceilings, relaying floors, and painting the Asylum throughout.

8th. Planting, gravelling, levelling, and general ornamentation, and draining the grounds in rear of the Asylum.

ROCKWOOD ASYLUM, KINGSTON.

I visited this Asylum on the 17th of August for the purpose of seeing, and personally examining the patients sent to the Asylum by the Government of Ontario, under the arrangement made with the Dominion Government. At my visit the total number of patients in the Asylum was 376, of whom 340 were Ontario patients; thirty-five were insane convicts, who were received from the Kingston penitentiary, supported by the Dominion Government, and one was admitted under the provisions of 34 Vic., cap. 18, sec. 7., without the consent of the Ontario Government.

The 340 patients supported by Ontario comprised 170 of each sex. Three hundred and twenty five of the number were transferred by warrant from the various gaols of the Province; one was received from the Penetanguishene Reformatory, and fifteen had been convicts sentenced from various courts of the Province of Ontario to confinement in the Kingston Penitentiary, and who, having become insane during custody there, were transferred to this Asylum. The term of sentence of these insane prisoners having expired, they being still of unsound mind, are looked upon by the Dominion Government, from the fact that they were sentenced to the penitentiary from this Province, as Ontario patients, and charged accordingly. This decision of the Dominion Government certainly appears to be fair, but as there are seven patients in the Asylum received under similar circumstances from Quebec, having been sentenced from the courts of that Province, it is but right that the decision should equally apply to these cases, which, I am informed is not the case.

I saw every one of the Ontario patients, and conversed with many of them. Both

their general appearance and bodily state gave evidence that they were in possession of all the comforts that could be extended to them under the circumstances.

They were all well and comfortably clothed, and their beds were scrupulously clean and very comfortable. The dietaries of the Asylum were ample, and the food was of the best and most wholesome kind. No better proof could be furnished of the devoted and humane attention of Dr. Dickson, the medical superintendent, to his patients, than the manner in which he was welcomed by them in passing through the wards of the Asylum with me. The cleanliness, order and good discipline that prevails throughout the Institution furnishes abundant evidence of its efficient management.

The movements and operations of the Asylum, in respect of Ontario patients; for the official year ending 30th September, are shewn in the following summary :—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number of Ontario patients in the Asylum on 1st October, 1871	179	133	312
Admissions during the year.....	9	51	60
Total number under treatment	188	184	372

Disposal of the same :—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Discharged cured	6	7	13
Died	10	11	21
	16	18	34
Ontario patients remaining in the Asylum on the 30th September, 1872...	172	166	338

The following table shews the former places of abode of these 338 patients :—

County Brant	7	Brought forward	179
“ Bruce	4	County Oxford	7
“ Carleton.....	23	“ Peel.....	4
“ Elgin.....	2	“ Perth.....	5
“ Essex.....	3	“ Peterborough.....	5
“ Frontenac	35	“ Prescott and Russell.....	2
“ Grey.....	5	“ Prince Edward	5
“ Haldimand.....	4	“ Renfrew	7
“ Halton	1	“ Simcoe	4
“ Hastings.....	16	“ Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	24
“ Huron	2	“ Victoria	6
“ Kent.....	2	“ Waterloo	7
“ Lambton	6	“ Welland.....	5
“ Leeds and Grenville.....	7	“ Wellington.....	3
“ Lanark	12	“ Wentworth	7
“ Lennox and Addington.....	8	“ York	38
“ Lincoln	6	Kingston Penitentiary	15
“ Middlesex	7	Toronto Asylum.....	10
“ Norfolk	3	Malden Asylum.....	4
“ Northumberland and Durham	12	Penetanguishene Reformatory.....	1
“ Ontario	14		
Carried forward	179		338

The follow table shews the Nativity, Religion and Social Condition of Ontario patients, in Rockwood Asylum, 30th September, 1872 —

Nativity.

	Total.
Americans, United States.....	1
American Indians.....	1
Canadians	129
English.....	35
Germans	22
Irish	114
Scotch	30
Not returned.....	6
	<hr/> 338

Religion.

	Total.
Baptists	14
Episcopalians.....	76
Lutherans	17
Methodists	62
Plymouth Brethren	1
Presbyterians	52
Roman Catholics.....	105
Not returned	11
	<hr/> 338

Social Condition.

Married	151
Single	182
Not reported	5
	<hr/> 338

Since Confederation five hundred and thirty-four patients have been under treatment in Rockwood Asylum, supported at the expense of the Province of Ontario.

The following summary shews the entire operations of the Asylum in this respect :—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number of patients remaining in the Asylum chargeable to Ontario on the 1st July, 1867.....	89	29	118
Admissions since that date to the 30th Sept., 1872..	211	205	416
	<hr/> 300	<hr/> 234	<hr/> 534
Total number admitted.....	300	234	534

These patients were disposed of as follows :—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Died	70	40	110
Discharged	56	27	83
Eloped	2	0	2
Transferred.....	0	1	1
	<hr/> 128	<hr/> 68	<hr/> 196
Number remaining in the Asylum on the 30th September, 1872...172	172	166	338

Of the one hundred and eighteen patients that were in the Asylum on the 1st July, 1867, chargeable to Ontario, seventy-eight still remain in residence, twenty-eight died,

and only twelve were discharged cured. The fact that after a period of over five years only twelve out of one hundred and eighteen patients have been restored to a sound mind, shows clearly that the great proportion of the number were, when admitted, incurable lunatics.

The following table shews the former place of abode of the 534 patients supported by Ontario :—

Algoma	2	Brought forward	276
Brant	10	Ontario	22
Bruce	4	Oxford	10
Carleton	43	Peel	8
Elgin	3	Perth	11
Essex	3	Peterboro'	9
Frontenac	58	Prescott and Russell ..	6
Grey	9	Prince Edward	8
Haldimand	6	Renfrew	11
Halton	1	Simcoe	10
Hastings	26	Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry....	33
Huron	9	Victoria	10
Kent	2	Waterloo	11
Lambton	7	Welland	7
Lanark	18	Wellington	5
Leeds and Grenville.....	12	Wentworth	12
Lennox and Addington	12	York	46
Lincoln	12	Malden Asylum	5
Middlesex	10	Provincial Lunatic Asylum	15
Norfolk	9	Provincial Penitentiary.....	18
Northumberland and Durham.....	20	Penetanguishene Reformatory.....	1
Carried forward	276		534

In closing my remarks upon this Asylum I would again presume to repeat the recommendations contained in my report of last year, respecting the advisability of the Province purchasing Rockwood Asylum from the Dominion Government.

As the establishment is at present entirely under the control of the Dominion Government, the arrangement that now exists for sending Ontario patients to it is practically the "farming system" of maintaining lunatics, and *that too without the supervision and direction of the Government*, which pays for such maintenance, and which alone is responsible for the care and treatment of the patients. It is desirable, therefore, that this Asylum should come under the control of the Government of Ontario for the following reasons :—

1st. The requirements of the eastern section of the Province render it necessary that there should be an Asylum for the reception of insane under the ordinary process ; at present no admissions are awarded to Rockwood, except under the warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor, and then the lunatic must first be committed to the Common Gaol.

2nd. The connection that exists between the Penitentiary and this Asylum, both in the reception of criminal lunatics from that penal institution, and in the same authority having control of both is prejudicial to the well-being of an Asylum for the insane ; and the fact that it is known as a "Criminal Asylum," is not calculated to sooth the feelings of the friends of the unfortunate inmates.

3rd. The difficulty of looking after the property and estate of insane persons, as well as the desirability of having uniformity of administration in every Asylum in the Province.

4th. The fact that, out of 376 lunatics in Rockwood Asylum on the 30th September, 340 are supported and maintained at the expense of the Province of Ontario.

5th. The present system of paying a certain amount per head for the maintenance of insane, is open to serious objection, as encouraging what is known as the "farming system," which is liable to abuses of every description.

ASYLUM EXPENDITURE.

STATEMENT of the Expenditure of the Asylum for the Insane, Toronto, for the year ending 30th September, 1872.

Medical Department :

Medicines.....	277 37	
Medical comforts and appliances.....	51 14	
Beer, spirits, and wine.....	2,016 65	
	<hr/>	2,345 16

Household Expenses (Food) :

Butcher's meat	9,829 66	
Fowls	324 15	
Flour.	7,919 50	
Butter	3,766 60	
Cheese	39 93	
Barley, rice, peas, and meal	1,051 88	
Coffee	709 02	
Eggs	153 86	
Fruit	131 69	
Fish	506 21	
Salt, pepper, mustard, and vinegar	228 60	
Sugar.....	3,047 51	
Tea.....	1,939 40	
	<hr/>	29,648 01

Bedding and clothing :

Bedding and clothing	3,036 35	
Shoes.....	700 80	
	<hr/>	3,737 15

Fuel, light, scrubbing, and cleaning :

Fuel	15,245 11	
Gas	2,204 00	
Oil	167 70	
Brushes, brooms, and mops.....	264 86	
Bathbrick, blacklead, and blacking	22 45	
Matches	6 50	
Soap	268 91	
Laundry	648 90	
	<hr/>	18,828 43

Miscellaneous :

Advertising and printing	133 47	
Stationery	29 90	
Furniture	383 80	
Crockery and glass-ware.....	32 70	
Postage, telegraph, and express	154 54	
Feed and fodder	292 42	
Farm	663 93	
Repairs.....	1,755 63	

<i>Brought forward</i>	163 37	54,558 75
Interments	\$133 00	
Improvements	84 98	
Incidentals	87 59	
Amusements	115 29	
Clergyman's cab-hire	79 00	
Furnaces	112 92	
Engine-house	154 60	
Tobacco	361 98	
Law expenses	15 60	
Draining	162 98	
Ice	60 00	
Library	13 00	
Farm tools	52 74	
Recovery of elopers.....	29 40	
Straw	780 48	
Fencing farm	97 04	
Freight	18 55	
Removal of patients.....	20 45	
Potatoes	341 56	
Officers' travelling expenses	85 70	
Salaries and wages	20,470 03	
		<u>26,722 46</u>
		<u>\$81,281 21</u>

STATEMENT of the Expenditure of the Asylum for the Insane, London, for the year ended, 30th September, 1872.

Medical Department :

Medicines, medical comforts and appliances.....	116 24	
Beer, wine and spirits.....	1,533 12	
		<u>1,649 36</u>

Household Expenses (Food) :

Soda biscuits.....	15 83	
Butcher's meat....	5,730 68	
Flour.....	5,196 08	
Butter.....	2,142 30	
Barley, rice, peas and meal.....	708 04	
Coffee.....	364 78	
Cheese	46 03	
Eggs	181 96	
Fruit.....	367 12	
Fish.....	310 45	
Salt, pepper, mustard and vinegar.....	185 79	
Syrup and sugar.....	2,152 36	
Tea.....	882 69	
Fowl	36 00	
Vegetables, beans and potatoes.....	30 07	
		<u>18,350 18</u>

Bedding and Clothing :

Bedding and clothing.....	5,918 27	
Shoes	1,036 15	
		<u>6,954 42</u>

Carried Forward 26,953 96

<i>Brought forward</i>		26,953 96
<i>Fuel, Light, Scrubbing and Cleaning:</i>		
Fuel	6,274 60	
Gas, oil, and candles	1,409 63	
Brushes, brooms and mops.....	127 10	
Bathbricks, blacklead and blacking	17 20	
Matches.....	10 00	
Soap.....	870 32	
Laundry.....	322 12	
		<u>9,030 97</u>
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>		
Advertising and printing.....	293 01	
Stationery	130 69	
Furniture.....	425 04	
Crockery and glassware.....	60 57	
Postage, telegraph and express	212 94	
Feed and fodder	559 50	
Farm.....	1,883 62	
Ice	133 90	
Customs duties.....	28 00	
Officers' travelling expenses	222 63	
Eloping, recovering	31 12	
Freight	163 72	
Incidentals	134 64	
Interments	209 00	
Removal of patients.....	4 00	
Repairs.....	2,309 59	
Amusement and instruction	253 61	
Farm Stock	1,353 60	
Rent and taxes	121 90	
Hardware and tinware.....	691 23	
Tobacco and pipes	307 95	
Clergyman's cab-hire.....	80 00	
		<u>9,610 26</u>
Salaries and wages.....		17,343 02
		<u>\$62,938 21</u>

ASYLUM ESTIMATES FOR 1873.

ESTIMATE of the Expenditure of the Asylum for the Insane, Toronto, for the year commencing 1st January and ending 31st December 1873. (For 640 patients.)

Medicines and medical comforts		327 00
Butcher's meat.....	10,520 00	
Flour	9,100 00	
Butter	4,070 00	
Beer, wine and spirits.....	1,950 00	
General groceries.....	8,000 00	
		<u>33,640 00</u>
Fuel		10,400 00
Gas and oil.....		2,400 00
		<u>46,767 00</u>
<i>Carried forward</i>		

<i>Brought forward</i>		46,767 00
Bedding and clothing		6,000 00
Furniture and furnishings		1,000 00
Laundry, soap and cleaning.....		1,500 00
Farm, feed and fodder.....		1,500 00
Miscellaneous.....		1,600 00
Repairs and alterations		2,000 00
<i>Salaries and Wages :</i>	<i>No. of Officers and Employees.</i>	
Medical superintendent	1	2,000 00
Assistant do.	1	1,000 00
Clinical assistant ..	1	300 00
Bursar	1	1,400 00
2 Student assistants.....	2	200 00
Steward	1	600 00
Matron	1	400 00
Assistant matron	1	192 00
Engineer	1	740 00
Assistant Engineer .	1	432 00
Stokers.....	2	480 00
Carpenters	2	1,050 00
Gardeners.....	2	432 00
Porter or messenger	1	240 00
Baker	1	288 00
Tailor	1	264 00
Farmer	1	240 00
Ploughman	1	216 00
Night watchers.....	3	648 00
Chief attendants	3	792 00
Ordinary male attendants	22	4,632 00
<i>Females :</i>		
Ordinary female attendants.....	23	1,968 00
Night attendants	3	360 00
Cooks	8	732 00
Laundresses	7	612 00
Housemaids	6	468 00
Seamstress.....	1	108 00
	98	20,794 00
		<u>\$81,161 00</u>

ESTIMATE of the Expenditure of the Asylum for the Insane, London, for the year commencing 1st January and ending 31st December, 1873. (For 600 patients, which includes the estimated expenditure of the Idiot Asylum.)

Medicines and medical comforts.....	300 00
Butcher's meat.....	8,500 00
Flour.....	7,500 00
Butter	3,000 00
Beer, wine and spirits..	1,750 00
General groceries.....	7,500 00
	<u>28,250 00</u>
Fuel	7,500 00
Gas and oil.....	2,000 00
Bedding and clothing.....	6,000 00
<i>Carried forward</i>	<u>44,050 00</u>

Brought forward..... .. \$44,050 00

Miscellaneous (continued) :

Furniture and furnishings	1,000 00
Laundry and soap	800 00
Farm, feed and fodder	2,000 00
Repairs and alterations ..	2,000 00

	No. of Officers. and Employees.	
<i>Salaries and Wages :</i>		
Medical superintendent	1	2,000 00
Assistant do.	1	1,000 00
Bursar	1	1,200 00
Steward	1	600 00
Matron.....	1	400 00
Engineer	1	740 00
Assistant Engineer.....	1	400 00
Stokers (1 Idiot Asylum)	2	432 00
Carpenter ...	1	500 00
Gardener.....	1	400 00
Assistant gardener.....	1	216 00
Butcher.....	1	192 00
Porter or messenger.....	1	192 00
Baker	1	300 00
Tailor.....	1	264 00
Farmer	1	340 00
Ploughmen	3	1,008 00
Night Watchers.....	2	432 00
Chief attendants	4	1,020 00
Ordinary male attendants.....	16	3,216 00
Cowman	1	216 00

Females :

Chief attendants.....	3	540 00	
Ordinary female attendants	17	1,524 00	
Night attendants	2	240 00	
Cooks	3	420 00	
Laundresses.....	4	432 00	
Housemaids	6	504 00	
Dairy maid	1	96 00	
Seamstress... ..	1	120 00	18,944 00
	80		\$70,794 00

ASYLUM FOR INEBRIATES.

Having received Instructions from the Government to collect information in regard to Inebriate Asylums, and if necessary to visit some of these establishments in the United States, in order, by personal inspection, to ascertain the class of buildings required and their general arrangement, and to inform myself as to the mode of treatment, domestic management and general results, I now have the honour to present for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the result of my enquiries and observations in relation to this subject.

Of the prevalence and, in many communities at least, the apparent increase of drunkenness in this Province, it is hardly necessary here to write at length, nor need I at present more than barely allude to the baneful consequences of this habit to individuals and to communities at large. The existence and extent of this crying social evil are already sufficiently well known. It is enough for our present purpose to note the fact that existing laws and institutions have proved lamentably inadequate to repress or control the evil of drunkenness ; and that a conviction that this is the case has taken possession of the public mind. Under these circumstances it seems obviously the duty of the Government to consider whether some other means may not be taken to check the great and probably growing curse of inebriacy. And the experience of other countries as well as the testimony of many of the highest authorities on this subject in the medical profession seems to indicate the class of institutions known as Inebriate Asylums as the best means that can be adopted for this purpose.

In the Report of the Select Committee appointed by the British House of Commons to enquire into the best plan for the control and management of habitual drunkards, (a document to which we shall have frequent occasion to refer, and a considerable part of which will be incorporated in this report), it is stated : " That it is in evidence as well " from those who have conducted and are still conducting reformatories for inebriates in " Great Britain, as from those who are managers of similar institutions in America, that " sanatoria or inebriate reformatories are producing considerable good in effecting amendment and cures in those who have been treated in them." " The average number of " cures is stated to be from 33 to 40 per cent. of the admissions, this percentage being " based on subsequent inquiry, from which the cures appear to be as complete and permanent as in any other form of disease mental or physical." Dr. Willard Parker, of New York, in an essay read at the meeting of the American Association for the cure of Inebriates, held in November, 1871, makes the following important statement :—" Inebriate Asylums have taught us that inebriety is curable ; that the depraved appetite is overcome, as the diseased condition on which it depends is removed, and in many cases " the cure is radical and permanent." This opinion of a distinguished American physician as to the curability of inebriacy and as to the expediency of treating it in Asylums designed expressly for that purpose is borne out by the testimony of many other eminent physicians, from the United States and Great Britain, who appeared before the committee above referred to—including such high authorities as Dr. James Crichton Browne, Dr. Alexander Peddie and Dr. Forbes Winslow.

The statements and opinions which have been here cited are sufficient to prove that the plan of treating drunkenness as a *disease*, and of establishing hospitals for its cure or amelioration is not chimerical or impracticable, but is one which gives greater promise of success than any other that can be adopted, and which therefore demands the serious consideration of Government.

I say the serious consideration of *Government* ; for it seems clearly right that the establishment of such an institution in this Province, should be undertaken by Government instead of being left to private enterprise and benevolence. For, in the first place, it is altogether probable that in the latter case such an institution would not be established at all. The information possessed by the public upon this subject is as yet extremely meagre—sufficient perhaps to have awakened a good degree of interest in it, but quite insufficient to induce practical effort and to call forth the requisite funds. Besides this the work would be better done by the Government than by any private individual or company. All the needs of such an establishment in regard to its buildings and their appointments and to the securing of the best officers and servants would thus be more generously supplied, its management and supervision would be more thorough, and the rights of the subject would be more carefully guarded. And last of all the establishment and maintenance of an Asylum of this character falls within the true sphere and work of the Government. It would be pre-eminently an institution of *public utility*, as the evil against which it would contend is pre-eminently a public burden and calamity. The degree of disease, idiocy, insanity and crime directly and indirectly caused by drunkenness, and the extent of the pecuniary expenditure out of the public funds together with the decrease and limitation of the general wealth thus occasioned are simply incalculable.

This duty of providing reformatories for inebriates seems even more clearly to devolve upon the Provincial Government when we consider that a considerable annual revenue is derived from licenses for the sale of liquor, and *paid into the Provincial Treasury*.

What could be more appropriate and just than that a part of the public money received from that source should be devoted to the remedy and control of the great evil of intemperance ?

In speaking of the practicability of Inebriate Asylums, allusion was made to the experience of other countries on this subject. In Great Britain, there appear to be a considerable number of institutions for the cure of inebriacy, but so far as I am aware there are as yet none in that country that were established and are managed by the State. They are all owned and carried on by individuals or corporations. But the question of the establishment of State Inebriate Asylums has already been brought to the notice of Parliament, and of the country. In February, 1872, a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed "to inquire into the best plan for the control and management "of Habitual Drunkards." This committee instituted a most thorough and exhaustive investigation of the subject, and received evidence and information regarding it from more than 30 witnesses—comprising eminent physicians, Inspectors of Lunatics, Police Officers, and managers of Inebriate Asylums in Great Britain and the United States.

The Report of their proceedings is upon the whole favourable to the scheme now under consideration ; indeed they actually recommend that reformatories for inebriates be provided by the State. The precise character of their recommendations will be seen from the following extract from their report—which, besides, contains much valuable information on this general subject. It need hardly be remarked that some of the suggestions and statements contained in this extract are inapplicable to this country.

"The Select Committee appointed to enquire into the best Plan for the Control and "Management of Habitual Drunkards;—Have considered the matters to them referred, and "have agreed to the following Report :—

"That there is entire concurrence of all the witnesses in the absolute inadequacy of "*existing laws to check drunkenness*, whether casual or constant ; rendering it desirable that "fresh legislation on the subject should take place, and that the laws should be made more "simple, uniform, and stringent.

"This is the more requisite, as there is much evidence to show that in large towns and "populous districts, the great evil of drunkenness is on the increase, attributed in some "measure to the higher wages and shortened hours of labour. This does not appear to be "equally true of agricultural districts and populations.

"That small fines and short imprisonments are proved to be useless, as well by the testimony of competent witnesses, as by the fact that the same individual is convicted over and over again, to even more than 100 times.

"That drunkenness is the prolific parent of crime, disease, and poverty, has received much additional confirmation. It is in evidence that a large proportion of the *criminals* passing through our gaols attributed their fall to drink, one witness having stated the amount as equal to 75 per cent. in a particular gaol; about 20 per cent. of the *insanity* recorded in Great Britain, and about 14 per cent. in the United States of America, are placed to the same cause; and nearly one-half of the idiots in the latter country are stated to be the offspring of intemperate parents.

"That occasional drunkenness may, and very frequently does, become confirmed and habitual, and soon passes into the condition of a disease uncontrollable by the individual, unless indeed some extraneous influence, either punitive or curative, is brought into play.

"That self-control is suspended or annihilated; moral obligations are disregarded; the decencies of private and the duties of public life are alike set at nought; and individuals obey only an overwhelming craving for stimulant to which everything is sacrificed.

"That this is confined to no class, condition, or sex, and hardly to any age.

"That the moderate use of alcoholic liquors is unattended by any bad effects, while there is much to prove that excess in ardent spirits is far more deleterious than similar excess in wine or beer. There are also strong reasons for believing that some considerable amount of helpless drunkenness and frenzied intoxication is due to adulteration, or to the use of new spirits containing substances of the nature of ethers.

"That it is in evidence that there is a very large amount of *drunkenness* among all classes and both sexes, *which never becomes public*, or is dealt with by the authorities, but which is probably even a more fertile source of misery, poverty, and degradation than that which comes before the police courts; for this no legal remedy exists, and without further legislation it must go on unchecked. Legislation in such cases was strongly advocated by all the witnesses before the Committee.

"That the absence of all power to check the downward course of a drunkard, and the urgent necessity of providing it, has been dwelt upon by nearly every witness; and the *legal control* of an habitual inebriate, either in a reformatory or in a private dwelling, is recommended, in the belief that many cases of death resulting from intoxication, including suicides and homicides, may thus be prevented.

"That this power is obtained easily, at moderate cost, and free from the danger of abuse and undue infringement of personal liberty, has been stated in evidence, by quotations from American and Canadian Statutes (Question 2620) as well as by the witnesses from America.

"That though the habit of frequent or prolonged intoxication leads in the end to insanity, yet there is a difference between the paroxysm of intoxication and insanity proper, so distinct as to forbid the plea, in bar of punishment, that an offence was committed while drunk; still, placing inebriates in lunatic Asylums (except for a very brief period, *e.g.*, during a paroxysm of delirium tremens) is improper, and should not be allowed. The presence of recovering inebriates in an ordinary hospital for the insane is prejudicial to the other inmates in various important particulars, while the discipline and diet needed for the insane is unsuitable for the convalescing inebriate.

"That after three convictions, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct within twelve months, the magistrates should be empowered to require the offender to find a surety or sureties for sobriety and good conduct for a fixed period, and in default of the same, or in case the surety is forfeited by a fresh offence, then to sentence the offender to a considerable period of detention in an industrial reformatory for inebriates as hereafter recommended. The system of sureties has been applied with excellent results in Sheffield; and though it appears practicable under the common law, it would be well to repeal the old statutes and enact new.

"There is good reason for believing that such a measure would not only have much restrictive influence on the drunkard, but would bring the efforts of relatives and friends, and especially of the surety, into active exercise.

"That all fines and convictions should be registered and recorded in the Drunkards Register, and the Court of Petty Sessions should have the power of estreating the recog

"nisancess, when forfeited, without being obliged to resort to the present slow and expensive mode of recovery.

"That when an offender has been called upon to find sureties, and has been unable to do so, or when by a fresh offence he has forfeited them, or when he has been called upon a second time to find sureties, he should be deemed and registered as an 'Habitual Drunkard,' and as such may be sent to an industrial inebriate reformatory by magistrate's order for a term of not less than three nor more than twelve months, the time to be governed by the frequency of the offence.

"That when acts of violence or other offences are superadded to the drunkenness, the ordinary punishment awarded by law to those offences should be carried out, and if the offender comes under the definition of an habitual drunkard, a committal to a reformatory may form part of the sentence, or it may be left to the discretion of the magistrate to send him at once to an inebriate reformatory.

"That it is in evidence as well from those who have conducted and are still conducting reformatories for inebriates in Great Britain, as by those who are managers of similar institutions in America, that sanatoria, or inebriate reformatories are producing considerable good in effecting amendment and cures in those who have been treated in them.

"The average number of cures is stated to be from 33 to 44 per cent. of the admissions, this percentage being based upon subsequent inquiry, from which the cures appear to be as complete and permanent as in any other form of disease, mental or physical. The average time occupied in effecting these cures is stated at from 12 to 16 weeks in America. For the English institutions the period has been longer.

"That the proportion of cures is *not larger* is attributed by all the witnesses to a *lack of power* to induce or to compel the *patient* to submit to treatment for a longer period, and that power is asked for by every one who has had, or still has, charge of these institutions. Without such a power it appears that the results must be imperfect, disappointing, and inadequate to the efforts made.

"The Recommendations of the Committee are :

"1. Definition.—That sanatoria or reformatories for those who, 'notwithstanding the plainest considerations of health, interest, and duty are given over to habits of intemperance so as to render them unable to control themselves, and incapable of managing their own affairs, or such as to render them in any way dangerous to themselves or others,' should be provided.

"These reformatories, whether of Class A or B, should be inspected from time to time by a committee appointed by magistrates at quarter sessions, of not less than five persons, of whom one at least shall be a medical man, and the inspection of these institutions, whether of a private or public character, should be of a very stringent nature.

"Reformatories on the industrial system should be established, either as separate institutions or as part of a prison, *but distinct from the ordinary penal* portion thereof, or as part of a union workhouse, to which persons committed as habitual drunkards should be sent.

"The proceeds of their labour should be applied to the payment of the entire cost of maintenance while in the reformatory ; if any excess remain, it should be applied to the maintenance of the wife and family, or if they be in receipt of parochial relief, then to reimburse the union fund, or if there be no wife or family or parochial charge, then to the uses of the individual on leaving the reformatory.

"Your Committee, after considering the whole question as to the best mode of dealing with drunkards, including not only the management of inebriate Asylums, but also the control and prevention of the habit of drunkenness, have arrived at the following additional conclusions and recommendations :—

"That the fine for drunkenness for the first or second offence [when it is most desirable to prevent the formation of the *habit*] should not exceed 40s., or in default thereof, imprisonment for a period not exceeding 30 days [being for the same term as that imposed in the United States] ; the precise amount of both fine and imprisonment being left to the discretion of the sitting magistrate ; and that, after the third conviction within 12 months, the magistrate should have the power of insisting upon sureties, not exceeding 10l., as under the Statute of James I."

It is however in the United States that the experiment of the treatment of inebriety in Asylums, specially devoted to it, has been most fully tried. There are in that country 10 institutions of this character. They all, with a single exception, receive contributions and support from the State, are regulated by charter or act of incorporation, and are managed by Committees. Each is a State as distinguished from a national institution and much greater powers are given by some State legislatures than by others. They have nevertheless originated either with societies or individuals actuated by philanthropic motives, and are partly maintained by them.

The average period during which these institutions have been working is somewhat over five years, a sufficiently long one to have furnished a pretty fair trial of their utility and success. Mr. Donald Dalrymple, the chairman of the Committee of the House of Commons heretofore referred to, who undertook a special voyage to America to inspect these establishments, and to examine the working of the system on this Continent, and to whom we are chiefly indebted for the information here detailed, stated in his evidence before the Committee that he had "made many inquiries of persons other than those connected with Inebriate Asylums (medical, legal, clerical, and lay) as to the effect produced by them, and received many and various opinions, but on the whole largely in favour of their utility." It must be borne in mind that these Inebriate Asylums in the United States have laboured under certain disadvantages which, in my opinion, may be avoided in this Province; especially as their usefulness has been very largely impaired and crippled through lack of authority on the part of their trustees or managers to compel patients once admitted to remain long enough to effect a cure. Indeed, in the opinion of all who have charge of reformatories for drunkards as well as of those who have most carefully studied their workings, this has been the grand obstacle to their efficiency and success.

Notwithstanding this, however, the results thus far accomplished have been to a very good degree satisfactory and encouraging. "The grand total of admissions to *nine* of these establishments since their opening is 5,959, of whom 1,305, or nearly 23 per cent., were admitted once; 227, or nearly four per cent., were admitted twice; and 94, or nearly two per cent., were admitted thrice. Of such admissions 5,515, or 94 per cent., were voluntary; 144, or between two and three per cent., were admitted by the intervention of friends, and 217, or nearly four per cent., were committed by justices, the results being, that, of the 5,959 who have been under treatment, 2,018, or nearly 34 per cent., were cured and discharged; 318, or nearly five per cent., received benefit; eleven died, three became insane, and 378, or between six and seven per cent., were returned as incurable."

Two of these Asylums—that at Binghamton and that on Ward's Island, New York—I have myself visited, and, by careful personal inspection and conversation with their managers and other officers, have informed myself in regard to the internal arrangements and appointments of their buildings and premises, their domestic management and modes of treatment, and the general results accomplished.

The Binghamton Asylum, which I visited on the 16th October last, is, so far as I am aware, the largest, and probably the most widely known Institution of the kind in the United States. The building, most beautifully situated about three miles from the town of Binghamton, and a very costly and handsome one, was erected by a company of shareholders, but about two years ago passed into the hands of the State of New York—the State having taken up a mortgage upon the property. At present the Institution receives no pecuniary aid from the Government, but it is anticipated that an annual grant will be voted at the next meeting of the Legislature. There is now accommodation for 110 patients, but when the west wing of the building shall have been finished off and furnished there will be accommodation for rather more than twice that number. The average number of inmates is 85. The rooms of the patients are most commodious and comfortably furnished, although the character of the furniture, &c., varies according to the sum paid. The dining-room, the table appointments, and the food were all that could be desired; and all parts of the establishment gave evidence of perfect order, cleanliness, and of thorough and efficient management. Indeed the impression one would naturally receive from a visit to this Institution is not so much that of an asylum or hospital as of a first-class temperance hotel. The vast majority of the inmates at the time of my visit (and I was

informed that this was usually the case) were plainly of the more wealthy and intelligent classes of the community. They were, with scarcely an exception, well dressed and educated, and gentlemanlike in their appearance. To certain other important features of the Binghamton Asylum I shall have reason to refer hereafter.

The Asylum situated on Ward's Island is a much smaller establishment than that at Binghamton, and is in nearly every respect different from and inferior to the latter. The building is a very large and even elegant one, it is in all its parts kept most scrupulously clean, and the managing physician evidently does all that the circumstances of the case will permit to effect the reclamation of the patients committed to his charge. But the obstacles against which he has to contend are simply insuperable, and the Institution, as a *Reformatory for the cure of Inebriates*, it seems to me, must be regarded as a practical failure. Three-fourths of the inmates are compulsorily committed, and of these the vast majority are from the low and vicious drunken classes of the city of New York. Many of them reach the Inebriate Asylum as it were indirectly, having been in the first instance committed to the workhouse for vagrancy and petty offences and afterwards transferred to the former establishment. The average term for which these compulsory patients were committed was stated to be four weeks. It is perfectly obvious that no permanent good can be done to this class of patients in so brief a period. On the whole the Ward's Island Institution seems rather a place of detention for drunkards than an Inebriate Asylum.

I have thus far attempted to show, by reference to the opinions of eminent authorities and to the beneficial effects already produced, that Inebriate Asylums are not only practicable, but are the best means that can be adopted to control and check the great evil of drunkenness. I have also pointed out some reasons why such an institution in this Province, if established at all, should be established by the Provincial Government; and have briefly indicated what has already been done or proposed in reference to the treatment and cure of inebriacy through Asylums or reformatories in Great Britain and the United States, and what have been thus far the general results accomplished.

Passing now to the practical conclusions at which I have arrived, and to the suggestions I have to offer in reference to the establishment and organization of an Inebriate Asylum in our own Province, it is important at the outset to call attention to the limits within which such an institution amongst ourselves is likely to be useful or successful, and to indicate precisely what *class* of inebriates we may expect to be benefited by it. Of course we cannot hope that all the victims of this vice and disease will be reached by the means now under consideration.

Those who are addicted to drunkenness may, I think, be divided into three classes. 1st. Those who, in consequence of intemperate habits, have rendered themselves obnoxious to punishment for more or less serious violation of the laws of the country. This class includes not only those who have become properly speaking *criminals*, but also that large numbers of idle and vicious persons who figure in the records of our police courts as "drunk and disorderly."

2nd. Those who, in consequence of their intemperance, habitually or occasionally fail to provide for the wants of their families. Their conduct, though not a positive infraction of the laws, tends to produce pauperism, and deprives the community of profitable and wealth-producing labour. This class is composed for the most part of labourers, mechanics and other members of what are called the industrial classes.

3rd. The third class comprises those more wealthy or better educated persons engaged in commerce and the various professions, with whom the habit of drunkenness, generally speaking, directly affects only themselves and their families—except by way of example.

For the first of these classes, that of disorderly and criminal drunkards, I fully believe that the Central Prison will afford the best Inebriate Asylum, particularly if after the third offence and after a spirit of persistence in their evil habits has been manifested, they be sentenced for a term of from three months to a year, instead of for a few days or weeks. This class we may hope to reclaim, if at all, only by compulsion, and therefore it is highly important that they should be incarcerated for a long enough period to eradicate the craving for stimulants and to confirm them in habits of temperance.

In connection with this topic I may be permitted to refer to what I have already said

in regard to the Central Prison as a means of reclaiming criminal drunkards at page 5 in my Report for 1869-70.

"The strongest argument that can be advanced, in favour of the establishment of Central Prisons or Houses of Correction at central points, is given in the column of Gaol statistics under the heading of "habits of prisoners," showing that of the 6379 prisoners committed to the several Gaols of the Province during the past year, 4080 were intemperate in their habits. From this great evil springs vagrancy, petty larceny, and very often more serious offences, but more frequently it goes hand in hand with its twin brother "disorderly conduct." The form of sentence in these cases has now become stereotyped, "dollars or 10 to 60 days with *hard labour* in the common gaol." The moral delinquent enters the gaol, consorts with hardened offenders, sees crime in every phase, and forms the acquaintances of criminals. The time of incarceration expires and he is set free, but the unfortunate *mania* speedily overtakes him and he is again brought before the Court, and the sentence is repeated, perhaps with a few days or weeks added to it, until the man or woman becomes almost a constant inmate of the gaol, a curse to society when at liberty, and a constant charge and drain upon the resources of the Province at all times, and will continue to be, until the law, looking upon this class of men and women as being morally insane, places them under restraint in a well ordered House of Correction for terms varying from two months up to two years, where, being removed for long periods from constant and unrestrained association with vicious society, their debilitated constitutions built up and restored under a good sanitary regimen, wholesome food, and a well conducted and temperate life, and taught habits of industry by employment in mechanical pursuits, the strong probability is that many of this class would return to the world with a knowledge of some trade or branch of industry, to become honest and industrious men and women. The best feature of an institution of this description, in a moral point of view, is, that its establishment would supply another link in the chain of public charities, the absence of which is seriously felt, and more particularly with the class under consideration, inasmuch as it would combine in its administration all the characteristics of an Inebriate Asylum, with many of its good results, by the removal of the very worst victims of intemperance from the temptations that they are constantly exposed to while at liberty."

We may thus assume that adequate provision has already been made for this first class of inebriates. Nor is the degree and proportion of drunkenness thus provided for in the Central Prison inconsiderable; for the General Statistics for the past year show that of the 6,958 prisoners committed to gaol no less than 4,261 themselves acknowledged that they were intemperate, and 2,615 were actually committed for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

It is then for the second and third of the above classes, comprising those inebriates who do not become amenable to control and confinement under existing laws, that provision yet remains to be made. Of course by inebriates in this connection are meant not those who are merely in the habit of drinking to excess, but those who are so given over to "*intemperance as to render them unable to control themselves, and incapable of managing their own affairs, or to render them in any way dangerous to themselves or others.*" For drunkards of this description, whether they belong to the industrial or to the commercial and professional classes, it should, as it seems to me, be the purpose and endeavour of the Government to provide the means of reformation and cure through Inebriate Asylums, just as similar provision is already made for the insane and for the sick and wounded. But that this purpose can at once be fully carried into execution is more than is at present to be expected. The extent of expenditure involved in executing such a purpose; the degree of labour and thought that should be expended in devising a perfect system of Inebriate Asylums; the more or less immature and experimental character of these institutions in other countries—these and similar considerations render it necessary to inaugurate the system on a small scale, and according to a more or less undeveloped plan.

Having thus pointed out the classes and description of inebriates for whom an Asylum should be provided, we may now say a few words upon the manner and terms of admission to it. To the Inebriate Asylums of the United States patients are admitted either upon their voluntary application or through commitment by a magistrate, procured either through the intervention of friends or of other persons. To illustrate the latter mode of

commitment I may refer to an Act passed by the Legislature of the State of New York, in March, 1865, for "the better regulation and discipline" of the Asylum at Binghamton, which provides that "Any Justice of the Supreme Court, or the County Judge of the county in which any inebriate may reside, shall have power to commit such inebriate to the New York State Inebriate Asylum, upon the production and filing of an affidavit or affidavits, by two respectable practising physicians, and two respectable citizens, freeholders of such county, to the effect that such inebriate is lost to self-control, unable from such inebriation to attend to business, or is thereby dangerous to remain at large. But such commitment shall be only until the examination now provided by law shall have been held, and in no case for a longer period than one year."

Similar laws have been passed in several other States. There was also an enactment of like character passed by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, February 1, 1870, which is referred to by Mr. Dalrymple as remarkably stringent. The recommendations of the Select Committee of the House of Commons in regard to the topic now under consideration are as follows:—

"The admissions to these institutions should be either voluntary or by committal. In either case the persons entering should not be allowed to leave except under conditions to be laid down, and the power to prevent their leaving shall be by law conferred on the manager. Though practically this power would be seldom put in force, it will be useless to establish these institutions without it.

"The patients under Class A. should be admitted either by their own act, or, on the application of their friends or relatives, under proper legal restrictions, or by the decision of a local court of inquiry, established under proper safeguards, before which, on the application of a near relative or guardian, or a parish or other local authority, or other authorised persons, proof shall be given that the party cited is unable to control himself, and incapable of managing his affairs, or that his habits are such as to render him dangerous to himself or others; that this arises from the abuse of alcoholic drinks or sedatives, and he is therefore to be deemed an habitual drunkard.

"If that proof be deemed sufficient by the court of inquiry it shall make an order for commitment to an inebriate institution for such a term as it shall think proper, not exceeding twelve months, and shall also have power, with or without such commitment, to make an order for the appointment of a guardian or trustee of the cited party, person, and estate. The party cited shall have the right to be present, both in person and by counsel, and all the evidence shall be taken on oath. The property of the party shall be liable for maintenance; the trustee or guardian shall be liable as in committees of the person and estate of lunatics, Act 25 and 26 Vict. c. 86.

"Persons convicted as habitual drunkards according to the definition laid down in the 18th paragraph of this Report, whose means are inadequate, may be sent by magistrates by commitment to the B. class of reformatories.

"The period of detention should be fixed by the court of inquiry, or by the magistrates, but may be curtailed upon sufficient proof being given that a cure has taken place. No manager of a Reformatory, or guardian, or trustee, or committee shall be liable to action for damages for acting under the orders of the court of inquiry or of the magistrates."

That some enactment should be passed by the Legislature of this Province, by virtue of which any inebriate who is *plainly* a fit subject for treatment in an Asylum may be sent thither whether he will or not, I have no doubt; but the precise nature and details of such an enactment need not be here discussed.

I believe, nevertheless, that should a Reformatory for Inebriates be established here, the vast majority of its inmates, for the present at least, will be those who have entered it of their own accord. We have already seen that, notwithstanding the Statute to which I have referred above, 94 per cent. of the total admissions to the Inebriate Asylum of the United States have been voluntary. Nor do I think that this state of things, should it arise, will be one to be greatly regretted for the present. For the universal experience of the managers of these establishments shows that the voluntary patients are much more likely to receive benefit than those who have been committed; and besides this it is probable that there will not be for some time sufficient space to accommodate all who are proper subjects for treatment in the Institution. And then again, as we have

seen, provision has already been made through the Central Prison for a considerable proportion of those who need to be dealt with compulsorily.

A fear may be entertained by some, even of those who would approve of the establishment of an Inebriate Asylum in this country, that the number of voluntary applicants for admission will be so small as to render its establishment hardly worth while. And there will be, we can scarcely doubt, a considerable degree of reluctance to enter such an institution on the part of inebriates, arising out of a false delicacy of feeling in regard to this subject amongst them and their friends; but, I believe, that as the aim and character of the Asylum becomes better understood, this reluctance will gradually disappear, and inebriates will apply for admission to it as those suffering from other diseases now do to ordinary hospitals. Indeed the formation of a sound and intelligent public opinion on the subject of drunkenness is one of the indirect benefits to be looked for from this Institution. In regard to voluntary applicants it should be remarked that they should be admitted under two important conditions or restrictions. The first is that, as a general rule, they should be previously ascertained to be curable cases and honestly desirous of amendment. The establishment should be *not a retreat, but a reformatory* for drunkards. The second condition is that power should be conferred upon the superintendent, carefully defined and guarded, by which all who have once entered, either voluntarily or by commitment, may be kept in the Institution long enough to effect a cure or to prove their cases to be incurable. The importance of such a provision cannot be over-estimated.

Another important question to be determined in connection with the establishment of an Inebriate Asylum in this Province is whether admission to it should be granted to those only who are able to pay for their support and treatment, or to those also who are unable to do so. In the chief reformatories for drunkards in the United States nearly all of the inmates are of the former class, even where provision is professedly made for the latter also. In the Report of Binghamton Asylum for 1871 it is stated that 20 per cent. of the admissions for that year were free patients; but I believe, as a general rule, the proportion of non-paying residents is not at all so great as that. At the time of my visit there were only eight out of 83 altogether. The standing charge there for board, washing, and *ordinary* care and attendance is \$20 per week, but a good number of the patients pay considerably more than that, some even paying the large sum of \$40 per week. On the other hand "the Committee of Management and Discipline may reduce the price"—below \$20 that is—"upon a presentation of the facts upon which a modification is requested." This establishment not being at present in receipt of Government aid is necessarily carried on on the self-supporting principle, and even the small number of free patients who are admitted are in reality supported by the excess of compensation paid by the wealthier inmates. The fact that so few of the class unable to pay can be received is an occasion of great regret to the present manager and is, in my own opinion, a very serious objection to this generally excellent Institution.

It will no doubt be generally conceded that an Inebriate Asylum established by the Government in this Province should be conducted on a more humane and generous system, and that any inebriate shown after proper examination to be a reasonably hopeful subject for treatment, should be admitted whether he be able to pay or not. A state institution established for such a purpose as the correction or cure of drunkenness surely ought not to discriminate in favour of the rich; although, of course, patients having been once admitted, the character of their accommodation may very justly be determined to some extent by the fact that they do or do not pay.

I am of opinion also that even in the case of those who, by themselves or through aid of their friends, are able to pay for their support, the rates charged should be as low and uniform as possible, and should be based upon the actual cost of daily maintenance, without regard to interest on capital outlay. The Government, in the establishment and management of an institution of this character, should have regard chiefly to moral and reformatory rather than pecuniary results.

Before passing to the brief practical recommendations with which this Report will close, it seems to me desirable to convey a general idea of the mode of treatment which is adopted in Inebriate Asylums, and of the peculiar appointments and conveniences required by them. As regards the former point, though there seems to be some slight

difference of opinion, I believe a correct impression will be gathered from the following sentences from the pen of Dr. Dodge, a gentleman of large experience and recognized authority in this specialty :—

“Nearly all patients, on their admission, require medical treatment. Stimulant, sedative and narcotic remedies are usually administered at the outset, followed by alterative medicines to improve and correct the secretions; after which, tonics, both vegetable and mineral, are given, calculated to add tone and strength to the system. When we have organic disease, appropriate remedies, adapted to each particular case, are administered to relieve and assist nature in removing the same. Outside of these functional and organic difficulties, very little medical treatment is demanded or required. Our main reliance is upon sanitary measures, remedial rather than medicinal, and essential to improve and invigorate the physical organization, and as a result adding strength, in the same ratio, to the mental faculties, thus enabling the patient in the future to assert and maintain his self-respect and self-control. In this connection, it may be well to state that as soon as our patient is convalescent, but little, if any, medicine is given, and our main reliance is placed upon the following sanitary and hygienic measures; retirement from business and the busy scenes of every-day life, quiet, reading, writing, pure air, well ventilated rooms, good nourishing diet; regular hours for meals, rising, and retiring; proper physical exercise, such as out-door games, walking, and such mechanical employment as taste and inclination may dictate and opportunity afford. These measures are strongly recommended and urged upon all as conducive to a healthful condition of mind and body, assisting materially in breaking up former habits and associations, driving from the mind those old companions of an intemperate life, forming new thoughts, new ideas, and new and better habits, necessitating a new being and a new life in every respect, and finally convincing all reasonable men who have been addicted to the excessive use of strong drinks, that stimulants are not only useless, but absolutely injurious.

“I will state, for the information of those interested, that we have no specific with which to destroy the craving appetite for alcoholic stimulants, whether acquired by the voluntary act of the subject, or handed down as an hereditary disease and curse.”

The general character and arrangement of the building, and the special conveniences and appointments required, will be naturally suggested by the above description of the treatment pursued. An Inebriate Asylum should be indeed little else than a comfortable and well-managed temperance hotel, under the supervision of a competent medical man, whose inmates are yet subjected to more or less surveillance and control. It is however essential that more than ordinary provision should be made for the recreation and employment of the inmates. There are in the Binghamton Asylum, a billiard room, a library, a club, a reading-room and a hall for dramatic representations and other entertainments; and yet notwithstanding this generous provision for the diversion and occupation of the inmates, I could not but notice in them a general appearance of vacancy and ennui. Though this must be to some extent unavoidable in the case of men circumstanced as they were, and with their previous habits, I nevertheless firmly believe that this serious obstacle to the success of Inebriate Asylums might be overcome to a much greater degree than it yet has been; by the introduction of appropriate and constant *employment* in addition to the ordinary means of *recreation*. The nature of this employment should of course be suited to the tastes and previous habits of the patients.

As the practical result of my investigation and observation on this subject I respectfully submit, for the consideration of His Excellency's Government, the following recommendations, viz. :—

1. That an institution be established for the reformation of inebriates of the class and description already referred to in this Report—that is to say, “those who are so given over to intemperance as to render them unable to control themselves and incapable of managing their own affairs, or to render them in any way dangerous to themselves or others,” but who nevertheless have not rendered themselves liable to control or confinement under existing laws.

2. That for this purpose a plot of land, comprising not less than 100 acres be purchased, and that the requisite buildings for such an institution be erected thereon. That such plot of land be conveniently situated and accessible; that it shall afford a healthful and pleasing site for the buildings required, and that it shall be not more than four nor less

than two miles distant from any city or town. That the building shall be plain but substantial and comfortable, and that it shall be constructed upon such a plan as will admit of future extensions and additions. That it shall at first afford accommodation for 50 inmates, besides the officers and servants. That it be abundantly supplied with means of amusement and recreation, and that a workshop be attached thereto for industrial employment.

3. That this institution shall be for *men* only. That inebriates shall be admitted to it either upon their voluntary application (under the condition indicated in the body of this Report), or by judicial commitment procured through the intervention of friends or otherwise; an Act to be passed authorizing such commitment, and defining its form and circumstances. That authority to detain any person once received into the institution be conferred upon the medical superintendent; the limitations under which such authority shall be exercised, and the period of such detention to be carefully prescribed by special enactment.

4. That from those who are able to pay for their maintenance and treatment a reasonable charge shall be exacted, but that any inebriate coming under the definition above made, and being a *bona fide* resident of the Province, may be admitted to the institution.

5. That any person, before being admitted to the institution, should be decided to be a reasonably hopeful subject for treatment, by examination before some competent authority.

6. I also beg to recommend with reference to criminal and disorderly drunkenness, that the term of sentence to the Central Prison should be lengthened so as to render that establishment a more successful reformatory for the kind of inebriacy not provided for by the institution treated of in this Report.

INSTITUTION

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB,

BELLEVILLE.

Since my last report this Institution has continued to give the most satisfactory evidence of efficiency in management, and of general prosperity and growth : although only established two years, it now ranks, in point of the number of pupils in attendance, tenth among the forty-three establishments of a similar kind in the United States and Canada.

The increase in the number of pupils has been very gradual and steady. Commencing with seventy in the first session, the number reached one hundred and twenty-four before the close of the second term on the 28th June, 1872, and now in the third month of the third term, the number in attendance has reached 135. Upon the whole, this gradual advance from session to session in the number of pupils has been favourable to the educational interests of the Institution as well as to the general management of its affairs. In all new organizations, educational as well as others, there are systems to devise and schemes to mature which can only be well devised and properly matured by a patient and careful observation of every day's progress.

If the Institution had immediately on its opening been filled with pupils, as the number in the Province might have warranted, the effectiveness in educational and domestic administration which now exists could not have been so well secured.

In my report of last year, I shewed that there were then 312 deaf-mutes in Ontario, who should have been under instruction. A few of that number were reported to be a little over the school age specified in the By-laws of the Institution, and some had been partially educated at other schools, but all would, I believe, have derived benefit from a course of instruction in the Institution established by the Province for that purpose.

I now propose to shew in the following summary the number of deaf-mutes who have entered the Institution since its opening on the 20th October, 1870, up to the 30th September, 1872; a period of less than two years. From this the Government and the Legislature will see at a glance what has already been done, and what yet remains to be done by the establishment founded by their liberality for the benefit of this unfortunate class : —

COUNTIES AND CITIES.	Number of Deaf Mutes of school age in each County.	Number who have entered the Ontario Institution.	Number who have not yet been sent to the Institution.
Algoma	1	...	1
Brant	9	7	2
Bruce	6	1	5
Carleton	12	3	9
Elgin	9	3	6
Essex	3	1	2
Frontenac	4	4	...
Grey	8	5	3
Haldimand	2	2	...
Hastings	10	8	2
Huron	16	14	2
Halton	3	...	3
Kent	9	2	7
Lambton	9	7	2
Lanark	5	2	3
Leeds and Grenville	3	3	...
Lennox and Addington	5	2	3
Lincoln	5	1	4
Middlesex	21	15	6
Norfolk	6	5	1
Northumberland and Durham	23	16	7
Ontario	8	3	5
Oxford	4	2	2
Peel	3	3	...
Perth	12	7	5
Peterboro'	10	1	9
Prince Edward	3	1	2
Prescott and Russell	3	2	1
Renfrew	6	...	6
Simcoe	15	6	9
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	8	...	8
Victoria	2	...	2
Wellington	12	6	6
Welland	10	3	7
Wentworth	11	4	7
Waterloo	2	1	1
York	9	6	3
City of Toronto	16	3	13
" Hamilton	6	1	5
" London	2	1	1
" Kingston	2	1	1
	*313	152	161

From the fact that a considerable number of deaf-mutes have been received into the Institution, and a good many more heard from, who were not included in the census then obtained, it may safely be assumed, that there are certainly *not less* than 313 deaf-mutes of school age in the Province of Ontario, at the present time.

It is therefore shewn that notwithstanding the liberal provision that has been made by Government, there are still over one hundred and sixty deaf and dumb youths in the Province, growing up in mental darkness and ignorance. As this Institution was founded and designed by the Legislature to supply a most urgent and pressing want, I thought it my duty, as soon as this fact revealed itself, to make a searching enquiry into the circumstances and causes which led to this partial mis-carriage of legislative design, the result of which enquiry I will now present as clearly and briefly as I can.

And first I would state that this partial failure is attributable, and that in no small degree, to the excessive economy of municipal councils, which is laudable and proper enough in many cases, but in this instance, when the elevation of an irresponsible human being from the level of the brute creation to the scale of intelligent humanity is at stake, can only be pronounced petty illiberality and criminal neglect. That there are honourable exceptions to this charge I am happy to state, for there are a few municipal corporations

* Only three reported in Frontenac, but four received into the Institution which makes 313 instead of 312.

which have taken considerable interest in the matter, and have sent forward pupils with great promptitude.

Permissive legislative enactments, in respect to local municipal requirements of a moral and social character, no matter how high the aim, or urgent the need may be, would seem to be practically inoperative, *unless accompanied with a liberal Legislative Grant*. And in the matter now under consideration even *that* does not seem to have had the desired effect; for when we consider that the annual cost of educating and supporting each deaf-mute sent to the Institution is not less than two hundred dollars a year, including interest on capital outlay, it was surely not too much to expect that municipal councils would pay forty dollars a session of that amount for the food of indigent deaf-mutes. But to the majority of municipal councils even this paltry charge has seemed a sufficient excuse for denying their indigent deaf-mutes the great benefits and privileges of this Institution.

By far the largest proportion of deaf-mutes who have not been placed under instruction, are the children of parents unable to pay for their board, while receiving a special education. In fact many parents are supporting pupils at the Institution, who, to my knowledge, cannot afford to pay the amount required for that purpose, but are too independent to make application to a council, which more than likely would refuse their request. Others have two or three, and sometimes even more deaf-mute children, and in such cases, although the parents are in what is termed fair circumstances, the support of so many pupils at the Institution is attended with hardship. Other parents have by a special effort sent pupils for a session or a part of one, when for various reasons, chiefly poverty, they have had to be kept at home. No less than twenty-one deaf-mutes who attended previous sessions have not yet entered this term for these reasons.

When the by-laws were framed requiring all parents, guardians, or friends who were in indigent circumstances, and unable to pay six dollars a month for the board of children, to make application for aid to the municipal corporation in which they resided, it was fully expected that these local governments would exercise a wise liberality in dealing with such applicants; but in this expectation, with a few exceptions, we have been disappointed. This is the chief reason why over one hundred and sixty deaf-mutes of school age have not been placed under instruction, and it certainly is not creditable to municipal corporations.

Besides the illiberality of municipal councils, we may find in the conduct of the parents of deaf-mutes additional reasons why so many of that class are deprived of the benefits of an education. Some of these parents are unwilling to relinquish the aid or profits of their children's labour even for the sake of their education; and this class, though not numerous, is not confined to the very poor, for the Principal in his report says—"I am sorry to say that I have been informed of cases where the parents are able to educate their children, but are unwilling to be deprived of their labour while at school."

Another class of parents are those who, though often in very reduced circumstances, are yet, from considerations of pride or undue sensitiveness, unwilling to make application for the requisite municipal aid.

Such being the chief reasons why so considerable a number of our deaf-mutes have been deprived of the benefits of the Institution established for their education, they are, in my opinion, only to be overcome by legislative enactment.

When the Institution for the Blind was opened the rate of board for pupils sent by municipalities to that establishment was placed at *one dollar*, and, for parents who were able to pay, *one dollar and a half* per week. For the purpose of encouraging municipalities to deal liberally with deaf-mutes the same tariff was adopted at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Principal was instructed to send a circular to the Clerk of every municipality in the Province, advising councils of the reduction in the rate of board from one dollar and a half to one dollar per week. I regret to say that it had little or no effect, and I am forced to the conclusion that any additional attempts or concessions in that direction will meet with the same fate.

In view of the many objections raised by municipalities, and the refusal or neglect of over three-fourths of them to co-operate with the Government in this work; of the liberal and *free* education offered to every speaking and seeing youth in the Province under our educational system; of the severity of the affliction, both to parents and children, of deaf-dumbness and blindness; and of the comparatively small amount of revenue derived

from the payment of the board of pupils ; in view of all these circumstances it becomes a question for the serious consideration of the Government and Legislature whether it would not be advisable to solve the problem by throwing the doors of these Institutions open *free* to every deaf-mute and blind youth of school age in the Province of Ontario, except those whose parents are able to pay. This, with the adoption of the principle of compulsory education in respect to deaf-mutes, will effectually overcome the difficulties which have presented themselves under the working of the present system, and will at once enable these establishments to accomplish the work designed for them.

An examination of the terms of admission of 40 Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind in various parts of the United States shews the following result :—25 are *free* to all pupils from the State in which the Institution is located ; 11 are *free* to pupils whose parents are certified by certain officials to be in indigent circumstances and unable to pay, and in four of them the several counties of the State pay for support of pupils on the certificate of certain officials.

Four statutory inspections have been made of this Institution during the year, in the months of January, May, July and September, besides other visits on business connected with the establishment. On all these occasions the affairs of the Institution in all its departments, both educational and domestic, were being administered in a systematic and efficient manner.

The dormitories, class-rooms, lecture-room, offices, kitchen and other portions of the building, were all found in an orderly and thoroughly well-kept state. The building throughout was sufficiently furnished for its requirements, the beds and bedding were exceedingly clean and tidy, and sufficient in all respects for the comfort and health of the pupils.

EDUCATIONAL.

During my inspections I availed myself of every opportunity, by class and combined examinations of the pupils, as well as by conversation with the Principal and teachers to obtain accurate information respecting the educational *status* of the Institution. While it must be admitted that the observation and examination of a person unskilled in the technicalities of deaf-mute instruction must necessarily be somewhat superficial in respect to the details of the system, and that an examiner under such circumstances labours under many disadvantages ; still it is very clear that the educational proficiency and progress of deaf-mutes can best be ascertained and determined by their ability and aptitude to communicate in writing to ordinary hearing and speaking persons the knowledge they have acquired through technical instruction.

While instructors of deaf-mutes require to avail themselves of every means and appliance in order to impart knowledge, the ordinary speaking world can only pronounce upon the efficiency of these means and appliances by an examination of their results as indicated in the proficiency of the pupils to communicate intelligently the knowledge thus received.

If the results of instruction are in all respects satisfactory, then the object of founding Deaf and Dumb educational institutions is accomplished, and few persons will stop to criticize very closely or unduly magnify the defects—fancied or real—of a system that has a successful ending.

On this principle I examined the pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Institution. There are now seven classes, graded according to advancement and proficiency. Each of these classes are subdivided into sections to suit the capacity of each pupil. These classes and subdivisions were examined in the various branches taught in ordinary schools, some of the pupils in each class were found in a very advanced state, and thoroughly understood the meaning of words and the construction of sentences. Many were quite proficient in arithmetic and geography, and correctly answered the questions put to them. The composition of others on subjects named at the time by me was most creditable, and fully equal to the efforts of ordinary children of the same age in other schools. Considerable progress was also apparent in the middle and lowest grades, in fact all the pupils appeared to be steadily progressing in their studies, and the general educational condition of the Institution was most satisfactory and encouraging.

The establishment of a teachers' weekly class, which I attended at my inspection, has been productive of good, not only in better qualifying the teachers for the discharge of their duties, but in procuring greater uniformity in the method of instruction.

The articulation class continues to receive instruction as reported last year, but inasmuch as various propositions in regard to this branch of the speciality are still under the consideration of the Association of Deaf-mute Instructors I am not yet prepared to recommend the appointment of a skilled special instructor for that class. The Principal submitted several books in arithmetic for adoption. French's series of mental arithmetic, comprising three books, appeared beyond all doubt to be the best, and, on the recommendation of the Principal, it was chosen. The Principal was also authorised to purchase additional books for the library and class-rooms.

At my inspection in January there were 116 pupils in the Institution—viz. 78 boys and 38 girls. Fifty-eight of that number were being supported in respect of payment of board by parents, 49 by municipalities, and nine by the Province as orphans. At my visit in May, which extended over four days, the number of pupils had increased to 120, of whom 80 were boys and 40 girls, supported as follows:—

54 pupils by Municipalities,
53 „ by Parents,
13 „ by the Province, as Orphans.

The current session opened on the 14th of September, and at my visit to the Institution, two weeks after the opening, 124 pupils, 80 of whom were boys and 44 girls, had come forward, and were on the roll. Of this number 61 were supported by parents and guardians, 55 by various municipalities in the Province and eight as orphans.

At the close of the official year, 30th September, the number of pupils had increased to 131.

The following table shews the counties from which these 131 pupils were received, and how they were supported in respect of payment of board:—

Table, shewing the number of deaf mutes that were in the Institution on 30th September, and how supported.

Total number of Deaf Mutes in the Institution on the 30th Sept., and the Counties from which they were received.	Total No.	SHOWING HOW THEY WERE SUPPORTED.		
		Supported by Parents or Guardians.	Supported by Municipalities.	By the Province as Orphans.
Brant.....	7	3	3	1
Bruce.....	1	1		
Carleton.....	2	1	1	
Elgin.....	4	4		
Essex.....	1			1
Frontenac.....	4	4		
Grey.....	4	2	2	
Haldimand.....	2	1	1	
Hastings.....	8		8	
Huron.....	14	1	12	1
Kent.....	2	2		
Lambton.....	5	1	3	1
Lanark.....	2	2		
Leeds and Grenville.....	3	2		1
Lennox and Addington.....	2	1		1
Lincoln.....	1	1		
Middlesex.....	12	11	1	
Norfolk.....	5	2	3	
Northumberland and Durham.....	13		13	
Ontario.....	1	1		
Oxford.....	2	2		
Peel.....	3	2	1	
Perth.....	5	4		1
Peterboro.....	1	1		
Prince Edward.....	0			
Prescott and Russell.....	1	1		
Carried forward.....				

Table, shewing the number of deaf mutes that were in the Institution.—*Continued.*

Total number of Deaf Mutes in the Institution on the 3th Sept., and the Counties from which they were received.	No. Total	SHOWING HOW THEY WERE SUPPORTED.		
		Supported by Parents or Guardians.	Supported by Municipalities.	By the Province as Orphans.
<i>Brought forward.....</i>				
Simcoe	4	2	2	
Wellington	4	1	3	
Welland	3	1	1	1
Wentworth	3	3		
Waterloo	1	1		
York	4		4	
City of Toronto	3	2		1
City of Hamilton	1			1
City of London	1	1		
City of Kingston	1	1		
New Brunswick.....	1	1		
	131	63	58	10

As the organization of the classes and the classification of the pupils are considerably delayed and obstructed by the reception of pupils after the formal opening of the session, the Principal was instructed to issue a circular informing parents of deaf-mutes, and others interested, that after the present session the provision of the by-laws requiring all pupils to be in attendance at the opening of the term would be enforced.

Many complaints were received from parents of the alleged injustice done to them in reducing the rate of board to pupils supported by municipalities to one dollar a week while the rate to them was kept at one dollar and a half. As the question is now submitted for the decision of Government it is unnecessary to refer to the matter, except to say that the discrimination in favour of municipalities, without first coming to a well-defined understanding with them as to what deaf-mutes they should send to the Institution and support while there, is unjust to many poor parents who, in the exercise of a very commendable spirit of independence, refuse to ask for municipal aid.

DOMESTIC.

Owing to the very insufficient kitchen and store-room space afforded under the original arrangement of the building, an appropriation was asked last year for alterations and additions.

These have now been completed and a first-class cooking range has been substituted for the cooking stove, which now renders these departments as complete as it is possible to have them, in consequence of which the utmost regularity and order prevails in the domestic management.

The meals of the pupils are served in a neat way and very promptly, and the tables, at all my visits, had an abundant supply of good, wholesome fare.

At each of my inspections I saw every pupil in attendance, and received from the Principal information and particulars respecting every case requiring attention. The appearance of the pupils furnished good evidence that their wants and requirements were being well attended to; and that the health of the inmates was good.

The additional work caused by the large increase in the number of the female pupils, and the desirability of placing the younger boys, while in dormitory, in charge of a competent person, necessitated the appointment of a house-keeper at the opening of the present session: who also supervises the kitchen and dining-room.

Various articles of furniture and furnishings were authorized to be purchased upon the requisitions being presented to me at my inspections.

STATE OF THE BUILDINGS.

In addition to the alterations and repairs to the kitchen an appropriation was made for papering and decorating the rooms in the centre building. This work was completed during the vacation, and has very much improved the appearance of the Institution. An additional sum of six hundred dollars is asked this year to continue this work, and to paint and grain certain rooms.

The bad quality of flooring used throughout the entire building will render it necessary to have a considerable portion of it renewed at an early day. I would recommend that the class-rooms, lower-halls, and dining-rooms be relaid this season with the best quality of well seasoned oak flooring not over four inches wide.

Owing to the great amount of window surface in the Institution and its exposed position it will be necessary, in the interests of economy as well as comfort, to place inside blinds on all the front windows of the building. Notwithstanding the alterations to the eaves of the building, water still comes through, and damages the walls and ceilings. The principle adopted in their construction is very faulty and will continue to cause trouble until a better is adopted.

The ward-robe conveniences of the Institution are very deficient, and it will be necessary to construct a range of closets and drawers in one of the attic dormitories, so that each of the pupils in the Institution may have a lock-up for his or her exclusive use.

As the lavatory appliances were not quite sufficient on the girls' side of the house, the Principal was instructed to purchase a few closed wash-stands for the elder pupils.

In addition to the chemical engines kept in the corridors of the Institution, which in my opinion would subdue any fire that might break out *within* the building, if a proper guard is kept to have them in use at a moment's notice, I represented to the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works the necessity of providing outside protection. Hydrants, connecting with the pumping engine were immediately placed in close proximity to the building at various points on the grounds, which, I think, renders the fire protection effective. But it will be necessary to provide an additional engine at the bay in order to obtain sufficient force, as well as to guard against accidents to the present one.

The outside closets, which are built on the ordinary vault system, are quite unsuited for an Institution of this size. What with freezing in winter and the bad odour in summer the sooner the dry earth system or water sewage is introduced the better.

The work-shop and houses recommended to be built in my last report, and for which an appropriation was made by Parliament last session, are now approaching completion, and will be ready for occupation this winter. But before they can be occupied various additions will require to be made to the dwellings, which are very small and badly arranged. The work-shop should also be furnished with a tank of sufficient capacity to hold at least one thousand gallons of water, both for fire protection and ordinary uses. An appropriation will also be required to furnish the necessary machinery, fixtures, and appliances for the work-shop, a statement of which has been forwarded to the Hon. Commissioner of Public Works.

ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS.

The want of a gymnasium and play-rooms is now beginning to be very much felt; at present, out-door amusements and exercise alone can be indulged in, and on rainy days the pupils are confined to the class-rooms and other parts of the main building, which adds very considerably to the tear and wear upon the building and furniture, and very much restricts healthful exercise and amusement. To overcome this I would most respectfully recommend that a building containing a gymnasium, play-rooms, and reading-room, with space in the upper story for additional dormitories, be erected. The dormitories need not be finished internally until required.

The distance of the Institution from the town of Belleville renders it exceedingly desirable that houses should be built for the teachers upon the Institution grounds, for the occupation of which they would willingly pay a sum equal to seven per cent. of the capital outlay. I would, therefore, recommend that one double semi-detached house, and one good sized single cottage, with all the external requirements of ordinary houses be

constructed for the teachers of the Institution. Additional barn space is also required as well as a good root-house.

I would, therefore, most respectfully recommend to the favourable consideration of the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works that an appropriation be asked from the Legislature for the construction of these new buildings, and for the alterations and additions recommended in a previous part of this Report.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The accounts of the year are herewith presented, shewing the expenditure for the twelve months to have been \$24,895 55, and the receipts from the payment of the board of pupils and all other sources of revenue \$3,233.76.

These figures show that the entire cost of educating, boarding and lodging each pupil in the Institution for the term of ten months was \$198.70.

If, however, we deduct from the total expenditure the amount received for board and articles sold, we find that the actual cost of each pupil to the Province, per session of ten months, to be \$173.29.

A comparison of these figures with those of similar establishments elsewhere is very favourable to the Ontario Institution.

A statement of the estimated expenditure for the year 1873 is herewith appended, showing that the sum of \$29,126.00 is required for the ensuing year.

It gives me pleasure again to bear witness to the faithful and efficient manner in which the Principal, officers, and teachers of this Institution have discharged their duty.

STATEMENT of Expenditure of the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, from the 1st October, 1871, to 31st September, 1872.

Medicine and medical comforts.....	\$106 01	
Medical attendance ..	215 25	
	————	\$321 26
<i>Household expenses :—</i>		
Butcher's meat.....	1,944 13	
Butter and cheese	1,213 45	
Flour	1,229 97	
Barley-meal, &c.....	76 31	
Eggs	113 95	
Fruit	215 26	
Fish and Fowls.....	234 12	
Salt, pepper, mustard, &c.....	52 25	
Sugar and syrup.....	646 22	
Tea and coffee.....	537 62	
Groceries, assorted	164 01	
Potatoes and vegetables	181 26	
	————	6,608 55
<i>Bedding, clothing and furnishing :—</i>		
Bedding and furnishing. ..	156 76	
Clothing and shoes	400 26	
Furniture and tools	652 56	
Crockery and glass-ware	13 35	
	————	1,222 93
<i>Fuel, gas, and oil :—</i>		
Fuel.	2,502 44	
Gas, oil, candles, matches, &c.....	607 90	
	————	3,110 34
<i>Carried forward.....</i>		\$11,263 08

Brought forward \$11,263 08

Cleaning :—

Brooms, brushes, blacking, &c.....	\$40 27	
Soap and laundry	262 92	
Cleaning and white-washing.....	86 75	
		389 94

Books, stationery, printing, &c. :—

Advertising and printing... ..	63 73	
Stationery	151 24	
Postage, express, &c.....	213 02	
School-books and apparatus	195 94	
Library	53 15	
		677 08

Farm and stable :—

Feed and fodder	457 91	
Farm implements, carriages and drainage.....	288 24	
		746 15

Buildings and grounds :—

Repairs and internal ornamentation.....	463 73	
Construction	190 00	
Ornamentation	132 85	
		786 58

Sundries	88 99	
Incidentals	122 75	
Amusements	59 00	
Officers' travelling expenses.....	54 48	
Salaries and wages.....	10,707 50	
		11,032 72
		\$24,895 55

ESTIMATE of amount required for the expenditure of the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, for the year commencing 1st of January, and ending 31st of December, 1873 :

Medicines and medical comforts \$100 00

Household Expenses :

Butchers' meat	\$2,400 00	
Butter and cheese	1,550 00	
Flour	1,800 00	
Barley, meal, &c.	100 00	
Eggs	60 00	
Fruit	200 00	
Fish and fowls	150 00	
Salt, pepper, mustard, &c.	80 00	
Sugar and syrup	750 00	
Tea and coffee.....	550 00	
Groceries, assorted	300 00	
Potatoes and vegetables	200 00	
		8,140 00

Carried forward..... \$8,240 00

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$8,240 00
<i>Bedding, Clothing and Furnishing :</i>		
Beds and bedding	\$600 00	
Clothing and shoes	400 00	
Furniture and furnishing	600 00	
Crockery and glassware	30 00	
		1,630 00
<i>Fuel, Gas and Oil :</i>		
Fuel.....	2,500 00	
Gas, oil, candles, matches, &c.	750 00	
		3,250 00
<i>Cleaning :—</i>		
Brooms, brushes, blacking, &c.....	50 00	
Soap and laundry ...	250 00	
Cleaning.....	100 00	
		400 00
<i>Books, Stationery, Printing, &c.:</i>		
Advertising, printing and stationery	200 00	
Postage, express, &c.	200 00	
Books and apparatus ..	400 00	
		800 00
Feed and fodder	200 00	
Farm implements, drainage and ornamentation	400 00	
Repairs and internal ornamentation...	400 00	
Amusements	200 00	
Officers, orphans and pupils' travelling expenses.....	300 00	
Incidentals	500 00	
		16,420 00
<i>Salaries and Wages :</i>		
	No. of officers and employees.	
Principal	1	1,600 00
Physician	1	500 00
Book-keeper and steward	1	800 00
Matron	1	300 00
Teachers	8	5,000 00
Visitors' attendant	1	180 00
Housekeeper	1	200 00
Engineer	1	600 00
Farmer	1	350 00
Gardener	1	240 00
Fireman	1	180 00
Night watchman	1	216 00
Carpenter and assistant carpenter	2	650 00
Trade instructor for new shops	1	600 00
Farm hand and teamster.....	1	168 00
Messenger.....	1	96 00
Cook and baker	2	450 00
Six maids	6	504 00
Gate keeper	1	72 00
		12,706 00
	33	
		\$29,126 00

ONTARIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

A Principal having been appointed to this Institution on the 2nd day of January, he was directed to visit the Institutions for the Education of the Blind at Batavia, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, for the purpose of informing himself respecting the system of instruction pursued in these institutions, and the style of type, class books, maps and apparatus in use. He was also instructed to obtain information relative to the mode of awarding admission to such establishments, and the rules and regulations that obtained in them, with respect to the literary and domestic management, as well as generally to inform himself upon all matters relating to such Institutions.

The result of Dr. Wiggins' visit, as well as of my own, made some time previous, to some of the establishments named and others, is embodied in the following Report addressed to the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, dated 11th March 1872 :—

"I have the honour to report for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, that with a view to the adoption of the best and most highly esteemed system of instruction at the Ontario Institution for the Blind, Brantford, as well as for the introduction into the several departments of the most approved apparatus and appliances, I some time ago visited a few of the United States Institutes in order to obtain general information upon the subject. For the same purpose, on the appointment of Mr. Wiggins to the position of Principal, I instructed him to visit four establishments having the highest literary reputation in the United States. The result of these visits may be briefly stated as follows :—

"1st. There are several classes of raised type used in the United States in the Education of the Blind, respecting which very considerable diversity of opinion prevails, each class having its advocates and each its detractors. It is, however, very apparent to a critical examiner (and in fact it was generally admitted by all teachers that I had conversation with) that as yet the art of printing has been of little practical benefit to the blind, oral instruction being mainly pursued in their education. The books produced in raised type are comparatively few, very clumsy and voluminous, and exceedingly expensive.

"The attention of Principals of Institutions, and Instructors of the Blind is now being directed to this most serious obstacle to the proper education of this class, and doubtless before many years transpire important changes and improvements will be made.

"The three classes of line or letter type now in use in the United States are known as follows :—

"1st. The Boston or lower case, which is the small Roman letter without capitals, in which the Bible and a considerable number of books are printed.

"2nd. The Philadelphia, or Glasgow type, which consists entirely of the Roman capitals, in which an abridgement of the "Worcester Dictionary" is printed, and other books; and

"3rd. The Kneass type which, with a few modifications, is a combination of the Boston and Philadelphia, with small and capital letters combined as in ordinary reading.

"I am of opinion that the last named system, the "Kneass type," is the best, inasmuch as when a blind person once acquires a knowledge of it he can with very little effort also read the Boston and Philadelphia type. In addition to which it also gives the blind a greater amount of reading matter than any other system.

"The 'Moon type,' very commonly used in England, is almost entirely composed of arbitrary characters, and is not only more difficult to master, but requires teachers specially trained to impart instruction, and therefore tends to alienate the blind from ordinary seeing persons by rendering them dependent upon skilled teachers for instruction. Apart from this objection I am of opinion that the system of education in this Province should assimilate itself as much as possible to that in existence in the United States, if for no other reason than that the blind of Ontario will come more in contact with those of the neighbouring country than any other. I would therefore recommend that the 'Kneass' type be introduced into the school series of the Ontario Institution.

"I would recommend that the teaching staff of the Institution be at first composed of one skilled female teacher, one ordinary male teacher and one ordinary female teacher, the two last named to have first class certificates.

"I would further recommend the purchase of the books, apparatus and appliances, enumerated in the annexed list, all of which is respectfully submitted."

The recommendations contained in the above report having received the approval of Government, teachers were engaged and arrangements completed for opening the Institution.

Under the specifications the buildings were to have been completed on the 1st day of November, 1871, but owing to the failure of the contractors, necessitating the preparation of new specifications and their submission to the public for tenders for the completion of that portion of the work left undone, the date of completion was extended to 1st. April, 1872. Circulars were accordingly issued to the clerks of all municipalities, advising them that the Institution would be opened for the admission of pupils on 16th April, but owing to another series of delays on the part of the new contractor this did not take place until the 1st of May, and even then under the most adverse circumstances. Workmen were engaged in every part of the building from the day of opening until the vacation. The opening of the Institution under these circumstances was a serious mistake, inasmuch as neither order nor discipline could be introduced into the administration of its affairs. Even with ordinary seeing children the presence of workmen in an incomplete building would have been bad enough, but in the case of the blind their care was a constant cause of anxiety. The Principal was therefore instructed to discourage pupils being sent forward until the opening of the fall session. For this reason only eleven pupils were on the roll for the broken term commencing the 1st May, and ending the 26th of June.

Of this number six were pupils whose board was paid by parents, two by Councils, and three were boarded, clothed and educated as orphans at the expense of the Government.

In order to obtain accurate information relative to blind youths of school-age in the Province, their number, the circumstances of their parents, and the causes which were likely to keep them from the Institution, I instructed the Principal to visit as many of them as he could reach during the vacation. The number of youths of the proper school-age has not yet been ascertained, but from all the information that can be obtained it does not exceed one hundred.

It would appear, however, that the parents of over three-fourths of these blind youths are in very poor circumstances, and, unless they receive assistance from some source, will be quite unable to pay even forty dollars a session for the board of their children while being educated at the Institution. In this respect the inability of the parents is even greater and more marked than with those of deaf mutes. Consequently the necessity for Legislative action in the direction indicated in the report on the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb is more imperative. I would therefore recommend that the Institution be made free to all blind youths of school age in the Province, except those whose parents are able to pay for their board.

The Autumn Session of the Institution opened on the 4th of September. The following table shews the number of pupils up to the 30th of September who had entered, the counties from which they came, and how they are supported in respect of payment of board.

NAME OF COUNTIES.	Number of Pupils from each County.	Supported by Parents or Guardians.	Supported by Municipalities.	By the Province as Orphans.
Brant	4	1	1	2
Bruce	1			1
Frontenac.....	3	1	1	1
Huron	1		1	
Halton	1	1		
York	7	2	4	1
Simcoe	1		1	
Prince Edward	1	1		
Lincoln	1		1	
Durham.....	1	1		
Perth	3	1	2	
Middlesex	3		1	2
Glengarry	1		1	
Norfolk	1		1	
Wellington	2	1	1	
Wentworth	2		1	1
Ontario	1	1		
Montreal	1	1		
	35	11	16	8

This summary shews that of the 35 pupils in the Institution on the 30th September 11 were supported by parents, 16 by municipalities, and 8 by the Province as orphans.

A great number of applications have been received for the admission of young men and women between the ages of twenty-one and thirty. The following general principles were laid down as constituting a reason for suspending the rule respecting admission over the specified school-age:—

- 1st. In the case of a blind youth a little over age, whose education has been entirely neglected.
- 2nd. Where education had been commenced, but for some reason suspended before a fair state of proficiency had been attained.
- 3rd. When a young blind person gives indication of possessing considerable musical ability, which by instruction would enable him or her to earn a livelihood.

Three statutory inspections were made of this Institution during the year, the first, which took place on the 18th and 19th of April, was chiefly for the purpose of completing the furnishing of the building, allocating the rooms for educational and domestic purposes, and for the occupation of the officers and teachers; the engagement of teachers, and for the general organizing of the establishment. In order that the last named object might be properly accomplished the following by-laws, defining the design of the Institution and the method and terms of admission to it, and the duties of its officers, teachers, and servants, received the assent of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, on the 30th May, 1872, and were at once placed in force.

In conformity with the provisions of the "Prison and Asylum Inspection Act, 1868," the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., with the assent of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, enacts as follows:—

DESIGN OF INSTITUTION.

1. The Institution is founded for the purpose of educating, as well as imparting instruction in some professional or manual art to such blind persons residing in the Province of Ontario, as are hereafter described, and is not intended as an Asylum for the aged and

infirm, or a Hospital for the treatment of disease, but in its design has reference **only** to the physical, mental and moral training of blind youths of both sexes.

ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE OF PUPILS.

2. All blind youths of both sexes, between the ages of eight and twenty-one, not being deficient in intellect, and free from contagious disease, being residents of the Province of Ontario, may be admitted into the Institution.

3. The period of education and instruction for any pupil shall be determined by the Principal, subject to the approval of the Inspector, but shall not exceed seven years, and no pupil shall remain in the Institution in any case for a longer period, unless under special circumstances, and discretionary power in this respect shall be vested in the Inspector and Principal.

4. The regular annual school session shall commence on the first Wednesday in September in each year, and continue till the last Wednesday in June. Applications for admission must be made in good time to ensure the pupil's reception at the commencement of the session.

5. Education, as well as instruction in such mechanical employments as may be taught in the Institution, including books, stationery, maps, and all school appliances, together with bed, bedding, towels, and general maintenance (excepting only wearing apparel and food) to be *free to all youths*, specified in Section two of this By-law.

6. Parents, guardians, or friends who are unable to pay for the board of pupils, may apply to the councils of the county, township, city, town, or incorporated village in which they reside, and the clerk of the municipality shall make application to the Principal for the admission of such pupils into the Institution; when, subject to the provision contained in section two, admission will be awarded on the municipality becoming responsible for board at the rate of one dollar per week during the school session. The whole question as to the inability of the applicants to pay to be determined by such municipality, without reference to the Government or the officers of the Institution.

7. Parents, guardians, or friends who are able to pay for the board of pupils, will be charged one dollar and fifty cents per week during the school session, and application for the admission of such pupils will be made direct to the Principal.

8. One-half of the cost of board for each session must be paid in advance, and the balance before the close of the session, and no deduction will be made in consequence of absence or any other cause except sickness.

9. Indigent orphans to be boarded, clothed and educated at the expense of the Government, on the application for admission of the Municipal Corporation in which the orphan resides, with the certificate of the Warden, Reeve or Mayor, and the County Judge attached. Travelling expenses of such pupils, to and from the Institution, to be defrayed by such municipality.

10. It is required that the pupils sent to the Institution shall be decently and comfortably clothed, and furnished with a sufficient change and variety of apparel to ensure cleanliness and comfort. The name of the boy or girl must be written on each article with permanent marking ink.

11. The vacation will commence on the last Wednesday in June and end on the first Wednesday in September, during which time every pupil must be removed to his or her home, or place of abode.

12. All travelling expenses of pupils to or from the Institution, whether at vacation, or in consequence of serious sickness, must be defrayed by the parent, guardian, friend or municipality sending such pupil

13. It is further required that, in case of serious sickness, death, misconduct, or deficiency in intellect, the pupil shall at once be removed from the Institution.

14. Before any pupil is received into the Institution, the following form of application must be filled up.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To the Principal of the Ontario Institute for the Blind, Brantford.

The undersigned, desiring to obtain admission into the Institution for
of the of in the County of would submit

for your consideration the following particulars in answer to the several interrogations herein propounded, viz. :—

Answer.

- (1.) What is *real* and full name of the person }
for whom admission is asked ?
- (2.) What are the names of his or her parents ?
- (3.) What is the place of residence of the parents ? }
Give the name of the city, town, village
or township, and county in which they
reside in full.
- (4.) What is the occupation of the parents ?
- (5.) What is the date of birth of the person for }
whom application is made ?
- (6.) At what age did the blindness occur ?
- (7.) What is the supposed cause of blindness ?
- (8.) Is the blindness total or only partial ?
- (9.) If only partial does it prevent the person }
from being educated in a school for the
seeing ?
- (10.) Is the person for whom application is made }
of sound mind, and susceptible of intel-
lectual culture ?
- (11.) Is he or she free from immoral habits ?
- (12.) Has he or she any bodily deformity, }
infirmity, or defect other than blindness,
if so, what ?
- (13.) Is he or she free from epilepsy and all }
infectious diseases ?
- (14.) What is his or her general state of health ?
- (15.) Has he or she ever been a pupil in any other }
school for the blind, if so, when and how
long ?
- (16.) Has he or she ever been a pupil of a school }
for the seeing ?
- (17.) Were his or her parents related before }
marriage ? If so, how ?
- (18.) Are there any other cases of blindness in }
the family, and if so, how are the persons
so affected related to the person for whom
application is made ?
- (19.) What are the pecuniary circumstances of }
the parents, relatives, or guardians of the
person for whom application is made ?

_____ (Name of Applicant.)

OFFICERS.

15. The staff of the Institution shall consist of the following officers:—A Principal, Physician, Bursar, Matron and Teachers.

DUTIES OF PRINCIPAL.

16. The Principal shall be the chief officer of the Institution, and shall, with his family, reside in the Institution.

(2.) He shall, with the approval of the Inspector, prescribe the course and method of instruction and training in the several departments, the time to be devoted by teachers

and pupils to the different occupations, studies and exercises, the system of discipline, and shall generally superintend and direct the intellectual, moral, religious and mechanical instruction of the pupils, as well as taking special charge of a class in the teaching department.

(3.) He shall have charge of the internal economy of the Institution, and shall enforce neatness, order, and regularity in all its departments. He shall frequently visit the dormitories and dining-rooms, and see that the building is properly warmed and ventilated, and that the meals are regularly and promptly served, and the food furnished is wholesome and sufficient.

(4.) He shall communicate from time to time to the Inspector, such information as he may think important and necessary, and shall make quarterly reports to the Inspector upon the educational condition of the Institute, as well as the general administration of its affairs.

(5.) No subordinate officer shall interfere with the directions of the Principal to the pupils. They shall report to him any neglect or act of disobedience, and it shall be the duty of the Principal to see that the pupils conform to the rules and regulations of the Institution, and respect and obey the teachers and other officers.

(6.) Complaints of grievances on the part of subordinate officers, servants or pupils, shall be made to the Principal, and, if not redressed, application in writing shall be made to the Inspector; and any difficulties that may arise between officers shall be promptly reported to the Principal who shall, if necessary, refer the same to the Inspector.

(7.) He shall keep a register of the names and ages of the pupils, their parents or guardians, residence and date of admission and discharge of each of the pupils, and such other statistical information as the Inspector may prescribe, together with a history, as far as practicable, of the cause and duration of his or her infirmity.

(8.) He shall make frequent daily visits to the several class rooms and work-shops during the hours of instruction, for the purpose of keeping himself informed as to the progress and deportment of the pupils, and of making such suggestions to the teachers and trade instructors as he may deem useful; and shall at the end of each session, or oftener if required, report each pupil's progress to their parents or friends, and preserve a record of the same.

(9.) He shall keep a journal of all important events occurring in the Institution, and submit the same to the Inspector at his visits of inspection.

(10.) He shall make an annual report to the Inspector, embracing an account of the condition and progress of the several departments of the Institution, of the course of instruction pursued, and of the health and general improvement of the pupils, with suggestions for the advancement of the objects of the Institution.

DUTIES OF PHYSICIAN.

17. It shall be the duty of the Physician to examine every pupil upon reception, and to inform himself of the health of such pupil, so as to guard against the introduction of contagious diseases.

(2.) He shall visit the Institution every day in his professional capacity, and shall have the general care of the health of the pupils. He shall also attend the officers and servants of the Institution, together with their families.

(3.) He shall frequently visit the several departments of the Institution, and shall notify the Principal, for the information of the Inspector, of any defective sanitary arrangements, whether in respect to drainage, ventilation, insufficiency of clothing or bedding, the quality of the provisions, or any other defect which, in his opinion, may prejudice the health of the pupils.

(4.) He shall keep a record, in a book to be opened for that purpose, of all the pupils, officers and others whom he may visit in the Institution in his professional capacity, giving the dates of such visit, the nature of the disease or ailment, and the prescription made by him.

(5.) He shall make, annually or oftener if required, a report to the Inspector of the sanitary condition of the Institution, with such recommendations as he may deem necessary for the preservation of the health of the pupils.

DUTIES OF BURSAR.

18. The Bursar shall keep an inventory of all the furniture, household goods, farm stock, implements and chattels of the Institution, and of the additions made thereto, from time to time, in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall report to the Inspector such things as may be required, and shall take care that any articles of whatever description, in his charge, when worn out or rendered unfit for use, are returned into store and duly accounted for.

(2.) He shall keep exact accounts of all receipts and expenditure in the books of the Institution in the manner prescribed by the Inspector, and shall prepare monthly statements of such receipts and expenditures, with all accounts and vouchers, and shall forward the same to the Treasurer of the Province, or such official as the Treasurer shall direct for settlement.

(3.) He shall see that the farm, garden and grounds are well and neatly kept, and shall have general charge of the same.

(4.) He shall see that the buildings, including the barns, stables, and other out-houses, as well as the fences, are kept in a good state of repair. He shall also have charge of vehicles and farm implements and stock, and it shall be his duty to see that all the live stock is properly fed and taken care of.

(5.) He shall superintend and direct the employees engaged at work on the farm or garden, or any other part of the grounds, and shall act in accordance with the directions and advice of the Inspector.

(6.) The Bursar shall also act as accountant and storekeeper, and, under the direction of the Inspector, shall purchase and keep all the stores and supplies (other than books and educational appliances and apparatus, which shall be purchased and be under the charge of the Principal), and shall issue the same upon requisition in accordance with a prescribed form.

(7.) In addition to the several duties specified in the preceding sections the Steward shall at all times perform such additional services as the Inspector may prescribe.

DUTIES OF MATRON.

19. The Matron shall have charge of the blind girls out of school hours.

(2.) She shall see that the girls are judiciously secluded from the society of the male pupils; that they are industriously employed during the hours appropriated to labour, that they may make, as far as practicable, the garments for the pupils clothed by the Institution, as well as the sewing and mending for the Institution, giving them such Instruction and assistance as may be necessary.

(3.) She shall see that the girls take sufficient exercise, and shall pay particular attention to the cleanliness of their persons and clothing.

(4.) She shall see that the sleeping and sitting rooms of the girls are kept in proper order.

(5.) At the ringing of the bell for meals, she shall see that all the girls proceed punctually and orderly to the dining room, and shall be present with them, and have special care of their deportment during their meals.

(6.) During the hours of work she shall not permit any person to be in the rooms of the girls without permission of the Principal.

(7.) She shall see that all the girls retire at the ringing of the bell, and the fires and lights in their apartment are made secure for the night.

(8.) She shall report to the Principal every violation of the rules that may come under her observation, giving the name of the pupil violating the rule, and the time when it was done.

(9.) She shall enter in a book the articles of clothing belonging to each pupil, and see that the same are carefully preserved; she shall make a requisition on the Bursar in writing for all articles of bedding, linen, napery, as well as clothing for orphans, and such furnishings as may be required from time to time, and shall carefully preserve all the clothing materials, &c, that may be placed in her care.

(10.) She shall, every Monday morning, record in a book a list of the articles sent to

the laundry from her department, and on their return shall compare them with the list, and report to the Bursar in writing each Saturday night any missing article.

(11.) She shall keep an inventory of beds, sheets, blankets, counterpanes, pillow-cases, towels, and all other articles belonging to her department, and for which she will be held responsible.

(12.) Until the services of a housekeeper are required, the Matron shall also have the oversight of the kitchen and dining-room, and shall receive from the Steward upon requisition all the provisions to be prepared for meals, and she shall see that such provisions are economically used, and after every meal carefully put away. She shall have charge of the laundry, and see that the articles sent in are properly and promptly washed, and that the kitchen and laundry are kept in order.

(13.) She shall at all times consult with the Principal as to the proper performance of her duties specified in sub-sections 2 to 8 inclusive, and with the Bursar respecting the duties specified in sub-sections 9 to 12 inclusive.

TEACHERS.

20. The Teachers shall instruct the pupils, under the direction of the Principal, and perform such duties as he, with the approval of the Inspector may require of them. They shall in no case absent themselves from their duties without the consent of the Principal or Inspector.

(2.) They shall at all times exercise a proper supervision of the pupils, and see that they violate none of the rules.

(3.) Their treatment of the pupils shall be uniformly gentle and kind. No teacher or subordinate officer shall administer corporal punishment, but shall report extreme cases of disobedience to the Principal.

(4.) Teachers shall note any absence from or irregularity in their classes, and report the same to the Principal.

(5.) The senior teacher shall, in the absence of the Principal, take charge of the educational department, and fully carry out the instructions of the Principal.

J. W. LANGMUIR,
Inspector.

Office Inspector, Asylums, Prisons, &c.,
Ontario, 15th April, 1872.

Assented to by His Excellency, 30th May, 1872.

J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

At my visit in May, the School had been in operation for nearly a month, but owing to the unfinished condition of the building its general management was attended with great difficulty. Several defects and deficiencies in the internal arrangement of the building were brought to the notice of the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works, and orders were at once given to have the necessary alterations and additions made to remedy them.

When I visited the Institution again in September a very marked improvement had taken place. The entire building was found in excellent order, with thorough cleanliness and neatness prevailing in every department. The pupils' dormitories were in a very orderly state, the bedding clean, and sufficient for the requirements of the season.

The kitchen and the other domestic departments did not give evidence of being well managed and suggestions for improvement were made.

There were at the time of my visit 33 pupils in residence, viz. 20 boys and 13 girls.

The examination of several classes in reading, geography, mental arithmetic and other lessons was very satisfactory. The system of imparting instruction appeared to be very efficient, and well calculated to accomplish the objects aimed at. The discipline of the class-rooms, and the general order that prevailed in the educational departments were all

that could be desired. As a better grading of the pupils, in some of the classes, appeared to be desirable the Principal was instructed to open a third class. To enable this to be done the Bursar was authorised to place desks and seats and otherwise to prepare a third class room in the buildings.

Now that the work-shops are completed, I would again repeat the recommendation contained in last year's report that, while it is important that the Institute for the Blind should be established and organized as an educational establishment, *and not as an Asylum for adult blind persons* or an Hospital for the treatment of disease, still there are a class of blind people, who have already been educated, that might be greatly benefited by a course of mechanical instruction in its work-shops, and in carrying out which no violence would be done to the educational character of the Institution, but which, in fact, would be quite in keeping with the object of its foundation. The lot of the blind is naturally one of the greatest dependence, and in the training of blind youths, it appears to me to be of vital importance that the course or method of instruction should be of an eminently practical character, not only that the evils of their dependent position may be mitigated as much as possible, but that they may be fitted to turn such instruction as is given to them in the Institute to direct benefit, by enabling them to earn a living for themselves. For this reason I would strongly recommend that educated blind youths, in certain cases, be allowed to reside in the Institution for periods to be afterwards determined, for the purpose of receiving instruction in the mechanical department.

I would respectfully recommend for the consideration of the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works that an appropriation be asked from the Legislature to enable the following works connected with this Institution to be proceeded with:—

1st. The erection of three houses upon the Institution grounds for such of the officers and employees as should live in close proximity to the establishment.

2nd. Sheds for coal and wood, and for waggons, farm implements, &c.

3rd. To furnish the work-shops with the machinery and appliances necessary to carry on the trades of basket, willow-ware and broommaking.

4th. To complete the ornamentation, planting and road-making upon the Institution grounds.

4th. To complete the furnishing of the Institution in respect of educational appliances and apparatus, additional furniture and furnishings, and for papering, painting and graining in the main building of the Institution.

The accounts of the Institution from the time it was opened, on 1st May, until the end of the official year, 30th September, a period of five months, are herewith appended, showing the entire expenditure to be \$7,522.52.

The receipts for the board of pupils for the same period amounts to \$360.50 which, when deducted from the gross expenditure, it is shown that the actual cost to the Province for maintaining the Institution for the period stated was \$7,161.72.

ESTIMATE of amount required for the expenditure of the Ontario Institution for the Blind, for the year commencing 1st January and ending 31st December, 1873:—

Medicine and medical comforts	\$40 00
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Household expenses:—

Butcher's meat	\$1,400 00
Butter and cheese.....	600 00
Flour	800 00
Barley-meal, &c.....	100 00
Eggs	40 00
Fruit.....	100 00
Fish and fowls.....	100 00
Salt, pepper, mustard, &c.....	100 00
Sugar and syrup.....	300 00
Tea and coffee.....	300 00
Groceries, assorted	200 00
Potatoes and vegetables	300 00
—————	\$4,340 00

Bedding, clothing and furnishing :—

Beds and bedding.....	\$400 00	
Clothing and shoes	200 00	
Furniture and furnishing.....	300 00	
Crockery and glass-ware	100 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,000 00

Fuel, gas, and oil :—

Fuel	2,400 00	
Gas, oil, candles, matches, &c	600 00	
	<hr/>	3,000 00

Cleaning :—

Brooms, brushes, blacking, &c	50 00	
Soap and laundry	150 00	
Cleaning.....	100 00	
	<hr/>	300 00

Books, stationery, printing, &c. :—

Advertising, printing and stationery	200 00	
Postage, express, &c.....	150 00	
Books and apparatus.....	250 00	
	<hr/>	600 00

Farm and stable :—

Feed and fodder	600 00	
Farm implements, drainage, and ornamentation.....	200 00	
Repairs and internal ornamentation	200 00	
Amusements.....	100 00	
Travelling expenses of officers, &c.....	200 00	
Incidentals	300 00	
	<hr/>	1,600 00

Salaries and Wages :

	No. of officers and employees.		
Principal	1	1,000 00	
Bursar	1	800 00	
Physician	1	300 00	
Matron	1	300 00	
Teachers	4	2,200 00	
Professor of music.....	1	900 00	
Engineer	1	600 00	
Fireman	1	180 00	
Teamster and farm hand.....	2	600 00	
Messenger.....	1	144 00	
Gardener	1	400 00	
Cook.....	1	144 00	
Visitors attendant.....	1	120 00	
Assistant ditto	1	96 00	
Laundress and maids.....	7	720 00	
		<hr/>	8,504 00

\$19,384 00

EXPENDITURE of the Ontario Institution for the Blind from its opening on 1st May, until the 30th September, 1872.

Medecines and medical comforts	\$178 47
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Household expenses :—

Butchers meat	\$245 22
Butter ..	72 30
Flour and bread	106 39

Eggs	\$12 75	
Fruit	15 74	
Fish... ..	15 54	
Sugar and syrup	145 04	
Tea and coffee	249 87	
Groceries assorted	67 75	
Potatoes and vegetables	34 58	
	<hr/>	\$965 18
<i>Bedding and clothing :—</i>		
Bedding.....	8 40	
Clothing	26 55	
Furniture and furnishing.....	521 12	
Crockery and glassware	106 67	
	<hr/>	662 74
<i>Fuel, gas and oil :—</i>		
Fuel.. ..	207 36	
Gas and oil... ..	59 80	
	<hr/>	267 16
<i>Cleaning :—</i>		
Laundry and cleaning		131 70
<i>Books, stationery, printing, &c. :—</i>		
Stationery	265 31	
Books and apparati	437 01	
Postage and telegraph	78 69	
	<hr/>	781 01
<i>Farm and Stable :—</i>		
Feed and fodder	98 65	
Farm, stable and stock	286 43	
Farm implements	56 90	
	<hr/>	441 98
<i>Buildings and grounds :—</i>		
Ornamentation	94 68	
Incidentals	325 43	
Willow plantation.....	24 75	
Travelling expenses, &c.....	436 10	
Salaries and wages	3,213 32	
	<hr/>	4,094 28
		<hr/>
		\$7,522 52

Hospitals and Charitable Institutions.

Having been instructed by Government to examine fully into the method of granting Legislative aid to Hospitals and Benevolent Institutions, the accompanying report, which was transmitted to the Provincial Secretary on the 18th of July, embodies the result of my examination into the subject. Certain defects and anomalies in the system ; as well as irregularities in the administration of the affairs of some of the establishments in receipt of Government aid are pointed out, as having come under my observation during the past five years.

Assuming that it is desirable and expedient to assist, with Provincial funds, certain benevolent Institutions, it becomes of the utmost importance to determine what class of Institutions are entitled to aid, and to what extent, and upon what principle such aid shall be granted.

I think it will generally be admitted, that the best means of determining whether a charitable institution is entitled to aid, is by an examination into its design and the character of the work it is endeavouring to accomplish. If the objects aimed at in its establishment and maintenance are calculated to benefit the Province at large, and if its affairs are conducted in such a manner as to accomplish the objects, it may very properly be assumed that such an Institution has a good claim upon the Province for aid.

Applying this test to the Institutions aided by Provincial funds for the year, 1871, we find :

1st. That there were ten Hospitals, or Institutions of a curative character for the treatment of disease or bodily ailment.

2nd. Two Houses of Industry or what may more properly be termed Poor-houses for the lodgement of indigent persons, chiefly adults, and for dispensing charity in a systematic manner.

3rd. Eleven Institutions for the lodgement, support and education of indigent orphans and neglected and abandoned children.

4th. An Institution of a reformatory character, known as a Magdalen Asylum, for the sheltering and re-claiming of abandoned women.

The 24 Institutions comprised in the above clauses, situated in every section of the Province, received from the Provincial funds the sum of \$40,260, and having thus ascertained what are their various objects, it only remains to enquire whether a proper and equitable distribution of Government aid was made to each class of Institution, and to each individual establishment under that class.

With respect to the Institutions coming under the first heading, viz. : Hospitals and establishments of a curative character, Government aid may properly be given for two reasons ; first, for the relief of suffering and cure of disease, and secondly, for the practical training of medical students through observation of Hospital practice, and in the delivery of clinical lectures in connection therewith.

The fact that 2,914 patients were received and treated during 1871, by these ten Institutions, shows pretty conclusively that the first reason advanced in favour of granting aid to Hospitals is well sustained, and that that class of establishments has a strong claim upon the Province for assistance, but that claim is rendered still stronger, when it is considered that three-fourths of the persons thus treated, if not in indigent circumstances, were of that class who have to work for the daily bread of themselves and their families, and who, if Hospital treatment had not been open to them, when overtaken by sickness or accident, might have been permanently withdrawn from the working and wealth producing

population of the Province, and placed upon the charity of friends or the public. To guard against such a result, it is surely desirable that Government should make wise provision, either in granting aid to Hospitals already established in various parts of the Province, or in the founding of new Institutions, having the same object in view.

As regards the second reason advanced in favour of Government aid to Hospitals, it will not be denied that it is within the province of Governments to assist in giving to the public a well educated and properly trained medical profession, since they more than any other class of men in society have to do with public health, which it is clearly the duty of Government to protect. Certainly no better means could be taken to secure this desirable end, than by giving medical students an opportunity to walk the wards and observe the practice of a well conducted Hospital.

The amount of ignorance that prevails among members of the medical profession in respect to Lunacy, as displayed in the granting of certificates of insanity, strongly suggests the propriety of extending this privilege, by allowing students at Medical Colleges to have access also to the wards of Public Hospitals for the insane, and to lectures delivered by the Medical Superintendents of such Institutions, upon the nature and treatment of mental disease.

Having considered the desirability of granting aid to Hospitals, the question as to the basis or principle upon which it should be given, may now be examined.

In old and wealthy counties, the system of endowment largely obtains, although voluntary contributions by the people and Governments still find favour in Great Britain and the United States, but the management of the affairs of at least one, *originally* well endowed Hospital in this city, certainly is not favourable to the introduction of the endowment system into this Province.

Believing that Government aid to Hospitals should be granted, for the purpose of stimulating and encouraging private and municipal charity, I am of opinion that the extent of that aid should be contingent upon, and determined by the amount received from private and municipal sources, and by the relative number of patients received and treated in each Hospital. Whether this has been done in the past, the following summary of Hospital receipts for 1871 will show:—

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	Number of Patients.	Amount received from Government.		Amount received from Municipalities.		Received from paying Patients.		Subscriptions, Donations, and Bequests of private individuals, and from all other sources.		Total Receipts for the Year.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ c.	\$ cts.	\$ c.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ c'g.
General Hospital, Toronto	703	11200 00	15 93	1888 51	2 68	1737 58	2 47	426 00	60	15252 09	21 69
Do do Kingston	604	4800 00	7 94	.....	.....	722 31	1 19	827 42	1 37	6349 73	10 51
Hotel Dieu do do	200	800 00	4 00	.....	.....	220 91	1 10	1071 28	5 35	2092 19	10 46
General do London	215	2400 00	11 16	823 62	3 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	3223 62	14 99
City do Hamilton	536	4800 00	8 96	2102 47	3 92	217 58	0 40	.....	.....	7120 05	13 28
Roman Catholic Ottawa	250	1200 00	4 80	.....	.....	1207 25	4 82	251 87	1 00	2659 12	10 63
Protestant	121	1200 00	9 98	100 00	0 83	362 45	2 99	888 06	7 34	2550 51	21 07
General St. Catharines	121	1000 00	8 28	400 00	3 30	.....	.....	1609 25	13 29	3009 25	24 86
Eye and Ear Infirmary } Toronto	58	750 00	12 94	100 00	1 72	.....	.....	253 22	4 36	1103 22	19 02
Lying-in Hospital do	106	480 00	4 52	350 00	3 30	144 14	1 32	263 16	2 48	1237 30	11 67

An examination of the figures in the prefixed table shews that the Government grant to the several Hospitals was not distributed in proportion to the receipts of each, from private, municipal and other sources; and that it was not based upon the number of patients admitted to Hospital treatment in the several establishments: for while Toronto Hospital with its 703 patients, received from Government \$11,200 00, or \$15 93 per patient, Hamilton

Hospital with 536 patients, received only \$4,800 00, or \$8 96 per patient; and Kingston Hospital, which admitted 604 patients during the year, received \$4,800, or only \$7 94 per patient.

Nor can this disparity be justified by a comparison of the collective terms of residence of the patients in the various Hospitals. On the contrary such a comparison will only bring to view an increased unfairness in the distribution of aid. For, the 703 patients admitted to the Toronto Hospital had an aggregate Hospital residence of 29,574 days, which would make the Government grant of \$11,200 00 equal to 37 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per day for each day's residence of every patient received into the Hospital. The collective stay of the 536 patients received into the Hamilton Hospital was 21,608 days, which with the Government grant of \$4,800 00 is only 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per day of Government aid per patient; while at the Kingston Hospital the collective stay of the 604 patients was 17,583 days, or 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per day, as Government aid.

If we analyse the receipts of these three Hospitals derived from other sources for the year 1871, we find that from Municipal grants Toronto received \$2 68 per patient, Hamilton \$3 92, and Kingston nothing, while from paying patients and private subscriptions Toronto obtained \$3 07 per patient, Hamilton \$3 92, and Kingston \$1 37. The same disparity in receipts, in proportion to the number of patients and their aggregate residence exists in a lesser degree in all the Hospitals of the Province, which shews conclusively that there is a singular want of system and principle in the present mode of distributing Government aid.

HOSPITALS.	DETAILED ANALYSIS OF HOSPITAL EXPENDITURE.						COST OF EACH PATIENT PER DAY.		
	Total number of patients under treatment.	Average stay of each patient in Hospital.	Collective stay of Patients in Hospital.	Cost of Food, Medicine and Medical Comforts.	Cost for Salaries, and Wages, Fuel and all other Expenditure, except Food and Medicine.	Entire cost of maintaining Hospital.	Daily cost of Food, and Medicine for each patient.	Daily Cost of Salaries and Wages, Fuel and all other expenses, except food and Medicine for each patient.	Daily cost of each Patient for all Hospital Expenditures.
		Days.	Days.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
General Hospital, Toronto	703	42	29574	7810 79	8546 68	16267 47	26 $\frac{41}{100}$	28 $\frac{50}{100}$	55
Do do Hamilton	536	40 $\frac{3}{4}$	21608	3484 54	3545 11	7029 65	16 $\frac{12}{100}$	16 $\frac{40}{100}$	32 $\frac{52}{100}$
Do do Kingston	604	29 $\frac{177}{100}$	17583	3378 36	2984 93	6363 29	19 $\frac{21}{100}$	16 $\frac{97}{100}$	36 $\frac{18}{100}$
Do do London	215	21 $\frac{65}{100}$	4680	1219 41	2004 11	3223 52	26 $\frac{14}{100}$	42 $\frac{81}{100}$	68 $\frac{85}{100}$
Hotel Dieu, do Kingston	200	16	3210	1109 99	579 71	1689 70	34 $\frac{57}{100}$	18 $\frac{05}{100}$	52 $\frac{62}{100}$
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.....	121	50	6134	1704 76	1107 10	2811 86	27 $\frac{70}{100}$	18 $\frac{05}{100}$	45 $\frac{75}{100}$
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.....	250	32 $\frac{28}{100}$	8020	1286 15	1070 36	2356 51	16 $\frac{10}{100}$	13 $\frac{33}{100}$	29 $\frac{34}{100}$
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines....	121	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	2663	896 68	1091 83	1961 51	32 $\frac{65}{100}$	41	73 $\frac{65}{100}$

It is generally admitted to be the case, and my own experience corroborates the statement, that in proportion as the number of patients or inmates of an Institution is increased the average daily cost of the maintenance of each inmate is reduced. This theory, however does not hold good in the Hospitals of Toronto, Hamilton, and Kingston, for, although a greater number of patients was admitted to the Toronto Hospital, the daily cost of maintaining a patient was 53 per cent greater than in Kingston, and 70 per cent greater than in Hamilton. This however in my opinion is attributable to bad executive and domestic management, as well as to certain defects in the structural and internal arrangement of the

building of the Toronto Hospital. It is thus shewn that the present method of distributing Government aid to Hospitals is almost entirely devoid of system; it is neither based upon the number of patients admitted to treatment, nor upon the receipts of such establishments from private and Municipal sources, and it is further shewn that there has been a singular inequality in the cost of maintaining patients, even in Hospitals which received and treated about the same number.

Believing it to be most desirable that these defects should be remedied, and also that Hospitals and Hospital administration should be placed upon a better footing throughout the Province, I would most respectfully submit the following suggestions for the consideration of your Excellency's Government;—

1st. That certain Counties, Cities and Towns be apportioned to each Hospital already established, or that may hereafter be established as the circumstances of the Province may require; the buildings used for Hospital purposes to have sufficient space for the requirements of the district apportioned to it.

2nd. That the site and building used for a Hospital must be approved of by Government, and must possess all the necessary requisites for the purpose, such as proper drainage, absence from malarious influences, a plentiful supply of water, and convenience of position in respect of site. In structural arrangement there should be sufficient dormitory space, both single and associated for patients, the best means for effective heating and ventilation, together with such arrangements and appliances as will ensure economy and efficiency both in medical and domestic management.

3rd. Each Hospital to have a separate building, sufficiently far removed from other buildings for the complete isolation of patients suffering from infectious diseases.

4th. Where the necessities of a district require it, a wing attached to the General hospital or a building apart from it, shall be provided for persons suffering from chronic and incurable diseases. The care of such persons, and the general management of the affairs of such Hospital for chronics, to be under the direction and control of the Board of Management of the General Hospital.

5th. The affairs of every Hospital shall be controlled by a Board of Management composed of the following persons, viz., three members to be appointed by the Government, one of whom shall be Chairman of the Board:—The Warden of every County and the Mayor of every Town within the district apportioned to such Hospital that shall have subscribed its proportionate amount to the funds of the charity. In addition to which any person who may subscribe not less than \$500 to the funds of the Hospital, shall be entitled to become an honorary life member of the Board of Management.

6th. Such Board to have full power to frame by-laws and regulations for the good government of the Hospital, and to appoint the officers for the same; such by-laws and appointments before taking effect to receive the approval of Government.

7th. Not less than sixty per cent of the entire number of beds that can be made up in each Hospital shall be reserved for patients who are unable to pay for their maintenance while residents of the Hospital, such patients having been properly certified to be unable to pay, and being either residents of the district apportioned to the Hospital or immigrants who have become sick while passing through such district or while at work within it.

8th. The amount of the annual Legislative grant to each Hospital shall be equal to the total amount received by such Hospital from Municipal grants and private donations and subscriptions for its *actual maintenance and support during* the preceding year.

If the plan above indicated be adopted, I have every reason to believe that the Hospital buildings and accommodation of the Province will be vastly improved, the wants of the suffering and poor amongst us will be more fully met, the Government grants made to such institutions will be both more economically and more usefully expended, and private and Municipal charity under this more thorough and systematic organization will be greatly increased and stimulated.

POOR-HOUSES.

We now come to consider the claims of the second class of Charitable Institutions for Government support, viz., Houses of Industry.

Why this designation was applied to these establishments it is difficult to understand since, if we except ordinary house work no industry of any description is carried on in either,

of them. Government aid is confined to two establishments of this class, one located in the City of Toronto and the other in Kingston, the former of which receives \$2,900 and the latter \$2,400.

The ostensible aim of these Charities is the relief of the destitute poor of their respective cities, as well as to provide for homeless poor who have no claim upon other Municipalities in the Province.

At the Kingston House this service is confined to board and lodging within the House; but at Toronto out-door relief is carried on in connection with the establishment on a large scale and on a well organized and excellent system. For the year 1871, 247 persons were received into the Toronto House, in addition to which 1,945 out-door poor were relieved, while at Kingston for the same year 140 inmates were received and provided for in the House. That these establishments are in reality Poor-houses and nothing but that, both the character of their inmates and the nature of the work they are performing proves beyond doubt; it therefore only remains to enquire why they were singled out from other establishments of a similar character in the Province to become the recipients of Government aid.

It becomes the more necessary to make this enquiry since both the law and the genius of our Municipal Institutions require that every Municipality shall take care of its own poor; and the enactment of the Statute of 1868 by the Ontario Legislature in respect to poor houses confirms this well understood wish of the people. And it is much to be regretted that so wholesome and necessary a law should through the operations of the *permissive* in place of a *compulsory* clause remain practically inoperative upon the Statute Book.

The returns of the Toronto House for 1870 shew that the 247 persons admitted that year were received from the following places, viz:—

From the City of Toronto.....	129
County of York and other Municipalities.....	93
Immigrants and Foreigners.....	25
	---247

The admissions (including the number in residence at the beginning of the year) for the year ending 30th September, 1871, were as follows:—

From the City of Toronto.....	159
County of York and other Municipalities.....	97
Immigrants and Foreigners.....	61
	---317

The returns for the Kingston establishment for the same periods were as follows:—

1870.	
From the City of Kingston.....	90
County of Frontenac and other Counties.....	32
Immigrants and Foreigners.....	18
	---140
1871.	
City of Kingston.....	100
County of Frontenac and other Counties.....	96
Immigrants and Foreigners.....	56
	---252

From an examination of these figures, it will at once be apparent that whatever claim these Institutions have upon the Province for aid, it must rest upon the number of *Immigrants* and *wandering poor* received into them. In the cases of Immigrants it will not be disputed that their reception and support in local Poor-houses constitute a good claim upon the Government for aid; but with respect to wandering poor, if poor-houses were established in various parts of the Province, in conformity with the spirit of the Statute, that class would be evenly distributed and provided for in the various Counties, or groups of Counties.

It, however, must be borne in mind that pauperism has a tendency to centralize itself, and that cities and towns are apt to be burdened with the support of a greater number of paupers than legitimately belong to them.

For these reasons it appears to me that city poor-houses are fairly entitled to receive aid from Government, in proportion to the number of *Immigrants* and *wandering poor* they re-

ceive and support; but why this distribution of aid should be confined to the Cities of Toronto and Kingston,* I am at a loss to understand.

The expenditures of the Toronto House of Industry for the year ending 20th September, 1871, amounted to \$8,719.05, while the receipts and the sources from which they came for the same period were as follows:—

From Province of Ontario.....	\$2,900 00
“ City of Toronto	4,000 00
“ Private subscriptions and other sources.....	3,026 52
	<hr/>
	\$9,926 52

This exhibit certainly shows a very satisfactory condition of affairs: although it must be stated that the Government allowance of \$2,900 is large compared with the number of Immigrants relieved. If, however, we institute a similar examination in the case of the Kingston Poor-house, a very different conclusion will be arrived at, for we find that while the expenditures of that establishment for the year ending 30th September, 1871, amounted to \$2,581.45, the receipts and the sources from which they came were as follows:—

Province of Ontario.....	\$2,400 00
City of Kingston— <i>nothing</i>	
Other Municipalities	109 00
Private subscriptions and other sources.....	159 92
	<hr/>
	\$2,668 92

We thus find a local Poor-house established for the relief of the poor of the City of Kingston and its immediate vicinity, with only very few Immigrants or Foreigners admitted into it, almost entirely supported by Government, without a dollar being paid towards the support of its inmates by the city in which it is located.

This anomaly will become still more glaring and absurd, when we consider that the affairs of the house are entirely controlled by a Board of Directors, four of whom are appointed by the City Council, and eight by subscribers, whose entire contributions, which enabled them to vote, amounted to less than the paltry sum of one hundred dollars. For the purpose of correcting these defects and anomalies I would respectfully recommend:

1st. That the sum at present appropriated by the Legislature, with whatever additions may hereafter be made to it in aid of poor-houses, shall be distributed amongst all the poor houses in the cities of the Province, in proportion to the number of immigrants and foreigners admitted into the house, and the population of each city. Such annual Government grant not to exceed in amount one third of the sum received the preceding year from Municipal grants, private subscriptions and all other sources.

2nd. The Government to appoint not less than three of the local Directors as Managers of every poor-house in receipt of such Government aid. The Government to approve of the buildings and site used for the purposes of the poor-house, as well as the by-laws and regulations framed by the Directors for its Government, and the general management of its affairs.

ORPHAN ASYLUMS, &c.

I have now to consider the claims for Government aid of that class of Institutions known as Orphan Asylums. Ten establishments of this kind were aided by the Province in 1871, to the extent of \$5,280, while for the same year the sum of \$38,895.32 was received from all other sources for their maintenance. The largest amount given by the Government to any of these Asylums was \$640.00, and the smallest \$320.00.

The small proportion that the Government grant bears to the total receipts of these establishments for their support and maintenance, may in the opinion of some, render the subject unworthy of examination. I apprehend, however, that this consideration should not deter us from enquiring upon what principle if any—the Government grant to these institutions was based. The appropriations made by Legislature for these purposes, however small, must always be a proper subject of examination. But here again, I fear an investigation will disclose an entire absence of system and method in the distribution of

* The Hamilton House of Refuge also received aid last year to the extent of \$720.

Government aid. For we find that the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum at Toronto, which admitted and supported 345 orphans during the year ending 30th September, 1871, received \$640.00, while the same amount was given to the Orphans' Home, Kingston, which only received into the house during the same period 56 orphans. In like manner, \$640 were paid to the Toronto Protestant Orphans and Female Aid Society, which had 117 children, while a similar amount was given to the Hamilton Orphan Asylum and Ladies' Benevolent Society, which admitted only 45. This disproportion, which exists in nearly all the establishments in question, clearly shows that the apportionment to each institution was not based upon the number of orphans received, nor the volume of work done by each, and these it seems to me are proper considerations to determine the amount that each Asylum should receive.

That the design of these Institutions, and the character of the work they are carrying on entitle them to Government aid can be easily shown, although at first sight it might appear that their foundation and support should be left entirely to the private benevolence of individuals in the localities in which they are placed, and to Municipal Corporations.

If, however, we consider for a moment the character and necessities of the youths who find a home within their walls, abundant proof will be furnished in favour of Government aid being extended to them, and perhaps more liberally than has been the case in the past. If the good accomplished by the operation of these Institutions is measured even by the low standard of public economy, who can tell the saving that has been effected to the Province in its criminal administration and maintenance, by the sheltering, reclaiming and deterring hand that was extended to the 1,200 orphans, and neglected and abandoned children, who found a home in these ten Institutions during the year 1871? How many of the children thus provided for, would, if left to themselves, in a very few years, have become inmates of our gaols, reformatories, and penitentiary, and a constant charge upon the public? It is, therefore, very clear that even in the interests of public economy, to say nothing of humanity, it is expedient to assist with Provincial funds these Institutions, but in order that this may be done upon a proper and equitable system, I would recommend *that the amount of aid given to each should be in proportion to the number of children received, and their aggregate residence therein, and the sum received by each Asylum from municipal and private sources.*

HOSPITAL OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1872.

The operations of the several Hospitals of the Province during the year, with respect to admissions and discharges, are shown in the following table:—

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	ADMISSIONS.				GENERAL MOVEMENTS.		
	No. of patients remaining in Hospital on 30th September, 1871.	Admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1872.	Born in Hospital during the year.	Total No. of patients under treatment, including children born in Hospital, for the year ending 30th September, 1872.	Discharged.	Died in Hospital.	Remaining in Hospital on the 30th September, 1872.
General Hospital, Toronto.....	65	599	1	665	501	80	84
“ “ Hamilton.....	56	452	26	534	437	40	57
“ “ Kingston.....	34	551	13	593	536	35	27
“ “ London.....	18	241	4	263	229	19	15
Hotel Dieu “ Kingston.....	7	191	.....	198	175	13	10
Gen. Protes. “ Ottawa.....	17	180	.....	197	149	26	22
Rom. Cath. “ do.....	12	380	.....	392	325	48	19
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	9	121	5	135	110	12	13
Eye and Ear Infirmary, Toronto.....	5	50	.....	55	49	.....	6
	223	2765	49	3037	2511	273	253

An examination of the above table shows that 3,037 persons were under treatment in all the Hospitals during the year, being an increase of 229 patients over the previous twelve months.

The mortality has been somewhat greater during the present than the former year, 27 deaths having taken place against 201.

The number of patients remaining in Hospitals at the close of the present official year has also increased to 253, as compared with 223 at the same period last year.

The sex, religious persuasions and nationalities of these 3057 patients were as follows:—

Sex.

Males	1940
Females	1097
	<hr/> 3037

Religious Persuasions.

Protestants of any denomination.....	1809
Roman Catholics.....	1110
Other religions, or not known... ..	118
	<hr/> 3,037

Nationalities.

Canada	1,030
England	686
Ireland	819
Scotland	168
United States.....	110
Other Counties or not known.....	204
	<hr/> 3,037

The following table gives the receipts of the various Hospitals, and the sources from which they were obtained.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	LOCATION.	Balance on hand 30th September, 1871.	Amount received from Government.	Amount received from Municipalities.	Amount received from paying patients.	Income from property or investments belonging to Hospital.	Subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals.	From all other sources.	Total receipts for the year, including balance on hand.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
General Hospital	Toronto	2988 16	11200 00	3022 29	1046 07	6359 77	2000 00	2157 04	28773 33
“ “	Kingston	120 88	4800 00	.....	359 29	.....	551 12	618 20	6449 49
Hotel Dieu “	do .....	.....	800 00	65 00	210 70	.....	560 10	.....	1635 80
General “	London .....	.....	2400 00	*1723 05	49 00	.....	.....	.....	4172 05
City “	Hamilton .....	.....	4800 00	2545 00	259 82	.....	.....	.....	7604 82
Rom. Cath. “	Ottawa	41 15	1200 00	100 00	1098 08	.....	191 03	1128 40	3758 66
Protestant “	do	1419 79	1200 00	600 00	430 25	295 00	1604 79	1083 43	6633 26
General and Marine.....	St. Catharines	769 42	1500 00	550 00	240 00	.....	121 00	519 33	3699 7
Eye and Ear Infirmary ...	Toronto	436 60	1000 00	790 57	.....	.....	203 00	.....	2430 1
		<hr/> 5776 00	<hr/> 28900 00	<hr/> 9395 91	<hr/> 3693 21	<hr/> 6654 77	<hr/> 5231 04	<hr/> 5506 40	<hr/> 65157 33

* \$1567.32 of the above amount is stated to have been received from the Corporation of London.

The above table shews that the Government contributed \$28,900 in support of all the institutions named, while the receipts from all other sources amounted to \$3,0481.33. From the last named amount, however, should be deducted \$6,359.77, being the income derived from property belonging to the Toronto Hospital. Inasmuch as the debenture indebtedness of that Institution exhausts the income from property for the payment of interest, that revenue cannot fairly be looked upon as money received for the maintenance of the Hospital. The amount therefore received from all sources, exclusive of Government aid, was only \$24,121.56. This statement shews that the Province was the largest contributor to the support of Hospitals during the year. In view of this it is but reasonable that their administration and management should come more directly under Government control in the manner indicated in a previous part of this Report.

An examination into the sources from which the \$24,121.56, contributed to Hospital funds, was received, is in most cases far from creditable to the liberality of Municipal Corporations. And considering the great amount of wealth now accumulated in the cities of this Province, I cannot but think that if the subject of Hospital support was placed fairly before the public by Hospital Boards that the subscriptions, donations, and bequests of private individuals would be vastly increased. In other countries, and even in the sister province of Quebec, in connection with that splendid charity the Montreal Hospital, we find that the most liberal and munificent contributions are constantly being made towards Hospital endowment and maintenance. Certainly no more laudable or desirable object for benevolence could be provided.

The two following tables shew the expenditures of the several Hospitals under the two headings, of "food, medicine and general dietaries," and "salaries, fuel and all other expenses," and the daily cost of each patient in the several asylums for the services named.

The entire receipts of the several Hospitals for the year ending 30th September, 1872, and the sources from which they were derived, are given in the following statements:

DETAILED STATEMENT of Hospital Expenditure for the year ending 30th September, 1872.

HOSPITALS.	FOOD, MEDICINE, &c.							SALARIES AND WAGES, FUEL AND ALL OTHER EXPENSES.								
	Beer, Wine and Spirits.	Medical Comforts.	Butcher's Meat.	Flour and Bread.	General Groceries, and Provisions.	Milk.	Total.	Salaries and Wages.	Fuel, Light, and Water.	Bedding, Clothing, Crockery, and Furniture.	Taxes and Insurance.	Repairs.	Advertising, Printing, Postage, &c.	Laundry cleaning and scrubbing.	Other Expenditures not enumerated.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
General Hospital, Toronto.	682 65	1197 77	1046 28	934 78	1727 98	1028 89	6618 35	3631 18	3623 11	1336 87	765 61	261 05	236 70	115 06	1294 71	11264 29
do do Hamilton .	224 84	435 82	780 02	921 67	949 74	312 22	3624 31	1636 00	810 47	326 98	500 00	268 41	16 33	252 92	169 00	3980 11
do do Kingston ..	112 05	221 23	680 81	606 37	1240 63	282 24	3143 33	1102 22	995 96	192 81	140 00	300 51	40 25	62 31	183 65	3017 71
do do London ...	38 25	.....	321 34	292 99	836 97	63 72	1553 27	1030 00	628 51	518 26	100 00	131 82	25 00	.....	185 19	2618 78
Hotel Dieu, do. Kingston	25 50	97 85	290 50	293 40	467 85	.....	1175 10	70 00	276 25	71 47	72 00	70 45	6 00	7 10	75 00	648 27
General Protestant Hos- pital, Ottawa	40 69	267 72	.....	.....	* 1865 56	.....	2173 97	832 75	427 08	305 38	45 50	131 87	65 42	.....	38 25	1846 25
Roman Catholic Hospi- tal, Ottawa .....	.....	148 15	742 95	389 00	858 51	22 25	2160 86	85 69	392 30	285 23	266 00	153 00	.....	74 00	159 28	1415 50
General and Marine Hos- pital, St. Catharines ...	33 53	209 58	307 39	144 56	563 19	.....	1258 25	330 00	171 99	26 48	.....	144 91	.....	52 28	64 22	789 88
	1157 51	2578 12	4169 29	3582 77	8510 43	1709 32	21707 44	8717 84	7325 57	3063 48	1889 11	1462 02	389 70	563 67	2169 30	25580 7

* The steward of the Hospital furnishes the rations of the patients by contract.

	DETAILED ANALYSIS OF HOSPITAL EXPENDITURES.						COST OF EACH PATIENT PER DAY.			
	Total number of patients under treatment.	Average stay of each patient in Hospital.	Days.	Collective stay of patients in Hospital.	Cost of Food, Medicine, and Medical Comforts.	Cost for Salaries and Wages, Fuel and all other Expenditure, except Food and Medicine.	Entire cost of maintaining Hospital.	Daily cost of Food, and Medicine for each patient.	Daily Cost of Salaries and Wages, Fuel and all other expenses, except Food and Medicine for each Patient.	Daily cost of each patient for all Hospital Expenditure.
HOSPITALS.										
General Hospital, Toronto	665	43½	28975		\$ 6618 35	\$ 11264 29	\$ 17882 79	cts. 22½	cts. 38½	cts. 61½
Do do Hamilton	534	47	25207		3624 31	3980 11	7604 42	14½	16	30½
Do do Kingston.....	598	27	14980		3143 33	3017 71	6161 04	21	20½	41½
Do do London	263	35	9309		1553 27	2618 78	4172 05	16½	28½	4
Hotel Dieu, do Kingston.....	198	17	3345		1175 10	648 27	1823 37	35½	19½	54½
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	197	31½	5789		2173 97	1846 25	4020 22	37½	32	69½
Roman Catholic Hospital, do	392	21½	8319		2160 86	1415 50	3576 21	26	17	43
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.....	135	24	3149		1258 25	789 88	2048 13	40	25	65

RETURN of particulars required by the Legislative Assembly from all Charitable Institutions in receipt of Government aid in the Province of Ontario, for the year ending 30th September, 1872.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	Number of Inmates in residence on 1st of Oct., 1871.	Admissions during the year ending 30th Sept., 1872.	Total number of Inmates.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1872.	CLASSIFICATION OF INMATES DURING 1871 AND 1872.		
								Protestants of any denomination.	Roman Catholic.	Other Religions or not known.
Protestant Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society	Toronto	79	34	113	25	2	86	113		
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Do	233	126	359	98	17	244	14	345	
Burnside Lying-in Hospital	Do	5	111	116	110		6	79	32	5
Magdalen Asylum	Do	29	33	62	30		32	32	20	10
House of Providence	Do	136	97	233	71	23	139	19	214	
Girls' Home and Public Nursery	Do	74	53	127	45	2	80	83	2	42
Boys' Home	Do	54	54	108	51		57	53		55
House of Industry	Do	71	165	236	141	16	79	158	71	7
House of Industry and Refuge for Indigent Sick.	Kingston	30	96	126	97	1	28	66	57	3
Orphans' Home	Do	26	11	37	12		25	37		
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Do	56	44	100	32	3	65	7	58	56
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	London	116	25	141	23	2	116		116	23
Orphan Asylum and Ladies' Benevolent Society	Hamilton	37	15	52	17	4	31	31		21
House of Refuge	Do	48	90	138	97	5	36	77	61	
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum.	Do	42	55	97	37	1	59		97	
Protestant Orphan Asylum.	Ottawa	26	41	67	29	3	35	67		
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum.	Do	59	66	125	59	3	63	2	123	
Magdalen Asylum	Do	45	23	68	15	1	52		52	16
		1,166	1,139	2,305	989	83	1,233	828	1,248	219

RETURN of particulars required by the Legislative Assembly from all Charitable Institutions in receipt of Government aid in the Province of Ontario, for the year ending 30th September, 1872.

RECEIPTS FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH SEP., 1872.		EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEP., 1872.										REMARKS.	
NAME OF INSTITUTION.		LOCATION.		Balance from 1871.	From Government.	From Municipalities.	From payment by inmates or other earnings.	From private and general sources.	Total.	Expended.	Balance on hand.		Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Protestant Orphans' Home and Female Aid Socy	Toronto	1032 46	640 00	700 00	32 00	2676 00	5080 46	4045 50	1034 96	5080 46			
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Do	14 15	640 00	400 00	785 00	5184 00	7023 75	7009 75	13 46	7023 15			
Burnside Lying-in Hospital	Do	665 36	480 00	350 00	406 70	258 46	2160 52	1800 50	360 02	2160 52			
Magdalen Asylum	Do	3739 44	480 00	500 00	1007 22	1332 25	7058 91	2584 02	4474 89	7058 91			
House of Providence	Do	7 75	320 00	200 00	374 91	3295 78	4198 44	4192 17	6 27	4198 44			
Girls' Home and Public Nursery	Do	95 59	320 00	100 00	778 22	3608 66	4902 47	4816 61	85 86	4902 47			
Boys' Home	Do	55 39	320 00	350 00	116 15	3351 60	4193 14	3971 25	221 89	4193 14			
House of Industry	Do	2376 28	2900 00	4000 00	110 55	2928 13	12314 96	8714 96	3600 00	12314 96			
House of Industry and Refuge for Indigent Sick	Kingston	87 47	2400 00		174 50	381 61	3043 58	2864 48	179 10	3043 58			
Orphans' Home	Do	12 35	640 00		103 50	1289 44	2045 29	1504 70	540 59	2045 29			
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	London	31 08	640 00		432 00	4744 40	5877 48	5862 58	14 90	5877 48			
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	665 81	640 00	200 00	296 00	4028 65	5830 46	5017 42	813 04	5830 46			
Orphan Asylum and Ladies' Benevolent Society	Do	71 00	640 00	636 00		25 00	1372 00	1372 00		1372 00			
House of Refuge	Do		720 00	1778 42			2498 42	2498 42		2498 42			
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	Ottawa	85 55	480 00		222 25	1327 45	2115 25	1627 60	487 69	2115 25			
Protestant Orphan Asylum	Do	1242 20	480 00	50 00		1549 01	3321 21	1957 17	1364 00	3321 21			
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	Do	10 00	480 00	25 00	412 89	2265 44	3193 33	3192 23	1 10	3193 33			
Magdalen Asylum	Do	2 78	480 00		728 00	659 60	1870 38	1870 38		1870 38			
		10194 66	13700 00	9289 42	5979 89	38935 48	78099 45	64901 74	13197 71	78099 45			

SEPARATE INSPECTION REPORTS

UPON

Hospitals and Charitable Institutions.

HAMILTON CITY HOSPITAL.

Statutory inspection was made of this Hospital on the 25th August, every part of the building was examined, and every part of it found to be admirably clean and well ordered.

The excellent natural window ventilation of the Hospital enables a pure atmosphere to be had in every ward. The absence of offensive odours, too often found in Hospitals, shewed that the important sanitary requisite of pure air was properly appreciated in the Hamilton Hospital. The beds and bedding were very clean, tidy and comfortable, and the general condition of the Hospital gave evidence of good management.

There were 45 patients occupying beds in the Hospital at the time of my visit, of whom 27 were men and 18 women. Three of this number were small pox patients, who had nearly recovered from the effects of the disease.

I saw and conversed with them all, and received no complaints either in respect to domestic or medical treatment. Twelve of the patients had occupied beds in the Hospital for much longer periods than the design of the establishment contemplated or its regulations should permit. Although nearly all these patients had ailments, they were nearly in every case of a chronic character.

I was present when dinner was served to the patients, the food was of excellent quality and abundantly supplied, and the meal was served in a very clean and tidy way.

The position of the small pox ward affords only *partial* isolation, which it would be well for the managers to render *complete* at the earliest day possible. While the confined and contracted ground-space attached to the Hospital renders this rather difficult if not impossible, it strongly suggests the desirability of the Hospital authorities acquiring additional ground before the land surrounding the Hospital is built upon. Not only is additional space required in order to secure complete isolation for the infectious wards, but also to obtain more room for the buildings requisite for domestic purposes, as well as with a view to having a portion of the land ornamented and planted to give pleasure and airing grounds to the patients.

In determining what is thus required in connection with so important and useful a charity, the flourishing City of Hamilton should have regard to its future Hospital requirements, and not to the present only.

Five hundred and thirty-four patients were under treatment in this Hospital during the year, which number includes 26 children born in the house. The average residence of each patient in Hospital was considerably increased by the number of old chronic cases who live in the Hospital, but who should be in some other Institution.

These 534 patients were received from the following places :—

City of Hamilton.....	383
County of Wentworth.....	44
Other Counties in Province, including immigrants.....	48
Foreigners and aliens.....	59

The receipts of the Hospital, and the sources from which they came, were as follows :—

From the Government.....	\$4,800 00
City of Hamilton.....	2,314 85
Other Municipalities.....	230 15
Paying patients.....	259 82
	<hr/>
	\$7,604 82

The Hospital expenditure for the year was as follows :—

Food and medicine, and medical comforts.....	\$3,624 31
Fuel, light, water and other charges.....	2,344 00
Salaries and wages.....	1,636 00
	<hr/>
	\$7,604 31

These figures would indicate the daily cost of each patient's food and medicine to be $14\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and for all other Hospital expenses, 16 cents, making a total of $30\frac{1}{2}$ cents per day, for the daily support and maintenance of each patient in Hospital.

KINGSTON GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Inspection was made of this Hospital on the 16th August, when every part of it was found in its usual excellent state of cleanliness and order; with its domestic and medical affairs under good management, and the patients in the enjoyment of all the comforts that could be extended to them under their circumstances.

There were then thirty-four patients in residence, viz., twenty-three men and eleven women. Of this number ten were from the City of Kingston, ten from the County of Frontenac, and ten from other counties, chiefly on the Bay of Quinté; two were immigrants, and two were American sailors.

Twenty, of the thirty four patients had been admitted to the Hospital within a month; three had been residents for over a month; three over two months; five over three months; two over six months; one over a year; and one over two years. With two exceptions very patient in the Hospital was a proper subject for such an establishment.

The presence of foreign sailors in this Hospital, as well as in the one at Toronto, suggests the propriety of the Dominion Government subscribing to its funds for the treatment and maintenance of sailors overtaken with sickness or disease while in the respective ports. The fact that this is now done in the case of St. Catharines Hospital, is evidence that the principle indicated in this recommendation is not only correct, but it is acknowledged to be so by the Dominion Government.

Five hundred and ninety-eight patients were admitted to the Kingston Hospital during the year, each of whom remained for the average period of twenty-seven days, and the collective stay of the entire number was 14,980 days.

These five hundred and ninety-eight patients were received from the following places :—

City of Kingston.....	285
County of Frontenac.....	63
Other Counties of the Province.....	201
Other countries, including immigrants	49
	<hr/>
	598

The receipts of the Hospital for the year were \$6,128-61, and were obtained from the following sources :—

Government Grant.....	\$4,800-00
Paying patients.....	359 29
Donations.....	551 12
Hospital practice fees.....	56 00
Other sources..	362 20
	<hr/>
	\$6,128 61

The expenditures for the same period amounted to \$6,141.04, as follows:—

Food, medicine and medical comforts.....	\$3,143 33
Fuel, light, water and other charges	1,915 49
Salaries and wages	1,102 22
	<hr/>
	\$6,161 04

The figures would show the daily cost of each patient's food and medicine to be 21 cents, and for all other Hospital expenses, 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents, making a total of 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per day for support and maintenance of each patient in Hospital.

TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL.

This Hospital was inspected on the 28th August, on which day there were eighty-six patients in residence, of whom fifty-eight were males and twenty-eight females. These patients, I was informed, were being supported in the Hospital as follows:—

By the City of Toronto, until the patients could be placed on the free list	39
By other Municipalities on the same terms	3
By the Government as immigrants.....	1
By themselves as paying patients	27
By voluntary contribution	10
By other sources.....	6
	<hr/>
	86

I saw and conversed with every patient in the Hospital, from whom I received no complaints, either in respect to medical or domestic treatment.

Considerable additions have been made to the stock of bedding, which, in most of the beds, was found in a very clean and tidy state.

The various wards, with the exception of the one occupied by the blind patients, were in a clean and orderly state. The atmosphere of the blind ward was rather close, and the room was overcrowded with beds, which, considering the amount of vacant space in the building, there was no necessity for.

The other portions of the building were in very fair order, but both the wards and other parts of the establishment lack many of the essentials and comforts of an Hospital.

A more compact and better-arranged building, furnished with all proper sanitary appliances and Hospital comforts, could have been provided for a much less sum than the present pretentious, but exceedingly defective structure cost.

Some of the water closets were out of order, and there was evidence in the basement of bad drainage. I was informed that an open surface drain runs underneath the full length of the basement corridor floor.

To heat this building, *very insufficiently*, it cost \$2,693.38 last year, but to heat it sufficiently, under the present system, would cost not less than \$4,000 a year, which strongly suggests the desirability of introducing steam or hot water for heating purposes.

Six hundred and sixty-five patients occupied beds in this Hospital during the year ending 30th September, whose collective stay in the house amounted to 28,975 days. The average period of residence of each patient was 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ days.

These patients were admitted to the Hospital from the following places:—

City of Toronto.....	481
County of York	46
Other Counties in the Province.....	71
Other countries, including immigrants.....	67
	<hr/>
	665

The Hospital receipts, and the sources from which they were derived, were as follows:—

Province of Ontario.....	\$11,200 00
City of Toronto	2,751 49

Other Municipalities.....	270 80
Paying patients.....	1,046 07
Income from property.....	7,216 81
Subscriptions, donations and bequests.....	2,000 00
Students' admission fees.....	300 00

\$24,785 17

The expenditures, for maintenance, for the same period were as follows:—

Food, medicine and medical comforts.....	\$6,618 35
Fuel, light, water, furniture and other expenses...	7,633 11
Salaries and wages.....	3,631 18

\$17,888 64

An analysis of these figures shows that the daily cost of each patient in respect of food, medicines, medical comforts was $22\frac{71}{100}$ cents; fuel, light, water, furniture and other Hospital expenditures, $38\frac{87}{100}$ cents, making a total of $61\frac{58}{100}$ cents per day for the daily support and maintenance of each patient in Hospital.

COUNTY OF CARLETON GENERAL PROTESTANT HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

Statutory inspection was made of this Hospital on the 7th September. The several wards were found in a fair state of cleanliness and order, although some of the rooms were very close and bad smelling, owing to bad ventilation and low ceilings.

The question of providing increased Hospital accommodation for the City of Ottawa, and the Ottawa country was, at the time of my visit, in a fair way of being satisfactorily settled. A considerable amount of money had been subscribed by the citizens of Ottawa towards new buildings, and architects had been invited to send in competitive plans and estimates for the erection of the same.

Having been requested by the Chairman of the Hospital Board to inspect the plans thus furnished, I made an examination of four sets, and recommended the adoption of the one best adapted in point of construction, internal arrangement, and cubic space for that portion of the Province. Several improvements, alterations and additions were recommended to be adopted before finally proceeding with the buildings under the plans and specifications.

The Board of Directors were strongly recommended not to attempt to provide increased accommodation by additions to, or in the reconstruction of, the present Hospital building.

At my visit there were seventeen patients under treatment, viz., thirteen men and four women. One of this number was a small-pox patient, who occupied a bed in the outside ward.

I saw and conversed with every patient, from whom I received no complaints, but all expressed satisfaction with their treatment.

One hundred and ninety-seven patients occupied beds in the Hospital during the year, of whom one hundred and forty-three were males, and fifty-four females. These patients were received into the Hospital from the following places:—

City of Ottawa.....	87
County of Carleton.....	45
Other Counties in the Province, including immigrants and foreigners.....	65

197

The receipts of the year amounted to \$5,213·47, and were received from the following sources:—

Province of Ontario.....	\$1,200 00
Municipalities.....	600 00
Paying patients.....	430 25
Subscriptions, donations and bequests.....	1,604 79
From all other sources.....	1,378 43

\$5,213 47

The expenditures of the Hospital for the year amounted to \$4,020.22, for the following services:—

Food, medicine and medical comforts.....	\$2,173 97
Other expenses	1,013 50
Salaries and wages.....	832 75
	<hr/>
	\$4,020 22

These figures would indicate the daily cost of each patient's food and medicine to be $37\frac{5.5}{100}$ cents, and for all other Hospital expenses, $31\frac{8.9}{100}$ cents per day, making a total of $69\frac{4.4}{100}$ cents per day for the daily support and maintenance of each patient in Hospital.

ROMAN CATHOLIC HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

I visited this Hospital on the 7th September, on which day there were seventeen patients occupying beds in its wards, three of whom were paying patients and fourteen were on the free list. No less than eight of the inmates were, before admission, residents of the Province of Quebec. I saw and conversed with every patient, all of whom expressed themselves as being thoroughly satisfied with their treatment.

Every ward and room in the Hospital was found in a scrupulously clean, neat and well ordered condition, with all the arrangements and appointments of the Hospital, for the care and comfort of the patients, of the best character.

Three hundred and thirty-two patients were admitted during the year from the following places:

City of Ottawa.....	319
County of Carleton.....	10
Other Counties.....	14
Immigrants and foreigners.....	49
	<hr/>
	392

The receipts of the Hospital and the sources from which they were obtained, were as follows:

Province of Ontario.....	\$,1200 00
Municipality.....	100 00
Paying Patients.....	1098 08
Donations and Requests.....	191 03
Other sources.....	1,128 40
	<hr/>
	\$3,717 51

The expenditures for the same period were as follows:

Food, Medicines, and Medical comforts.....	\$2,160 86
Fuel, light, and other expenses.....	1,329 81
Salaries and wages.....	85 69
	<hr/>
	\$3,576 36

These figures would indicate the daily cost of each patient's food and medicine to be $25\frac{9.7}{100}$ cents, and for all other Hospital expenses $17\frac{0.1}{100}$ cents making a total of $42\frac{9.8}{100}$ cents per day for the daily support and maintenance of each patient in Hospital.

LONDON CITY HOSPITAL.

I visited this Hospital on the 23rd October, when there were 17 patients in residence, of whom 11 were men and 6 women. Of this number only one was upon the roll as a paying patient—the rest having been admitted free.

The male and female patients occupied separate buildings. The one occupied by the former is not unlike a barn in appearance and is just about as cheerful in its internal arrangements and surroundings. The women's quarters are somewhat better, but whether in respect of the class of buildings, their internal arrangement or external surroundings, they are utterly unfitted for Hospital purposes, and the sooner they are abandoned the better.

The beds and bedding were clean and fairly comfortable, and the wards were in as orderly a condition as their structural defects will admit of.

Three of the inmates were proper subjects for a poor-house, but not for an Hospital, as their only ailment was old age.

The total number of patients received into this Hospital during the year was 263, the former places of residence of the same are exhibited in the following summary :

From the City of London	177
County of Middlesex.....	17
Other Counties in the Province ..	9
Other countries including immigrants.....	60
	<hr/> 263

The expenditures of the Hospital for the year were \$4,172 05, as follows :

For food, medicine and medical comforts.....	\$1553 27
Fuel, bedding and other expenses.....	1588 78
Salaries, and wages.....	1030 00

\$4172 05

As the collective stay of all the patients admitted to the Hospital was equal to 9309 days, these figures would show the daily cost of food and medicine per patient to be $16\frac{68}{100}$ cents, and for all other Hospital expenses $28\frac{13}{100}$ cents, making a total of $44\frac{81}{100}$ cents per day for the daily support and maintenance of each patient in Hospital.

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

This Hospital was visited on the 16th August, on which occasion there were fifteen patients under treatment in the house, viz : 8 men and 7 women. Two of the number were aged and infirm persons who would have been better subjects for a Poor-House, but as there were plenty of vacant beds in the House, and as they were suffering from chronic ailments, they were allowed to remain in the Hospital.

Three of the patients were from the City of Kingston—one from the County of Frontenac—four from the adjacent counties, and seven from other counties in the Province.

The entire premises were found in the most admirable order, and thoroughly clean and neat throughout.

The upper story of the building is used for an Orphan Asylum. There were 25 orphans and neglected children in it at the time of my visit.

One hundred and ninety-eight patients occupied beds in the Hospital during the year, received from the following places :

City of Kingston.....	70
County of Frontenac.....	58
Other Counties in the Province.....	60
Immigrants and Foreigners.....	10
	<hr/> 198

The receipts of the Hospital for the year were :

From the Province of Ontario.....	\$800 00
Municipalities	65 00
Paying patients.....	210 70
Subscriptions, donations, &c.....	560 10

\$1635 80

The expenditure for the same period were .

For food, medicine, and medical comforts.....	\$1175 10
Fuel, light, and other expenses.....	578 27
Salaries and wages.....	70 00
	<hr/>
	\$1823 37

These figures would indicate the daily cost of each patient's food and medicine to be $36\frac{13}{100}$ cents and for all other Hospital expenses $19\frac{38}{100}$ cents, making a total of $54\frac{51}{100}$ cents per day for the daily support and maintenance of each patient in Hospital.

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. CATHARINES.

This Hospital was visited and inspected on the 8th of August. There were on that occasion twelve patients under treatment in the house—four of whom were received from the Town of St. Catharines; two from the City of Hamilton; two from Toronto; two from the County of Welland; and two from the United States. Only one of these patients paid for Hospital accommodation—all the rest had been admitted as free patients.

Five were sailors, for the support of which class of patients the Dominion Government gives \$500 per annum to the funds of the Hospital.

The several wards of the Hospital as well as its other departments, were in a very clean and orderly state at the time of my visit. The wards for females are too confined in space.

The beds were clean and tidily kept.

One hundred and thirty-five patients were admitted to the Hospital during the year, from the following places:—

Town of St. Catharines	27
County of Lincoln	17
Other Counties in the Province.....	38
Sailors, Immigrants and Foreigners	53
	<hr/>
	135

The receipts for the year and the sources from which they came were as follows:—

From Ontario Government	\$1000 00
“ Dominion “	500 00
“ Municipalities	550 00
“ Paying patients	240 00
“ Subscriptions and donations	121 00
“ All other sources	519 33
	<hr/>
	\$2930 33

The expenditures for the same period were:

Food, medicine and medical comforts	\$1258 25
Other expenses	459 88
Salaries and wages	330 00
	<hr/>
	\$2048 13

These figures would indicate the daily cost of each patient's food and medicine to be $39\frac{95}{100}$ cents, and for all other Hospital expenses $25\frac{95}{100}$ cents, making a total of 65 cents per day for the daily support and maintenance of each patient in Hospital.

POOR-HOUSES. HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, KINGSTON.

This establishment was visited on the 17th of August, on which day there were 27 names on the roll—25 of this number I saw and conversed with—the others were said to be absent, at the time, in the city. Of these 27 inmates, no less than 26 were from the City of Kingston, the remaining one being from the County of Frontenac. No better proof can be furnished of

the local poor-house character of this establishment than simply to state this fact, and in view of it, it is surely the duty of the Corporation of Kingston to assist in the maintenance of its inmates; a duty which has been utterly neglected by that body in the past.

The inmates were all very well satisfied with their treatment, and had no complaints to make.

An examination of the House Register showed that a considerable number of strangers had been received during the previous year, although only retained in the house for very short periods—the long period inmates being chiefly confined to those received from the city.

The several dormitories and other portions of the house were found to be in a much more orderly and cleanly condition than found at any of my previous visits, and, in fact, were as tidy and comfortable as the dilapidated condition of the premises would admit of.

The present premises having been found to be unfitted, both from their condition and situation, for the purpose of the charity, a very eligible property has been acquired. Alterations and additions to the buildings are now in progress, which when completed will render them complete in all respects.

During the past year one hundred and twenty-six persons were admitted to the house, whose collective stay therein was stated to be 9,984 days, equal to an average stay for each inmate of $79\frac{95}{100}$ days. These inmates were stated in the return to have been received from the following places:—

City of Kingston	42
County of Frontenac and other Counties	60
Immigrants, Foreigners, &c.	24
	<hr/>
	126

The entire receipts of the house for the past year, and the sources from which they came were as follows:—

Province of Ontario.....	\$2400 00
City of Kingston, <i>nothing</i>	" "
County of Frontenac, <i>nothing</i>	" "
Other municipalities, <i>nothing</i>	" "
Payment of inmates.....	174 50
Subscriptions, donations, &c.	98 92
All other sources	282 69
	<hr/>
	\$2956 11

The expenditures of the establishment for the same period were as follows:—

Food	\$1460 85
Clothing and furniture.....	168 20
Fuel, light, repairs and all other expenses	1234 93
	<hr/>
	\$2863 98

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, TORONTO.

Statutory inspection was made of this establishment on the 25th of November, on which occasion there were 78 poor persons occupying beds in the house. Of this number 41 were men, 23 women, and 14 children.

Many of the inmates were physically incapacitated for work, being either afflicted with blindness, lameness or some other bodily defect, and with very few exceptions, they were nearly all very old and infirm.

One of the inmates, a boy brought up in the house appeared to be quite idiotic. The manager was instructed to make application for his admission to the London Idiot Asylum. Every ward, room and dormitory in the house was examined, and found in the best possible order, with the utmost cleanliness prevailing throughout.

The affairs of this establishment continue to be conducted in the most efficient manner; and whether in respect to the good accomplished, or to the systematic and thorough manner in which its affairs are administered this Institution must be pronounced a model Poor-house.

During the year ending, 30th September, 236 persons were admitted to the house, whose collective stay was equal to 27,657 days. The average residence of each inmate being 107 days.

These 236 persons were received from the following places, viz. :—

City of Toronto.....	115
County of York and other Counties in the Province	63
Immigrants and Foreigners.....	58
	<hr/>
	236

In addition to the in-door work of the house, 2,128 out-door poor were relieved during the year, who belonged to the following places :—

City of Toronto.....	1130
County of York and other Counties	264
Wandering poor.....	186
Immigrants and Foreigners.....	548
	<hr/>
	2128

The receipts of the house for the year, and the sources from which they were derived were as follows :—

Province of Ontario	\$2,900 00
City of Toronto.....	4,000 00
Payments of inmates.....	110 55
Income from property.....	785 12
Subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals.....	1,844 00
All other sources.....	299 01
	<hr/>
	\$9,938 68

The expenditures for the same period were as follows :—

Food, clothing, medicine and medical comforts.....	\$3,834 54
Fuel, water and light, (including coal distributed).....	2,348 82
Other expenses	1,831 60
Salaries and wages	700 00
	<hr/>
	\$8,714 96

HOUSE OF REFUGE, HAMILTON.

This establishment was placed on the list of Institutions in receipt of Government aid this year. At my visit to it on the 26th August there were 26 women, 8 children, and 1 old man in residence, who, with four exceptions, were all received into the House from the City of Hamilton. Nearly all of the adult inmates were aged, infirm and helpless; four of the women were blind, and one was insane.

The House used for the purposes of the charity is an old frame building situated at the base of the mountain. Neither the building itself nor its internal arrangements are at all suited for a Poor-House. But although somewhat dilapidated it was scrupulously clean and very orderly throughout. One hundred and forty-eight persons were received into the House during the year, viz., 124 males and 24 females.

The receipts of the establishment for the year were as follows :—

Province of Ontario	\$720 00
Municipalities.....	1,778 42
	<hr/>
	\$2,498 42

The expenditures for the same time were for—

Food and clothing	1,519 27
Fuel	210 00
Rent and taxes.....	300 00
Salaries and wages.....	350 00
Sundries ,.....	119 15
	<hr/>
	\$2,498 42

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, TORONTO.

The operations of the Infirmary for the year were as follows:—

Total number of patients admitted to the House as in-door patients..... 55

Total number of external patients who received treatment during the year 278

The in-door patients were received from the following places:—

City of Toronto	7
County of York	2
Other Counties.....	36
	<hr/>
	55

These patients were supported in the Infirmary in respect of board—all medical treatment being free—as follows:—

Number of patients who paid for their own board.....	37
Number of patients whose board was paid for by Municipalities	14
Number of patients whose board was paid for by Associations	4
	<hr/>
	55

The external patients, with the exception of eighteen, were all said to have been residents of Toronto, although it is very likely that many of them only came to the city to obtain medical treatment.

I visited the Infirmary on the 30th November, when there were eight patients in residence. The house in all its departments was clean and orderly, and as comfortable in its appointments as the limited space and defective internal arrangement will admit of.

The receipts for the year, and the sources from which they came, were as follows:—

Province of Ontario	\$1,000 00
City of Toronto.....	100 00
Other Municipalities.....	690 57
Private subscriptions, &c.....	203 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,993 57

PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

CENTRAL PRISON.

The progress of the Central prison buildings, since my last report, has not been as rapid or satisfactory as it should have been. The foundations of the main buildings and the dormitory wings are only just completed, ready to commence the brickwork, and in fact may be said to be only above-ground, while the workshops are no farther advanced than the contract requires. This delay is, no doubt, in some degree attributable to the labour difficulties which existed in the early part of the season, but are chiefly in consequence of the late start made by the contractor in the spring, and the absence of a reasonable amount of energy on his part in pushing the work forward. The contract calls for the completion of the buildings on or before the 1st July, 1873, and engagements, respecting the future operations of the prison have been entered into, contemplating the entire completion of the workshops on that day. Unless the contractor increases the number of his mechanics and workmen to the fullest extent, and uses greater energy than he has shown in the past, the buildings will not be ready for occupation for an indefinite period, which may result in very considerable loss to the Province.

In the early part of the year I called the attention of the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works to the necessity of deciding upon the industrial labour and trades that should be established in the prison. The necessity for an immediate decision upon this point arose out of circumstances to which I shall more fully refer hereafter; but chiefly from the fact that the extent of workshop space; its structural and internal arrangement; the amount of steam power required, and the furnishing of such workshops with the machinery and appliances requisite to carry on the industrial work proposed to be established, could only be decided upon when the nature and class of industrial labour were determined. Accordingly a contract was entered into on the 9th August, 1872, between the Government of Ontario and the Canada Car Company, of Toronto, through which the Government leased to the said Company, for the term of seven and a half years, from the 1st January, 1874, the labour of all the prisoners sentenced to the Central Prison, excepting such as was required to carry on the domestic work of the prison.

This contract provides that prisoners shall not be sentenced to the prison for a shorter period than two months, and that they shall not, through physical or mental defects, be unfit to perform an ordinary day's labour, consisting of ten hours per day, less two hours every week. The Government is to furnish sufficient workshop space, (with foundations for machinery and other permanent fixtures), properly heated and lighted, to enable the industry to be carried on, and the boilers, engines and shafting required for motive purposes, not exceeding one hundred horses power—the engineers and firemen to be provided by the Company, as well as the fuel for the furnaces.

The Company is to employ the prison labour thus leased, in the manufacture of railway cars in all its various branches and requirements, as well as in the manufacture of nails, bolts, and spikes of every description. It is also provided that the Company may, with the consent of Government, establish other industries of a similar nature, and affording an equal variety of employment, with the use of the same kinds of machinery, tools and plant. The Company is to provide a sufficient number of instructors in the various branches of the industry, to instruct the prisoners and supervise their labour; and it may introduce into the prison workshops a certain number of ordinary skilled artizans and labourers for this purpose. The Company's officers, instructors, supervisors and employees, having the right of entry to the prison, to strictly comply with the rules, regulations and discipline of the prison.

For the prison labour thus leased, the Government is to receive from the Company the sum of fifty cents a day for each and every prisoner during the first two and a-half years' existence of the contract, for the second two and a-half years, fifty-five cents, and for the third and last two and a-half years, the sum of sixty cents per day.

There are several points in connection with this important transaction which call for explanation; and, first of all, the adoption of the contract system at all. In my report of last year I enumerated the various methods of utilizing prison labour, and expressed a decided preference for the system of exclusive Government control over that of the *ordinary* contract system. I am still of the conviction that, theoretically, the former is the best method of utilizing prison labour that can be adopted, and that the latter, as it has ordinarily been carried on heretofore, has been attended with many serious disadvantages. But I think it will appear, from a careful consideration of the terms and nature of the contract above described, that these disadvantages have been obviated. Under the working of the ordinary contract system, Government leases the labour of a certain number of prisoners without prescribing the kind of industry in which they shall be engaged; and in that case the usual consequence is that the moral reformation of the prisoners is to a great extent, if not altogether, ignored, the contractors having in view merely the pecuniary profit to be derived from their labour.

It is very obvious that such a contract system as this is open to very serious objection, but in the case of the contract now under consideration, this objection is entirely obviated, inasmuch as the industry to be engaged in is *strictly defined and approved by Government*.

That the Government was justified in this approval will be apparent from a moment's consideration of the nature of the work contemplated by the contract. The character of this industry is such that it affords appropriate employment for a greater variety of skill and capacity than any that could have been chosen. The manufacture of railway cars brings into play no less than eight distinct trades, viz., those of the carpenter, cabinet-maker, upholsterer, painter, blacksmith, machinist, moulder and founder; and, in addition, the contract provides for the manufacture of nails, bolts and spikes. All the work thus provided for the prisoners is of an elevating and educating character, and will afford an opportunity to each one engaged in it of learning some special handicraft by which he may afterwards gain a livelihood.

It is in fact the very kind of industry which the former Government had fixed upon as the most desirable and appropriate to the end in view, and the adoption of which I have myself, ever since the Central Prison scheme was devised, advocated in preference to any other.

When, in addition to the very desirable character of the industry provided by this contract, we consider the fair and just compensation that will be paid for the labour of the prisoners, and the fact that the entire management and discipline of the prison are retained by the Government, it must, I think, be conceded that every serious objection to the contract system has been obviated by the present arrangement, and that under it, this most difficult question of utilizing the prison labour has been as satisfactorily solved as it could have been under any other.

Another circumstance in the transaction requiring explanation, is the fact that this contract was closed at so early a day, and without having, by advertisement, previously invited public competition for the prison labour. What might seem the apparently premature conclusion of this arrangement has been already partially explained. The simple fact is that the work of planning and constructing the work-shops, and of furnishing them with the requisite machinery, could not have been entered upon before the real nature and extent of the prison industries had been decided upon. While this question was pending and pressing for a speedy settlement, an opportunity arose of leasing the labour of the prisoners for that special kind of industry which has all along seemed the most desirable. The Canada Car Company, whose premises adjoin those of the Central Prison, had recently been organized, and after lengthened negotiations, to which I shall refer hereafter, they signified their willingness to lease the labour of the Prison on the terms and for the purposes specified in the contract. Inasmuch as the Government thoroughly approved of the character of the work, and as, according to the arrangement under consideration, the Company were to furnish and place in the workshops all the necessary machinery—thus settling the pressing difficulty before referred to, and effecting a considerable saving in capital outlay—with the

approval of Government, and in accordance with the provisions of the Central Prison Act, I at once closed an agreement with them. So much for what might appear to be undue haste in the matter.

It still remains to explain why this contract was closed before public competition had been invited. A sufficient explanation of this point in the transaction will appear from a recital of the peculiar circumstances of the case. The late Government of the Province, as soon as the appropriation for the establishment of the Central Prison passed the Legislature, entered into negotiations with the Dominion Government for the acquisition of the property known as the Old Barracks, for a site for the Central Prison. This property, however, could not be obtained, as it belonged to that class of ordnance lands which could not be alienated from the Crown.

I therefore recommended that the prison should be erected upon the land purchased a short time previously from the Ordnance Department for the Toronto Asylum, provided that the full front between the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways on Strachan Avenue could be secured. Part of this front had been reserved by the Dominion Government for additional space for the Emigration Depot, and the remainder was under lease to the Steel, Iron and Railway Works Company, for a term of years ending in 1880.

After lengthened negotiations with the Dominion Government, the whole of this front was purchased for the Central Prison. After this purchase had been made, it was represented to the Government of Ontario, by the President of the Steel, Iron and Railway Works Company, that that corporation had been merged into the Canada Car Company; that the latter had determined to carry on the manufacture of cars upon a large scale, that in order to carry out this determination they had decided upon the erection of expensive works on the property, then held by them under lease, but before doing so they desired to purchase or lease for a long period the land above referred to, as having been purchased by the Government of Ontario for the Central Prison; and that they had counted upon the privilege, ordinarily accorded to actual occupants, of being consulted before a sale or lease of the land they occupied had been made to another party. In view of this, the Car Company contended that their rights had not been fully respected, and claimed that they should have had a preemption right to the purchase of the land.

Without expressing any opinion as to the justice of the claims advanced by the Company, it is enough to state that this circumstance led to serious complications, and, inasmuch as the Company had a legal right to occupy the lands to 1880, this misunderstanding might have materially interfered with the interests of the Central Prison, owing to the proximity of the Company's premises to those of the prison.

The Government therefore thought it very desirable that this misunderstanding should be settled. As a means to its settlement, it occurred to me (as I suggested in a report submitted at the time,) that an arrangement might be entered into with the Company for the lease of the prisoners' labour, on terms equally advantageous to them and to the Government. The result of this suggestion was that the existing contract was made.

It must be remembered that this contract, although in a manner occasioned by the misunderstanding above described, was yet in itself quite as favourable as the Government, under any circumstances, could have expected to make. The kind of industry provided by it was, as has been shown, by far the most desirable that could be provided; and the rate of remuneration was far in advance of that received for the convict labour at the Dominion Penitentiary, Kingston, notwithstanding the much shorter terms of sentence of the inmates of the Central Prison. This rate was in fact fully equal to that received by some of the oldest industrial prisons in the United States, and with a full prison was sufficient to render the establishment self-supporting. The proximity of the premises of the Car Company to those of the prison, which under other circumstances, as has already been shown, would have been a serious disadvantage, afforded an opportunity for the combination of ordinary skilled labour with that of the prison, which would enable the Company to offer a higher rate of remuneration than could be expected from any other similar establishment.

In view of all these facts, and the peculiar combination of circumstances attending them—that the industry was the most appropriate; that the rate to be received for the labour was as high as is paid on the continent; that the proximity of the Company's works to the Prison would be, under the arrangement, rendered desirable instead of de

Number of Male prisoners, &c.—*Continued.*

NAME OF GAOL.	Number of Men sentenced to Gaols for the year ending 30th Sept., 1872.	PERIODS OF SENTENCE.									
		30 Days and under.	For one month and up to two months.	For two months and up to three months.	For three months and up to four months.	For four months and up to five months.	For five months and up to six months.	For six months and up to one year.	For one year to any period under two years.	No. sentenced to the Common Gaol for 2 years.	No. sentenced to the Penitentiary for 2 years.
<i>Brought forward</i>											
Cobourg	8	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6
Chatham	80	45	12	11	7	7	4	1	3	3	3
Foderich	19	3	8	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fuelph	49	28	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Hamilton	516	215	239	34	12	5	11	1	1	1	1
Kingston	171	73	89	5	1	1	2	3	5	2	1
London	137	55	31	30	11	2	1	3	5	2	1
Lindsay	36	21	10	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
L'Orignal	5	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Milton	7	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Napanee	25	6	16	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ottawa	219	174	22	15	5	2	1	1	1	1	1
Owen Sound	34	18	12	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Perth	19	13	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Pictou	8	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Pembroke	35	3	27	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Peterboro'	48	26	17	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Simcoe	38	26	4	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
St. Catharines	79	19	26	24	5	3	2	1	1	1	1
Sarnia	59	39	8	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stratford	31	13	9	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
Sandwich	107	57	26	17	1	2	1	3	2	2	2
St. Thomas	10	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Sault Ste. Marie	11	1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Toronto	828	321	363	77	24	8	32	3	1	1	1
Walkerton	10	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Woodstock	26	13	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Welland	92	82	4	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Whitby	35	19	7	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
	3245	1613	1082	321	99	29	37	48	15	1	52

Accepting the statistics above given, respecting the number of prisoners sentenced to gaols, and their periods of sentence, as a standard for our future guidance, we find that 3,245 prisoners were sentenced to all the gaols of the Province for the year ending 30th September. No less than 2,695 of these prisoners were sentenced for periods under *two months*, and who under the terms of the contract entered into with the Car Company, would not be eligible to be sent to the Central Prison. The number sentenced for periods over two months was 553, in addition to which number, 52 were sentenced to the Provincial Penitentiary for two years, making 605 prisoners who would—as respects period of sentence—be proper subjects for the Central Prison.

But when we consider that, of the 2,695 prisoners committed for terms under two months, fully one-third of them were sentenced from twice up to six times during the year, and who, if a properly organized industrial prison had been in operation would, *or at any rate should*, have been sentenced for periods varying from two to twelve months—it will at once be seen that in place of having only 605 prisoners to select from for transfer to the Central Prison, there would have been upwards of 1500.

I have frequently reported upon the desirability of sentencing such prisoners for longer periods, in order that the requisite means may be used, and influences exercised

for their reformation, which, under the present system of sentencing for short periods cannot be done.

If however, we look at the matter from the ground of public economy, it will be seen in a moment that after the second or third re-committal of such prisoners, and when the line has been crossed that separates the real criminal or habitual offender from the first crime or the accidental offence, that such men become a constant charge upon the public funds. Not only is this the case in respect of their support when in gaol, but the expense of *repeated* trials becomes a very serious charge upon the criminal administration fund. I have little doubt, that if the expenditures of the past year, for criminal prosecutions in all its branches in respect of Courts, Queen's Counsel, Juries, and all the other sources of criminal expenditure, were carefully analyzed, that it would be found that nearly if not quite half the amount was expended for the trial and conviction of *habitual* criminals and offenders. And in estimating the good that an industrial prison will accomplish or the saving that it will effect in the utilization of prison labour, it is proper and right that this should be taken into consideration.

Besides the habitual offenders above referred to, there is another class, and not an insignificant one either in point of numbers, many of whom composing it would be proper subjects for this prison. During the past year one hundred and twenty-four persons were sent to gaol for want of sureties to keep the peace: an examination into the nature of the breaches for which they were required to find sureties, shews that the largest proportion were husbands who had been committed for beating their wives. In nearly every case, an offence of this kind merits more severe punishment than being permitted to lounge, sometimes for months, in utter idleness in the corridors of a common gaol, until a general gaol delivery sets him free. I therefore think that a good many of this class should be sent to the Central Prison.

An additional reason is furnished why a greater number of prisoners now sentenced for short periods to the gaols, should be sent to the Central Prison, in the nature of the callings or occupations of such prisoners. We find on an examination of the gaol statistics of the past year, that the following trades were represented in the persons of the prisoners committed:—

WORKERS IN IRON, BRASS, &C.

Blacksmiths.....	82
Moulders.....	67
Machinists.....	65
Plumbers.....	6
Tinsmiths	21
	— 241

WORKERS IN WOOD.

Carpenters and Joiners	193
Cabinet Makers	18
Carriage and Waggon Makers.....	20
Coopers.....	30
Millwrights.....	5
Woodturners and Wheelwrights.....	7
Ship Carpenters	13
	— 286

OTHER TRADES.

Broom, Basket and Brush Makers	14
Brickmakers and Bricklayers ; Stone Masons, Stone Cutters and Plasterers	129
Boot and Shoe Makers	173
Harness Makers	22

Painters	90
Printers	41
Tailors	90
	— 559

1086

In addition to the trades above enumerated, upwards of five hundred other prisoners were possessed of a sufficient amount of intelligence and ingenuity, although not mechanics, to have rendered themselves useful in shops and yards of the kind that it is proposed to establish in the Central Prison.

Altogether it is perfectly safe to say that there were not less than 1500 sentenced prisoners, who passed through the Common Gaols of the Province during the past year, who would have been proper subjects, in all respects, for sentence to an industrial prison.

Respecting the mode of commitment to the Central Prison, there are two methods pointed out in the Central Prison Act.

Section 15 provides that every Court of Criminal Jurisdiction in the Province, before whom any person shall be convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment in the Common Gaol may, after the Central Prison is opened, sentence such offender to imprisonment in it, instead of the Common Gaol of the County where the offence was committed or tried. And Section 16 provides that every person convicted before one or more Justices of the Peace, or by a Police Magistrate, of any offence cognizable by Justices or Police Magistrates, and for which punishment by imprisonment in the Common Gaol may be awarded for any period not less than fourteen days, and committed to a Common Gaol for such conviction, may be removed and transferred by order of the Provincial Secretary from such Common Gaol to the Central Prison, and there be imprisoned for the unexpired portion of his sentence to the Central Prison, instead of the Common Gaol of the County.

Having regard, therefore, to the fact that the contract entered into with the Canada Car Company requires that prisoners shall not be sentenced to the Prison for less periods than two months, and that the Prison itself is eminently an *industrial establishment*, it is clear that the law must be amended to conform with these provisions. Men committed to the Central Prison must be able to perform an ordinary day's work, and those who are temporarily incapacitated for this should remain in the Common Gaol until they are able to work. In fact Common Gaols must act as *feeders* to the Central Prison.

To accomplish this I would respectfully recommend—

1st. That the law be amended to enable, in certain cases, persons now committed to the Common Gaols for want of sureties to keep the peace, to be transferred to the Central Prison.

2nd. That the 15th section of the Central Prison Act be amended to provide that before a prisoner is sentenced to the Central Prison from any Court of Criminal Jurisdiction in the Province, such prisoner shall be certified by the gaol surgeon, to the satisfaction of the judge, to be able to perform an ordinary day's work.

It will also be necessary to devise some cheap but prompt method of transferring prisoners from the Common Gaols to the Central Prison, either by the appointment of an officer to be attached to the prison staff, whose duty it shall be to effect the transfer, or by the means now used for that purpose, at reduced rates of compensation to the local officials performing that service.

BUILDINGS.

Some alterations from the original design of the workshops were found to be necessary, as soon as the class of industry had been determined. The extent of workshop space was, however, fixed by the requirements of similar industrial establishments, both in this country and the United States.

Instead of a warehouse for manufactured goods, which the specifications called for, a foundry has been erected at considerable additional expense. It will be necessary to place in this building all the fixtures required for such a shop, such as cupolas, furnaces, hoists, &c.

The second floor of the south workshop has been left out, although provision is made for replacing it at any time that it may be found necessary to do so.

In addition to these alterations, the following additional work will require to be done :—

1st. The extension of the yard walls to the west 400 feet, so as to obtain the requisite amount of yard space. This yard will require to be subdivided by a wall so as to separate the ordinary working yard from that used for lumber and material ; which otherwise might be used by the prisoners to effect escapes.

2nd. The construction of railways to the work-shops from the main railway lines, passing the prison grounds, with the necessary sidings, turn-tables, &c.

3rd. The construction of a picket fence to surround the prison lot, and the completion of the levelling and filling in of the same.

4th. In view of the small additional cost that another tier of cells could be provided for under the same roof, that would furnish additional cell space for eighty prisoners, which if not all required at present, certainly will be in the future, I would recommend that that addition be made to the two dormitory wings.

PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY.

PENETANGUISHENE.

During the past year forty-eight youths were committed to this Institution, which is the same number that was sent to it the preceding twelve months. These forty-eight lads were, with eight exceptions, sentenced to the Reformatory from the Interim Sessions Courts of the Province, and were received from the following Counties:—

Brant	1	Lambton....	5	Stormont, Dundas, and	
Carleton	3	Leeds and Grenville....	4	Glengarry.....	2
Elgin	2	Middlesex.....	5	Welland.....	2
Frontenac... ..	3	Norfolk.....	2	Wentworth	3
Haldimand.....	1	Ontario	6	Waterloo	1
Lincoln	2	Oxford.....	1	York and Toronto.....	5

 48

The operations of the Reformatory for the past year were as follows:—

Inmates remaining in custody on 1st Oct., 1871.....	155	
Admitted during the year	48	
		<hr/> 203

DEPARTURES.

Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	40	
Pardoned.....	3	
Escaped	2	45
		<hr/>
Remaining in custody on the 30th Sept., 1872.....		158

The Gaol statistics attached to this Report, shew that 281 lads, under sixteen years of age, were committed to the thirty-seven common gaols of the Province during the past year; how many of these were acquitted of the offences with which they were charged when brought to trial, I have no means of knowing: but that only *seventeen* per cent of the number should have been sent to the Institution founded expressly for juvenile offenders, would indicate the existence, only, of a very qualified appreciation of the benefits and advantages to be derived from its establishment. The very title of the Statute providing for the establishment of this Reformatory is calculated to give a false and erroneous impression of its aims; and judges may well ponder before sending *youths between nine and twelve years of age to a "Prison for young offenders."*

Perhaps another reason is furnished for the Institution not being availed of as much as could be desired, in the character of the buildings themselves. While, for the inmates more advanced in years, it may, and in fact is necessary to have cells, iron bars, and all the other prison appliances to insure safe custody, it is doubtful if any good end is served by placing a youth below twelve years, under such restraint, and amidst such surroundings.

It is all very well to say that this is a Reformatory and an Industrial School, and not a Prison, but so long as the present Act styling it a *prison* remains on the statute book, and both its external and internal construction bears that designation out, it will be rather difficult to convince either judges or the public to the contrary.

I have always been of opinion that the sentencing of lads under twelve years of age to this Institution was wrong in principle, and when we consider that many are committed to it under that age, and for periods not exceeding two years, then I believe that in many instances an injury is done to such youths. For juvenile offenders of that

age, I believe that Industrial Schools, established in cities would accomplish far better results and more lasting benefits than commitment to a Reformatory of this kind. Not only for juvenile offenders, or those youths who have committed some act rendering them amenable to the law, would Industrial Schools be the proper place, but for that army of children known as "Homeless and Destitute," "Neglected and Abandoned," "Orphans and Vagrants," they would be an invaluable boon.

Unless a lad has committed some grave offence against the laws, he should not, in my opinion, be sent to this Reformatory, and in any case he should not be sent unless over twelve years of age.

The practice of sentencing youths to this Institution for fixed periods instead of *until reformed*, is another serious obstacle to the attainment of greater advantages from an establishment of this kind. In dealing with this feature of the subject in my Report of 1869, I used the following words, "Looking upon this Institution as a Reformatory and Industrial School, rather than a place of compulsory detention for criminals, and believing that in giving effect to this, no boy should be detained in custody a day after the object of his detention is accomplished, I am strongly of opinion that the law in this respect should be changed to admit of all youths convicted of crime being sent to the Reformatory for indefinite periods, but in no case to exceed five years, the length of confinement to be determined by the general conduct of the lad, his habits of industry, proficiency at school, and the general evidences of reformation that he exhibits."

However necessary or desirable it may be to have the pardoning power vested in the Dominion Government, in respect of prisoners committed to penal establishments; that it should be extended to Juvenile Reformatories, placed exclusively under the control and management of the Provincial Government, appears to me to be rather anomalous, and precludes the adoption of the method of discharge above indicated. Having regard to the existence of these anomalies and defects in the working of the Institution, I am of opinion that they will have to be corrected before this Reformatory can fully perform the objects aimed at in its establishment.

EMPLOYMENT.

The question of industrial employment for the youths committed to this Reformatory has always been an important one, but in consequence of the many difficulties surrounding it in the past, owing to the unfortunate location of the Institution, and in some measure to the extreme youth of the great majority of the lads sentenced to it, a satisfactory settlement of the question could not be arrived at.

During the past year, however, an opportunity presented itself in an offer to lease the labour of a considerable number of the inmates for the purpose of manufacturing cigars, which with the approval of the Government I accepted. While there are, undoubtedly, more desirable and appropriate trades than cigar making, I do not think that any very strong moral objections can be urged against its adoption. As smoking is a practice in which the very best people indulge, I cannot see why their manufacture should be prohibited in the Reformatory. The trade is one that can very easily be acquired by youths, and in many respects is peculiarly adapted for an establishment of this kind. It affords light and clean work, and as in the various stages of manufacture a variety of capacity and skill are required, employment will be provided for every lad sentenced to the Reformatory.

On enquiry I found that the demand for the labour of skilled cigar makers was very great, with only a very limited supply. The wages derived from the trade range from four to fifteen dollars a week. There is little doubt, therefore, that when boys are discharged from the Reformatory, constant and remunerative employment, in connection with this branch of industry, can always be got. In view of the inducements thus offered, taken in connection with the difficulties arising out of the location of the Reformatory, which rendered it very doubtful if any branch of industry could be carried on without loss, let alone proving remunerative, with the approval of the Government I concluded a contract, leasing the labour of a number of the boys sentenced to the Reformatory.

While, undoubtedly, in a Juvenile Reformatory it would have been more desirable for the Government to have carried on the industrial employments instead of contractors, still when the Government had to choose between idleness and sloth in the Reformatory, and the adoption of a trade to which some objections might be raised, I had no hesitation in recommending the latter course.

The contract provides that the Government shall lease to the contractors, for the term of seven years, the labour of a number of the inmates not exceeding one hundred, commencing on the 1st January, 1873. That such contractors shall take all the boys committed to the prison under thirteen years of age; all youths over that age to be divided between the said manufacture of cigars and the other industrial trades, now being carried on in the establishment.

During the first year, and while the shop work is being organized, the full number is not to be placed at work, but on the beginning of the second year not less than eighty boys are to be constantly employed and paid for by the contractors, during the continuance of the contract. The said contractors are to pay to the Government for the labour of the boys employed, the following rates per day, consisting of seven hours, viz., for the first year's service of each boy, at the rate of fifteen cents per day; for the second year, twenty cents per day; for the third year, twenty-five cents per day; for the fourth year, thirty-five cents per day; for the fifth year, forty cents per day.

In addition to the amounts thus specified to be paid to the Government for the labour of the boys thus leased, the contractors have also to pay, in order to encourage and reward industry and good behaviour, to be funded for the benefit of the boys engaged in such labour, and paid to them when discharged from the reformatory, the following rates per day: for the second year's service, three cents per day; for the third year's service, four cents; for the fourth year's service, five cents; and for the fifth year's service, six cents per day, as a bonus to each boy engaged at the trade. The certificate disentitling any boy to such bonus must be made within a week.

Any labour performed by any boy over the allotted seven hours a day, to be paid for as extra labour, and at the same rates both as to general and bonus payments.

All moneys due by said contractors to the Government to be paid into the credit of the Treasurer every month.

In connection with the contract above recited, it must be remarked in explanation that the period of sentence to the reformatory in no case exceeds five years, and that the rates per day for the labour of the inmates are fixed according to the length of time the youth serves at the trade. If the lad has been industrious and well behaved, and has served five years continuously in the cigar shop, he will, under the terms of the contract, have upwards of fifty dollars at his credit to commence the world with when he is discharged from the reformatory.

As the day's work under the contract is limited to seven hours, the education of the boys allotted to the manufacture of cigars will not be interfered with, and the school hours will remain as at present.

INSPECTION MINUTES.

Statutory inspection was made of the Reformatory in the month of July, when the following minutes of inspection and instruction were entered in the inspection book.

"The undersigned, having completed the inspection of this Institution, records the following inspection minutes and instructions":—

"Was present on the morning of the 11th at roll call, when I saw every inmate of the Reformatory, which that day consisted of 151 boys."

"Only 138 boys numbered off in the ranks, the remainder being engaged in the kitchen, bakery, stables and other places; there were also absentees from the evening muster. In future the Warden will see that every lad in the Reformatory (except such as are on the sick list, and those under punishment by confinement to the cells) is present at the night muster. Was present at every meal served during my visit; the conduct of the inmates, and the good order that prevailed on these occasions were all that could be desired."

"The dietaries were of good quality and abundant—breakfast consisting of bread and coffee, dinner of soup, meat, potatoes and bread, and supper of mush and molasses ; the quantity of mush served to each boy at supper, appeared to be more than was required, as in most cases half of it was left."

"The dining room, kitchen, bakery, and store-rooms in the basement of the centre building, were in a very fair state of order, but the area enclosure at the kitchen door was neither in a clean nor orderly state. The rear cell dormitory and the associated sleeping ward were inspected. Owing to the hoisting pulleys of some of the windows in the rear dormitory being broken, all the windows could not be lowered, in consequence of which some of the upper cells were not properly aired. The Warden will instruct the carpenter to place every window in the dormitory in good working order at once. The strawbeds being very musty and much packed, require a change of straw ; the Warden states that there is great difficulty in procuring a supply, but steps must be taken to overcome this difficulty."

"No sheets were found on any of the beds, as they had all been removed to get washed and there were not sufficient in stock for a change, the storekeeper was instructed to serve out what there were, and to prepare a requisition for sufficient material to enable a change to be had. The dormitories were in a fair state of cleanliness and order, it is, however, very important that the associated dormitory for the younger lads should be abandoned, and the separate cell wing dormitories taken possession of. To enable this to be done as early as possible, the carpenter must proceed at once, with the flooring of the cells, hanging the cell doors, and in completing the carpenter work generally. If any lumber is required for this purpose the Warden will give an order for it."

"The several shops were inspected, and the work in each examined."

"The blacksmith's shop had only four boys engaged in it. Since the dismissal of the keeper and instructor, a journeyman blacksmith has been in charge, it is however very desirable that a permanent appointment should be made as soon as possible. The journeyman and boys were engaged in making the gratings to place over the cell doors in the Central Prison."

"The carpenter's shop was also visited, in which nine boys were engaged ; the work turned out by this shop for the Brantford Institute was of the worst kind, both in respect to material and workmanship, the desk stools being quite worthless, and the bedsteads very little better. The Warden will inform the master carpenter of this, and state to him that his carelessness in this instance will cause considerable loss to the Institution, and at the same time bring discredit upon the shop."

"The Warden will instruct the carpenter to make a careful estimate of the carpenter work done on the new dormitory, including the material used, and the book-keeper will make out a bill of the same against the Province."

"The management of the cooper's shop has much improved, and the amount of work manufactured in it has considerably increased. There were at my visit ten boys employed in this shop. In addition to the articles made for the Central Prison, a large number of pork barrels, kegs, churns, &c., are now on hand ready for sale, which it would be well to dispose of as soon as possible. The Warden will instruct the master cooper to proceed with making sixty night buckets for the Central Prison, in addition to what has already been made."

"The tailor shop had twenty-one boys in it, although very few of them were fully employed ; the winter clothing has not yet been made. A requisition for the cloth and other articles required for this shop should at once be sent in."

"There were thirteen boys at work in the shoe-shop making and repairing to supply the wants of the Reformatory. The master shoemaker complains that the boys sent to his shop are too young for the trade."

"A large number of little boys are still almost unemployed—a state of things which, more than anything else, prevents the full accomplishment of the design of this Institution. It is therefore to be hoped that the proposition made for the employment of about eighty of this class will receive the sanction and approval of Government, so that the proposed mechanical industry may be commenced at the earliest day possible. The land and outbuildings were visited and found in good order ; another field has been cleared of boulders, with which a new wharf has been made. I visited and examined the schools

during their afternoon Session. Considerable improvement was observable in some of the classes, but it is very clear that a proper system of instruction cannot be carried on without properly qualified schoolmasters being attached to each school, and a greater length of time devoted to education."

Since my last visit to the Institution, attempts at escape have not been so prevalent. Only two boys have succeeded in getting off; the circumstances of which escape are reported to be as follows. Brant, who was under sentence for five years, and had only two months of the period to run, received a permit from the Steward to go outside the enclosure, on receiving which he added to the permit the name of Gibson, who had been only a short time in the Reformatory and had received four years' sentence. The forged permit was received by the gate-keeper, when both of the prisoners immediately made their escape from the grounds, and although every effort has been made to capture them they are still at large. From the fact that Brant had only two months of a five years' sentence to run, and that during the whole period of confinement he had behaved in a very exemplary way, it was very natural and right that the Warden should have placed confidence in him. The forgery of Gibson's name to the permit, however, affords a lesson that cannot be overlooked. To guard against such an occurrence happening again, the right of granting leave to inmates to go outside of the enclosure, without being in charge of a keeper, must in future be confined to the Warden, or in his absence to the Deputy-Warden.

The health of the Institution has been unusually good—indeed it would appear from the Surgeon's register that hardly a case of sickness has occurred since my last visit.

A lad, who was found in the Gaol at Peterboro', having been committed for an attempt at arson, was, on examination found to be deranged in mind and possessed of a mania to fire property. It was thought that the discipline of this Institution would improve him, and perhaps fit him to be placed at liberty in a short time. His transfer from the Peterboro' Gaol to the Reformatory was therefore recommended and took place. As he had been in the Reformatory for nearly three years without the slightest improvement, either mental or moral, having exhibited itself; and as imbecility of mind, if not idiocy, was apparent, his detention in the Reformatory for a longer period would have been detrimental to the discipline of the Institution. His removal to the Idiot Asylum was recommended and took place.

The accounts of the Institution were audited from the 1st July, 1871 to the 30th June last, and having compared the entries in the several books with the accounts and vouchers produced by the Book-keeper, the whole were found correct.

The Accounts for the year are herewith appended, shewing the Expenditure for the twelve months ending 30th September, to have been \$22,494 14. The cash receipts from the labour of the inmates for the same period was \$2,564 87, so that the cost to the Province of maintaining the Reformatory for the year, was \$19,929 27. I herewith transmit estimate of Expenditure for the year 1873, amounting to \$21,792.

The Province of Ontario in account with the Provincial Reformatory, from 1st October, 1871, to 30th September, 1872, inclusive.

Dr.

Cr.

To Amount Revenue to Credit of Treasurer, Province of Ontario		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
" Salary account		9,884	26	By Balance	2,564	87	\$ 97 61
" Victualling account		5,878	51	" Warrants			22,452 00
" Clothing, \$3,080 49, and Bedding, account, \$62 84		3,143	33	" Cash		6 74	22,458 83
" Farm account, \$401 34, Stables account \$115 95		517	29				
" Freight account		281	62				
" Furniture, \$207 23, Tools, \$182 93, Shop fixtures, \$11 60		401	76	Farm		179 35	
" Soap, \$55 20, Light, \$227 79, and cleaning, \$42 75		325	74	Shoe Shop		119 15	
" Chapels and School account		339	05	Cooperage		349 88	
" Ordinary repairs		567	13	Tailor Shop		23 58	
" Hospital		80	49	Labour		24 12	
" Incidentals		174	40	Garden		32 65	
" Postage, \$75 04, and Stationery, \$38 53		133	57	Blacksmith		1,254 15	
" New construction account		27	04	Carpenter Shop		297 46	
" Maintenance		107	81	Victualling		135 60	
" Convict Travelling Allowance		332	00	Light		14 04	
" Officers' Travelling Expenses		155	17	Cleaning		1 11	
" Rent account		90	00	Furniture		0 75	
" Garden		17	47	Soap		5 60	
" Fuel		17	50	Bedding		17 76	
" Balance				Fuel		3 75	
				Maintenance		98 81	
				Clothing		7 11	2,564 87
							25,121 31
				By Balance			62 30

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY FOR THE YEAR 1873:

Salaries : Warden	\$1,600 00	
2 Chaplains, at \$800.....	\$1,600 00	
Deputy Warden, Clerk and Storekeeper.....	850 00	
Surgeon.....	400 00	
Steward.....	400 00	
5 Keepers, who combine duties of trade instructors, at \$400.....	2,000 00	
4 Ordinary Keepers, at \$360.....	1,440 00	
Farmer.....	400 00	
Stable Keeper.....	260 00	
Gardener.....	260 00	
Gatekeeper.....	260 00	
2 Night Guards, at \$260.....	520 00	
Temporary Assistance.....	200 00	
		10,190 00
Rations	5,000 00	
Clothing, \$2,800, and Bedding, \$500	3,300 00	
Farm, Farm Stock, and Stables.....	600 00	
Hospital.....	150 00	
Chapels and School House.....	200 00	
Soap, Cleaning and Light.....	250 00	
Furniture, Tools and Shop Fixtures	750 00	
Ordinary Repairs.....	500 00	
Convicts' Travelling Allowance, 44 at \$8.. ..	352 00	
Officers' Travelling Expenses.....	100 00	
Postage, Stationery, and Incidentals.....	400 00	
		11,602 00
		\$21,792 00

COUNTY GAOLS.

The tables of statistics attached to this Report shew that 6,958 prisoners passed through the thirty-seven common gaols of the Province for the year ending 30th September, of whom 5,287 were males, and 1,671 females. These figures indicate an increase of 343 prisoners, or a little above five per cent over the commitments of the previous year.

An examination of the gaol statistics for the past three years, shews that the increase in commitments to our gaols has been singularly uniform and steady, as follows :—

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of	Commitments for 1869-70	4,534	1,845	6,379
"	" for 1870-71	4,915	1,700	6,615
"	" for 1871-72	5,287	1,671	6,958

It would appear, however, from these figures, that this increase has been confined to males, and that the number of females committed to prison has slightly decreased every year during the period named. The gaols at Toronto, Hamilton and Kingston have been the chief contributors this year to the excess in commitments ; those in the rural districts generally shew a decrease. From my observations at statutory visits, I am inclined to believe that we are receiving more of the criminal population of England, Ireland and Scotland, than we could wish for, although perhaps not a greater proportion than the flow of emigration would lead us to expect.

Perhaps the worst feature brought to light by these criminal statistics is the great increase in the number of re-committals, this year numbering 2,354, or very nearly one-third of the gross commitments. Of this number 988 were committed twice, 448 three times, and 918 were sent to gaol from four up to six times during the year. To state this fact is simply to reiterate the conviction long ago arrived at, that our common gaols are utterly inadequate either to punish or reform habitual offenders against the laws, but rather tend to the spread of crime and the development of criminals.

It is satisfactory to note that there is a slight decrease in the number of juvenile offenders of both sexes, the commitments this year stand at 337 against 387 of that class during the previous year.

The nationalities of prisoners are given in the following summary :—

Born in Canada.	2,563
" England.....	1,188
" Ireland.....	2,138
" Scotland.....	504
" United States.....	396
" Other Countries.....	169
	<hr/>
	6,958

The religious persuasions are returned as follows :—

Roman Catholics.....	2,542
Church of England.....	2,413
Methodist.....	870
Presbyterian.....	789
Other denominations.....	344
	<hr/>
	6,958

That the social state of the subject has an important bearing upon the morals of a community is very conclusively shewn from the fact that of the 6,958 prisoners committed, only 2,405, or 34·58 per cent were married, while 4,553, or 65·42 per cent were unmarried.

That *one-fourth* of the prisoners committed during the year could neither read nor write, and that *three-fifths* were, by their own acknowledgment, intemperate in their habits, prove beyond a doubt that in this as in other countries ignorance and drunkenness go hand in hand with vice and crime.

While commitment to a common gaol is a fearful penalty for occasional or accidental drunkenness involving as it does loss of character and deep degradation ; to the habitual drunkard, confinement in a gaol for a short period is as wholly inadequate for punishment, as it is insufficient for reformation.

The number of prisoners in confinement in the thirty-seven common gaols, on the night of the 30th September, is given in the following table :—

TABLE showing the total number of Prisoners in the several Gaols of the Province on the evening of the 30th September, 1872.

NAME OF GAOL.	NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS.			
	Men.	Women.	Youths under 16.	Total.
Brantford.....	8	9	2	19
Barrie	10	5	2	17
Berlin	3			3
Brampton.....	8			8
Brockville.....	12	4	1	17
Belleville.....	5		3	8
Cayuga.....	3			3
Cornwall.....	4	1		5
Cobourg.....	8	9		17
Chatham.....	8		1	9
Goderich.....	3	3		6
Guelph.....	14	2	2	18
Hamilton.....	53	35	3	91
Kingston.....	18	10		28
London.....	21	10		31
Lindsay.....	9	1		10
L'Orignal.....				...
Milton.....	4			4
Napanee.....	4	1		5
Ottawa.....	16	8	1	25
Owen Sound.....	8	3		11
Perth.....	4	1		5
Pictou.....	1		1	2
Pembroke.....	10			10
Peterboro'.....	9	8		17
Simcoe.....	5		1	6
St. Catharines.....	16	2	4	22
Sarnia.....	7	1		8
Stratford.....	1	3		4
Sandwich.....	17	2		19
St. Thomas.....	5			5
Sault Ste. Marie.....				...
Toronto.....	49	53	6	108
Walkerton.....	3	3	2	8
Woodstock.....	4	1		5
Welland.....	7	1	1	9
Whitby.....	4	5		9
	361	181	30	572

From the above table it would appear that there were 572 prisoners in custody at the

close of the official year (30th Sept.) The nature of the imprisonment of these 572 persons was as follows :—

Waiting trial.....	82
Default of bail or want of sureties to keep the peace	28
Insane, idiotic, or imbecile persons.....	46
Under sentence.....	416

572

The number of prisoners waiting trial in Gaols has been very much reduced in consequence of the operations of the Interim Sessions Courts, through which prisoners, who thus elect, may at once be tried before the County Judge, without a Jury. During the past year six hundred and twenty-five prisoners elected to be tried in this manner, whose cases were disposed of as follows :—

Acquitted	159
Pound guilty and sentenced to gaol	364
“ “ “ to the Penitentiary	62
“ “ “ to the Reformatory	40
	625

It would appear from these figures that a little over twenty-five per cent of the number of prisoners who were tried at the Interim Sessions Courts, were acquitted of the offences for which they were committed to prison, and during the previous year over twenty-nine per cent of the persons tried by the same Courts were acquitted of the crimes for which they were arraigned.

I am not aware what proportion of prisoners charged with crime are acquitted when tried by juries, but it is fair to presume that *really* innocent persons charged with offences coming within the jurisdiction of the Interim Sessions Courts, prefer their prompt and speedy procedure in preference to long confinement in gaol, and trial by jury. It is also worthy of note that of the 48 juvenile offenders sent to the Reformatory of Penetanguishene, no less than forty were sentenced from the Interim Sessions Courts.

The following table shews the number of *sentenced* prisoners as distinguished from those who were committed for trial, or were merely detained in Gaol for various causes :—

TABLE showing the total number of Prisoners that were sentenced to the Reformatory Penitentiary or Gaols of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1872.

NAME OF GAOL.	NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS SENTENCED.			Penitentiary.	Reformatory	Gaol.
	Men.	Women.	Total.			
Brantford	135	75	210	1	1	208
Barrie	111	13	124			124
Berlin	13	10	23	7	1	15
Brampton	44	2	46			46
Brockville	77	14	91	4	3	84
Belleville	76	27	103	4	3	96
Cayuga	29	2	31	1		30
Cornwall	20	5	25		2	23
Cobourg	14	3	17	6		11
Chatham	84	9	93	5		88
Goderich	20	1	21	1		20
Guelph	53	7	60	4		56
Hamilton	525	292	817	3	3	811
Kingston	173	119	292	5	3	284
London	145	61	206	2	5	199
Lindsay	39	5	44	4		40

NAME OF GAOL.	NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS SENTENCED.			Penitentiary.	Reformatory	Gaol.
	Men.	Women.	Total.			
L'Orignal	7	.....	7	2	.....	5
Milton	11	.....	11	2	.....	9
Napanee	27	7	34	2	1	31
Ottawa	224	75	299	4	3	292
Owen Sound	36	5	41	1	.....	40
Perth	20	.....	20	1	.....	19
Pictou	10	2	12	2	.....	10
Pembroke	51	2	53	.....	.....	53
Peterboro'	61	21	82	2	.....	80
Simcoe	42	6	48	5	2	41
St. Catharines	82	26	108	3	3	102
Sarnia	68	4	72	4	5	63
Stratford	31	3	34	.....	.....	34
Sandwich	111	44	155	4	.....	151
St. Thomas	15	.....	15	4	2	9
Sault Ste. Marie	11	.....	11	.....	.....	19
Toronto	854	371	1225	14	4	1199
Walkerton	10	2	12	.....	.....	12
Woodstock	33	3	36	4	1	31
Welland	96	7	103	1	3	99
Whitby	41	21	62	1	6	55
	3399	1244	4643	103	51	4489

As 6958 persons were committed to the Gaols during the year, it would appear from an examination of the above table that 2315 of the number cannot properly be classed as criminals or even offenders against the laws. Of this number the largest proportion were acquitted of the charges preferred against them when brought to trial, while about 500 were committed as insane, debtors, or for want of sureties, &c., &c.

Of the 4643 prisoners who were sentenced, 103 were sent to the Penitentiary, 51 to the Reformatory, and 4489 to the Common Gaol.

The following table shews the number of prisoners maintained in Gaols by municipalities, and by Government, and the number of days custody of each class.

NAME OF GAOL.	Total No. of Prisoners committed.	No. whose maintenance was defray'd by the Province.	No. whose maintenance was paid by Municipalities.	Total No. of days custody of Government Prisoners for the year.	Total No. of days custody of Municipal Prisoners for the year.
Brantford	351	107	244	2,585	4,694
Barrie	122	40	82	1,351	2,719
Berlin	52	35	17	803	309
Brampton	46	13	33	1,068	713
Brockville	152	65	87	2,220	2,093
Belleville	108	42	61	1,138	2,243
Cayuga	40	13	27	364	538
Cornwall	29	20	9	432	350
Cobourg	182	50	132	1,572	4,345
Chatham	99	36	63	1,878	1,554
Goderich	67	20	47	851	1,109
Guelph	133	32	101	2,154	1,514
Hamilton	981	127	854	4,279	19,054
Kingston	339	77	262	2,531	8,037
London	350	193	157	6,602	5,370
Lindsay	59	16	43	572	1,167
L'Orignal	11	4	7	86	87
Milton	50	31	19	733	354
Napanee	67	34	33	786	1,674
Ottawa	400	32	368	2,402	5,353
Owen Sound	92	21	71	1,066	3,284
Perth	41	11	30	440	1,667

NAME OF GAOL.	Total No. of Prisoners committed.	No. whose maintenance was defray'd by the Province.	No. whose maintenance was paid by Municipalities.	Total No. of days custody of Government Prisoners for the year.	Total No. of days custody of Municipal Prisoners for the year.
Pictou	35	10	25	28	160
Pembroke	53	9	44	389	1,320
Peterboro'	82	32	50	1,569	2,158
Simcoe.....	85	39	46	1,073	439
St. Catharines	129	56	73	2,880	4,473
Sarnia	167	42	125	1,764	1,338
Stratford	57	21	36	2,147	1,975
Sandwich	196	45	151	2,954	5,084
St. Thomas	45	37	8	1,034	296
Sault Ste. Marie	12	12	.....	183	.....
Toronto	1,984	154	1,830	9,406	37,261
Walkerton	26	10	16	1,276	1,170
Woodstock.....	78	33	45	1,448	2,017
Welland	103	30	73	1,295	1,429
Whitby	140	37	103	1,586	957
	6,958	1,586	5,372	64,945	128,305

An examination of this table shews that the entire collective stay of all the prisoners committed to the thirty-seven Gaols during the past year was 193,250 days, or an average of $27\frac{3}{4}$ days gaol custody for each prisoner.

The number of criminal prisoners supported by the Government, was 1586, who collectively remained in Gaol 64,945 days, or an average Gaol confinement of forty-one days per prisoner. The prisoners maintained by municipalities numbered 5,372 with a collective Gaol residence of 128,305 days, or a little under twenty-four days for each prisoner.

The following table shews the number of employees in each Gaol and the salaries paid to each, as well as the entire cost of the same. It also gives the entire cost of maintaining each Gaol, exclusive of salaries and wages, and the rate per prisoner that each of the services named costs, and the cost per prisoner for the entire maintenance of each Gaol.

GAOL EXPENDITURES.

NAME OF GAOL.	No. of Officers and Employees in Gaols.	No. of Prisoners passed through the Gaol during the year.	SALARIES.					Cost per Prisoner for Salaries.	Other Gaol expenditures, Salaries excepted.	Cost per Prisoner for Gaol expenditures other than salaries.	Entire Gaol Expenditure.	Cost per Prisoner on entire Gaol expenditure.
			Gaoler.	Turnkeys.	Matron.	Gaol Surgeon.	Total amount of Gaol Officials' Salaries.					
Brantford.....	4	351	\$700 00	\$500 00	\$100 00	\$150 00	\$1,450 00	\$4 13	\$2,119 64	\$6 03	\$3,569 64	\$10 16
Barrie.....	4	122	840 00	200 00	60 00	235 00	1,335 00	10 90	2,547 19	20 87	3,882 19	31 82
Berlin.....	4	52	500 00	400 00	100 00	200 00	1,200 00	23 07	579 50	11 14	1,779 50	34 22
Brampton.....	4	46	600 00	500 00	100 00	50 00	1,250 00	27 17	748 93	16 28	1,998 93	43 45
Brockville.....	4	152	800 00	200 00	100 00	100 00	1,200 00	7 89	1,040 43	6 84	2,240 43	14 73
Belleville.....	4	103	400 00	400 00	200 00	100 00	1,100 00	10 67	1,176 50	11 42	2,276 50	22 10
Cayuga.....	4	40	500 00	300 00	80 00	140 00	1,020 00	25 50	1,401 75	35 04	2,421 75	60 54
Corwall.....	4	29	740 00	200 00	60 00	50 00	1,050 00	36 20	180 35	6 22	1,230 35	42 42
Cobourg.....	4	182	800 00	500 00	200 00	80 00	1,580 00	8 68	1,620 13	8 90	3,200 13	12 08
Chatham.....	4	99	630 00	200 00	100 00	130 00	1,080 00	10 90	1,483 05	14 98	2,563 05	25 88
Goderich.....	4	67	550 00	400 00	100 00	120 00	1,170 00	17 46	573 60	8 56	1,743 60	26 02
Guelph.....	4	133	500 00	350 00	200 00	200 00	1,250 00	9 39	511 66	3 84	1,761 66	13 24
Hamilton.....	6	981	750 00	1,225 00	300 00	200 00	2,475 00	2 52	7,779 54	7 93	10,254 54	10 45
Kinston.....	4	339	700 00	200 00	150 00	100 00	1,150 00	3 33	2,729 69	8 05	3,879 69	11 44
London.....	7	350	800 00	1,685 00	410 00	200 00	3,095 00	8 84	3,311 36	9 46	6,407 36	18 30
Lindsay.....	4	59	400 00	300 00	100 00	80 00	880 00	14 91	508 25	8 61	1,388 25	23 52
L'Orignal.....	3	11	360 00	.....	40 00	40 00	440 00	40 00	171 50	15 59	611 50	55 59
Milton.....	4	50	400 00	300 00	40 00	80 00	820 00	16 40	419 42	8 38	1,239 42	24 78
Napanee.....	4	67	400 00	250 00	100 00	75 00	825 00	12 31	727 75	10 86	1,532 75	23 17
Ottawa.....	5	400	1,000 00	1,000 00	250 00	100 00	2,350 00	5 87	3,064 21	7 66	5,414 21	13 53
Owen Sound.....	4	92	700 00	500 00	250 00	400 00	1,850 00	20 10	1,176 65	12 78	3,026 65	32 89
Perth.....	4	41	600 00	365 00	160 00	80 00	1,205 00	29 39	539 00	13 14	1,744 00	42 53
Pictou.....	3	35	400 00	5 00	.....	30 00	435 00	12 42	165 65	4 73	600 65	17 16
Pembroke.....	4	53	500 00	300 00	100 00	80 00	980 00	18 49	730 00	13 79	1,710 00	21 22
Peterboro'.....	4	82	500 00	300 00	100 00	120 00	1,020 00	12 43	1,431 96	17 46	2,451 96	29 90
Simcoe.....	4	85	500 00	300 00	200 00	75 00	1,075 00	12 65	834 68	9 81	1,909 68	22 46
St. Catharines.....	5	129	600 00	660 00	100 00	200 00	1,560 00	12 09	1,287 91	9 98	2,847 91	22 07
Sarnia.....	4	167	600 00	400 00	136 00	80 00	1,216 00	7 28	1,171 70	7 01	2,387 70	14 29
Stratford.....	5	57	450 00	242 00	182 00	100 00	1,008 00	17 68	1,009 36	17 70	2,017 36	35 39
Sandwich.....	4	196	550 00	350 00	200 00	200 00	1,282 00	6 54	1,005 37	5 12	2,287 37	11 67
St. Thomas.....	4	45	700 00	300 00	100 00	75 00	1,175 00	25 11	877 20	19 49	2,052 20	45 60
Sault Ste. Marie.....	2	12	400 00	121 00	.....	.....	521 00	43 41	450 04	37 50	971 04	80 92
Toronto.....	13	1,984	1,400 00	*5,120 00	560 00	600 00	7,680 00	3 88	7,258 81	3 65	14,938 81	7 52
Walkerton.....	4	26	600 00	350 00	150 00	80 00	1,180 00	45 38	703 52	27 05	1,883 52	72 44
Woodstock.....	4	78	800 00	400 00	200 00	200 00	1,600 00	20 51	1,591 00	20 39	3,191 00	40 91
Welland.....	4	103	500 00	312 00	204 00	80 00	1,096 00	10 60	465 00	4 51	1,561 00	15 15
Whitby.....	4	140	850 00	200 00	100 00	150 00	1,300 00	9 28	935 48	6 68	2,235 48	15 96
	161	6,958	23,020 00	19,335 00	5,548 00	5,000 00	52,904 00	Av., 7 60	54,327 78	Aver., 7 80	107,251 78	Av., 15 40

* This amount includes the salaries of the Engineer, Steward and Van-driver.

From an examination of this table it would appear that the expenditure for officials' salaries and wages is nearly equal to all the other expenditures of the Gaols; the average of the former being equal to \$7.60 per prisoner, and the latter to \$7.80.

ESCAPES.

During the past year sixteen prisoners escaped from Gaols, some of whom have since been recaptured, but the largest proportion are still at large. Into the circumstances connected with all these escapes I held investigations, under the terms of a Commission issued to me by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor. The evidence elicited at these examinations showed that ten of the escapes were attributable to neglect of duty and gross carelessness on the part of the Gaol officials, in consequence of which two keepers of Gaols and seven turnkeys were, by the instructions of the Honourable the Attorney-General, dismissed from the service; in addition to whom several turnkeys were discharged by sheriffs without the instructions of Government. In addition to the escapes arising out of neglect of duty and carelessness on the part of officials, three escapes were traced to the practice of taking prisoners beyond the Gaol precincts. For this violation of the law, one gaoler, after repeated warnings, was dismissed by order of the Attorney-General. I am of opinion that the prompt action of the Government in this respect will have a good effect, and that greater care and more active supervision will be taken, both in respect to prisoners and prison matters for the future. Only three escapes, as far as I could discover, were attributable to faulty and defective Gaol construction.

GAOL CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.

Since I entered upon the discharge of the duties of this office, nearly five years ago, the following Gaols have been condemned, either as having been insecure, dilapidated, imperfectly lighted ventilated and drained, or in consequence of their not possessing sufficient space for a proper classification and separation of the prisoners, viz. :—

Sandwich Gaol,	County of Essex.
Hamilton	" " Wentworth.
Cornwall	" United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.
St. Thomas	" County of Elgin.
Welland	" " Welland.
Stratford	" " Perth.
Brockville	" United Counties of Leeds and Grenville.
Guelph	" County of Wellington.
Lindsay	" " Victoria.
London	" " Middlesex.
Milton	" " Halton.

Two of the Gaols named in the foregoing list have been, or are now being replaced with new structures: two have been reconstructed, so as to render them in all respects as good as new; another is now undergoing the last named process; and four have been altered and added to, to comply with the provisions of the Statute. The Counties of Middlesex and Halton alone refuse to proceed with the necessary alterations and additions to their buildings, in consequence of which the London Gaol still remains the old dilapidated bug-ridden prison of the last century, at once a blot upon the prisons of the Province and a disgrace to the wealthy County of Middlesex. And the enlightened County Council of Halton still looks upon the complete separation of the sexes in a Gaol as being a superfluous and uncalled for modern innovation.

During the past year a good deal has been done to improve the character of Gaol structures in the Province.

Last year I reported that the County Council of *Wentworth* had purchased a lot, decided upon plans, and asked for tenders for the erection of a new Gaol in Hamilton. Since then the contract has been awarded, and considerable progress has been made with the erection of the building. The plans provide for a substantial and commodious stone structure, comprising a front building of three stories for the prison offices and

officers' quarters, with the Gaol kitchen and stores in the basement. Extending from the rear of this front building is the Gaol proper ; also three stories, in which there are six separate and distinct corridors for a proper separation of the prisoners, with sixty-five cells in all. The specifications provide for the introduction of the most approved heating and ventilating appliances and arrangements throughout the entire building. Provision is also made for hospitals for each sex, and three airing and working yards, surrounded by substantial stone walls of the regulation height. If the specifications are strictly adhered to, this Gaol, when completed, will be the model prison of the Province.

The work of re-constructing the north wing of the *Welland Gaol*, referred to in my last report, has after many delays, been at last completed, and the Sheriff was, at my last inspection, directed to remove all the prisoners into it.

The internal re-construction of the *Lindsay Gaol*, which was commenced last year, has also been completed, through which the prison is now rendered quite secure.

The County Council of *Elgin* has at last commenced the improvements agreed upon between the special committee appointed for that purpose and myself, viz., the entire re-construction of the interior cell work, the enlargement of the windows, and the erection of a wall to surround the yards. The last named work is now completed, and negotiations are now going on with the County of Middlesex authorities for the occupation of cells in the London Gaol, so as to enable the cell work to be proceeded with at once.

In addition to the improvements above detailed, many others, if not so expensive at least quite as important, have been completed in various Gaols of the Province.

The following tables comprise the usual annual statistical returns, and the trades and occupations of the prisoners, as well as the offences for which they were committed to Gaol :—

8

NAME of GAOL.

	PRISONERS MARRIED.		PRISONERS UNMARRIED.		No. of Prisoners who could neither read nor write.	HABITS OF PRISONERS.		Greatest number of Prisoners in Gaol at one time.	No. of Escapes.	No. of insane persons or idiots received during the year.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Cells in Prison.	Actual cash Revenue derived from labour of Prisoners.	Total Gaol expenditure for food, fuel, clothing, officials' salaries, and general expenditure for Gaol purposes, including ordinary repairs.		Cost of daily rations per head.	Total Gaol expenditure for years 1870-71.	Cost of Rations per head, 1870-71.	No. of Prisoners, 1870-71.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Temperate.	Intemperate.												
Brantford	93	24	161	73	46	56	295	36	1	9	2	32		\$3569	64	14 7/12 c.	\$3351 38	14 9/10 c.	305
Barrie	55	2	54	11	27	23	99	29		5	2	27		3882	19	13	2561 45	13	168
Berlin	27	1	23	1	9	33	19	11		5		27		1779	50	11	1769 26	11	50
Brampton	11	1	33	1	9	20	26	9	1	3	1	25	\$105 00	1998	93	16	2099 49	13 1/10 c.	43
Brookville	48	5	82	17	42	23	129	20	1	8	4	30		2240	43	11	2286 75	11 1/10 c.	154
Belleville	19	8	56	20	10	34	69	15	1	9	1	18		2276	50	10	2686 00	08	145
Cayuga	12	1	5	2	15	9	31	6	1	3	1	12		2421	75	25	1941 74	25	64
Cornwall	13	2	10	4	4	17	12	5		5		17		1230	35	19	1244 91	19	26
Cobourg	54	17	68	43	50	22	160	33		16	3	26		3200	13	12 1/2	3000 25	12 1/2	134
Chatham	37	6	53	3	33	52	47	17	2	3	2	25		2553	05	14	2497 62	14	99
Godolph	28	3	35	1	36	20	47	10		5		20		1743	60	09	1770 75	10	73
Guelph	31	9	82	11	278	53	80	18		4	1	36		1761	63	13	2500 00	14	154
Hamilton	286	145	385	165	222	247	734	91	1	7	1	30		10254	54	11	9501 84	11	758
Kingston	31	24	169	115	222	46	293	45		15	3	53		3879	69 1/2	09	3819 00	9 1/2	285
London	116	46	152	36	15	202	148	51		14	2	43		6407	36		6125 21	11 7/10 c.	412
Lindsay	10	5	42	2	9	32	27	11		9		18		1388	25	08	1265 21	08	49
L'Orignal	8		3		1	11	3	3		2	2	18		611	50	25	739 42	25	11
Milton	20	3	26	1	18	11	39	8		2		12		1239	42	12 1/2	1219 81	10	37
Napanee	35	2	20	10	25	38	29	11	1	2		18		1552	75	11	993 96	12	53
Ottawa	121	31	184	64	201	146	254	33		5	2	96	578 00	5414	21	09	4305 92	8 1/2	451
Owen Sound	32	8	47	5	23	35	57	22		12	3	18		3026	65	14	2645 11	15	78
Perth	15	2	22	2	12	18	23	11		7	1	18		1744	00	15	1977 02	15	62
Pictou	16	1	16	2	18	9	26	3		1		22		600	65	10 1/2	703 01	9 1/10 c.	25
Pembroke	17	5	35	12	35	44	9	10		1	2	24		1710	00	25	1980 00	25	55
Peterborough	38	9	44	12	35	30	52	20		2	1	18		2451	96 3/4	13 1/2	2293 08	13 1/2	100
Sarnia	47	17	55	10	33	21	108	30	3	11	1	22		1909	68	10 1/4	2193 31	10 1/4	93
St. Catharines	59	6	29	5	49	38	19	18		6	4	40		2847	91	10 1/4	2848 49	9 1/4	126
St. Catharines	47	17	55	10	33	21	108	30	1	5	2	16		2387	70	20	2155 39	20	130
St. Catharines	59	6	29	5	49	38	19	18	1	9		24		2017	36	9 1/2	2000 10	8 1/4	83
St. Catharines	47	17	55	10	33	21	108	30		6	4	40		2287	37	9	2521 71	12	219
St. Catharines	47	17	55	10	33	21	108	30		4	3	32		2052	20	25	1846 00	25	53
St. Catharines	47	17	55	10	33	21	108	30		2		14		971	04	30	1058 12	30	12
St. Catharines	47	17	55	10	33	21	108	30		1	3	14	25 00	14938	81	8 1/4	14541 97	8 1/4	1787
Sault Ste. Marie	322	127	1094	441	407	1076	908	173	3	25	4	172		1883	52 1/2	9 1/2	1563 59	7 1/4	22
Toronto	9	3	14	8	9	18	8	12		5	2	24	20 10	3191	00	14 3/4	3070 00	16 1/2	70
Walkerton	25	3	42	8	15	38	40	17	1	6	1	32		1361	00	10 1/2	1855 00	17	86
Woodstock	35	6	61	1	20	23	80	16	1	4	1	30		2235	48	9 1/2	1875 74	9	145
Welland	40	16	66	18	18	49	91	15		9	3	28	75 00						
Whitby	1831	574	3437	1116	1712	2697	4261	866	16	238	46	32	1128	\$107,231	79 3/4		102,903	61	6615

NAME OF GAOL.	Merchants, Traders, and Licensed Victuallers.	Millers and Distillers.	Moulders.	Machinists.	Masons and Stone Cutters.	Millwrights.	Printers.	Painters.	Photographers.	Plasterers.	Pedlars.	Plumbers.	Prostitutes.	Railway Employees.	Servants.	Sailors and Fishermen.	School Teachers.	Soldiers.	Stage Drivers and Grooms.	Teamsters.	Tinsmiths.	Tanners.	Tailors.	Telegraph Operators.	Woodturners.	Weavers and Wool-sorters.	Wheelwrights.	Watchmakers and Jewellers.	Wagonmakers.	Vagrants.	Washerwomen.	Civil Engineers.	Ship Carpenters.	Boys.	No Occupation.	Total.	
Brantford	3		6	5	1	1	1	3	1	2		30	1	1	2				1		2	6						1				1			8	351	
Barrie	3	1			6	1	1	1						1																				7	122		
Berlin			1				1							1																				2	52		
Brampton											1												4											1	4	46	
Brockville			5	1	4	3	3	2	2	2			1	2	7	4	3	2															6	7	152		
Belleville	1	1			2	2	1	1						2	18	9	2									1							9	103			
Cayuga			1			1	1							3	3	3																1		9	40		
Cornwall		1			1		1								6																				29	40	
Cobourg	3	2			2							44			1	1																		28	182		
Chatham	1					1	3			1				2	2	10	1																	99	67		
Goderich	1					1									1	1																	2	7	133		
Guelph	4		1		3		2								252	1	3																20	86			
Hamilton	13		16	18	8		2	2	7	17					15	2	2																2	339			
Kingston	1		1		2		4		1	1					77	4																	270	350			
London	5		1		6		6								3																			4	59		
Landsay	2																																		11	11	
L'Orignal							2																												5	50	
Milton	1				1										12																				67		
Napanee	8																																		1	11	
Ottawa	3		1		9	3	1	5		2	3				12																			5	67		
Owen Sound					1							35			12																				10	92	
Perth	1				1										8																			3	41		
Pictou																																			7	35	
Pembroke															2																			3	6	53	
Peterboro'																																			13	82	
Simcoe	1	1			1		4								1																				85	85	
St. Catharines			3		1		1	3							22	16	1																	7	129		
Sarnia			2		3										3																				6	167	
Stratford	4	1	1		1		3					2			3																			2	57		
Sandwich			5		1		5					1			20	13																			6	196	
St. Thomas	1						1								4																				2	45	
Sault Ste. Marie																																				12	12
Toronto	11	2	28	27	9	32	18					5			8	51																			569	1984	
Walkerton	2														1																				6	26	
Woodstock	2																																			7	78
Wendell	4		1		2										1																				10	103	
Whitby			1		1																															34	140
Total	79	10	67	65	58	54	90	1	32	37	6	130	9	458	176	14	2	32	23	21	4	90	2	4	5	12	2	14	10	39	26	13	13	22	1209	6958	

OFFENCES FOR WHICH PRISONERS WERE COMMITTED.

NAME OF GAOL.	Assault.	Do. Felonious.	Arson.	Abusive and obscene language.	Escaping from and obstructing constable.	Burglary.	Bigamy.	Breach of By-laws.	Bestiality.	Conspiracy.	Concealment of Birth.	Cruelty to Animals.	Contempt of Court.	Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.	Carrying unlawful weapons.	Cutting and wounding and attempting same.	Destroying and injuring property.	Debtors.	Drunk and Disorderly.	Detained as Witness.	Deserting from Army.	Disobeying Military Orders.	Impersonation.	Forgery.	Brand and obtaining goods and money under false pretences.	Telephony.	Horses, Cattle and sheep stealing.	Housebreaking.	Indecent assault and exposures.	
Brantford	3	3		8									4	1		2	8	1	126			1			4			6	3	
Barrie	11																		1	60							1	3		
Berlin	7																		12	12						5	2	3		
Brampton	6			1															45	1							1	4		
Brockville	12			4															2	11					1			1		
Belleville	11					4	1						1				1										1			
Bayview	6																													
Cayuga	16			1									2																	
Cornwall	9																		57	15										
Cobourg	7	2	3																1	32								2		
Chatham	9																		46	2								3		
Goderich	9																		32	5								4		
Guelph	18			27															1	81								4		
Hamilton	13																											5		
Kingston	15																		32	2								2		
London	65																		81	1								6		
Lindsay	1																													
L'Orignal	7																		1	10								1		
Milton	7			2																								1		
Napanee	7			2															10	1								1		
Ottawa	36																		1	161								6		
Owen Sound	15																		1	20										
Perth	5			1															8	2										
Pictou	3																		23											
Pembroke	1																											1		
Peterboro'	9			4															7	2										
Simcoe	10																		37									1		
St. Catharines	3	14	4	3															1	57								1		
Samia	16																													
Stratford	21																													
Sandwich	10																													
St. Thomas	2																													
Sault Ste. Marie	98	13	2	3	19														1247	1								2		
Toronto	1																		3											
Walkerton	5			1															12	2										
Woodstock	7			1															6	43								3		
Wendell	6																		54											
Whitby	577	61	29	58	22	20	5	13	2	13	5	13	35	6		11	69	30	2615	10	115	1	3	21	17	56	18	43	23	25

NAME OF GAOL.	Inmates and fire-quenters of Houses of Ill-fame.	Keeping Houses of Ill-fame.	Larceny.	Liberalizing Prisoners.	Lunatics and others dangerous to be at large.	Murder.	Manslaughter.	Misdeemeanor.	Perjury.	Rape and assault with intent.	Robbery.	Receiving stolen goods.	Remands.	Seduction.	Shooting with intent.	Unlawful shooting.	Selling liquor without license.	Threatening and seditious language.	Trespass.	Non-payment of fines and costs.	Vagrancy.	Want of the peace.	Child desertion.	Stabbing.	Furious driving.	Prostitution.	Escaping from Penitentiary.	Gambling.	Breach of Peace.	Total.		
Brantford	...	...	45	...	9	1	7	1	7	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	351
Barrie	...	...	18	...	5	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
Berlin	...	...	21	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Brampton	...	...	34	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Brockville	...	...	34	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152
Belleville	...	...	11	...	11	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
Bellevue	...	...	6	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Cayuga	...	...	6	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Cornwall	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
Cobourg	2	2	17	...	16	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182
Chatham	...	...	27	...	4	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
Chatham	...	...	27	...	4	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Goderich	...	...	15	...	4	...	1	...	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133
Guelph	4	2	15	...	4	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	981
Hamilton	22	9	101	...	7	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333
Kingston	...	...	20	...	15	...	3	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350
London	...	...	50	...	14	...	1	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Lindsay	...	...	12	...	9	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
L'Orignal	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Milton	...	...	13	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Napanee	...	...	21	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Ottawa	...	...	40	...	5	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Owen Sound	7	9	40	...	9	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Perth	1	2	14	...	9	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Picton	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Pictou	1	1	4	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Pembroke	...	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Peterboro'	2	4	10	...	5	...	1	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Simcoe	1	1	27	...	11	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
St. Catharines	2	1	31	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167
Sarnia	...	...	16	...	10	...	1	...	1	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Stratford	2	...	19	...	6	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196
Sandwich	6	1	40	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
St. Thomas	...	...	19	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Sault Ste. Marie	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1984
Toronto	17	10	206	...	4	...	8	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Walkerton	...	...	5	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Woodstock	...	...	24	...	6	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
Welland	12	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	1	140	
Whitby	20	...	9	...	2	...	3	...	1
	66	51	919	4	219	39	10	39	12	55	51	24	22	3	40	5	22	100	31	24	1123	124	9	14	4	4	3	1	21	6958		

SEPARATE INSPECTION REPORTS

ON THE

STATE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

THE COMMON GAOLS.

BRANTFORD GAOL.

County of Brant.

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 6th of March and 6th of August. On the former occasion there were 26 prisoners in confinement, of whom 19 were men, and 7 women. Of this number no less than 12 had been committed under the Vagrancy Act—three of this class had been sent to Gaol upon their own application, being without a home or means of support. Some of the men were strong and healthy, and quite able to do a day's work. The necessity of committing such persons to the Common Gaol strongly suggests the propriety of founding a Poor-house, or a Poor house and a House of Industry combined. Certainly the Gaol is no place for persons entirely free from crime or even criminal intent.

The Gaol was found in a most creditable state of order and cleanliness, with the prison regulations very generally acted upon.

Many improvements have taken place in connection with this Gaol during the past year. The barns and sheds have at last been removed from the working yard, and the house for the gaoler has been enlarged and improved. In order to render the yards more secure, I recommended that the walls be increased in height.

At my visit to the Gaol on the 6th of August, the number of prisoners had increased to 28, of whom 16 were Indians. No less than 5 of the last-named were waiting trial for murder, the remaining 11 were committed for vagrancy, drunkenness, and disorderly conduct. The practice of having the Gaol washing done outside the prison, and paying for the same, was ordered to be discontinued—that service in future is to be done by the prisoners. However desirable it may be to have female prisoners sentenced to hard labour, kept constantly employed, the propriety of using such prisoners to do the domestic work of the gaoler and turnkey, without the County or Government receiving remuneration for the same, is very questionable.

During the past year 351 prisoners passed through this Gaol, being an advance of nearly 20 per cent on last year's commitments. Of these 351 prisoners, 55 had been committed twice during the year, 29 were committed three times, and 100 were committed from four to six times.

The cost of maintaining the Gaol for the same period was \$3,569 64, and the daily cost of prisoners' rations was 14 $\frac{7}{12}$ cents.

BARRIE GAOL.

County of Simcoe.

This Gaol was visited on the 15th July, when there were 14 prisoners in custody, viz., 8 men and 6 women. Two of the former were, upon examination, found to be insane, and were at once removed to an asylum.

Of the five idiotic and imbecile persons referred to in previous reports, two were found to be proper subjects for the Idiot Asylum at London, to which institution they were immediately removed; the remaining three of this class, although weak-minded, could be sufficiently well cared for in a Poor-house, to which place I recommend their removal.

The several corridors and cells of the prison were found in a very clean and orderly state. The work of enlarging the prison kitchen, so frequently recommended had just commenced at my visit. The attention of the County Engineer was drawn to the necessity of having proper drains from the Gaol and yards.

At an examination made last year, into the circumstances connected with the escape of a prisoner from this Gaol, it was proven that that escape was attributable to the practice of taking prisoners beyond the precincts of the gaol, to perform work for the gaoler. To guard against such an occurrence again happening the Gaol officials were notified to discontinue the practice. Notwithstanding this direct order and precautionary instruction, I found, on visiting the Gaol on the 15th of July, that it was still continued, and that, at the time of my visit, two prisoners were at work for the gaoler, at a considerable distance from the Gaol. One of these prisoners had been sentenced to 21 months for an indecent assault, and the other had been committed as a lunatic, but had not then been certified as such by the examining authorities. On these facts being represented to the Government, the Sheriff was instructed to dismiss the gaoler.

The number of prisoners committed to this Gaol during the past year, was considerably less than for the previous twelve months, viz., 122 against 168. The Gaol expenditure for the year amounted to \$3882.19, and the daily cost of rations per prisoner was 13 cents. The cost of maintaining this Gaol is so much in excess of other Gaol expenditures, even where a greater number of prisoners had been committed, that the matter requires a searching investigation on the part of the County authorities. The County Council still continues the objectionable system of paying the gaoler a certain sum per annum out of which that official has to pay his turnkey and matron.

BERLIN GAOL.

County of Waterloo.

Inspection was made of this Gaol on 27th August, on which occasion every part of it was found in the best possible order, and a model of cleanliness throughout. The yards were also well kept and very tidy in appearance. Only two prisoners were in confinement at the time of my visit; one, a lad under seven years of age, for stealing a watch, the other a man waiting trial for a felonious assault.

Fifty-two prisoners were committed to this Gaol during the past year, over half of whom were recommitments. Gaol expenditures \$1759.50—daily cost of prisoners' rations 11 cents.

BRAMPTON GAOL.

County of Peel.

At my inspection of this Gaol on the 18th of March, every corridor, room and cell in the building was found in the best order, and thoroughly clean throughout.

The several yards were examined, and found to be tidy and well kept.

Only two prisoners were in confinement, one of whom has been in Gaol for the past three years, as being incapable of taking care of himself, the other was under sentence for forgery.

The attention of the Council was directed to the scarcity of water for Gaol purposes and it was reminded that cleanliness, throughout the prison, could not be expected without a sufficient supply.

A prisoner escaped from this Gaol on the 19th of August, while engaged in cleaning a well in the grounds outside the prison. The attention of the authorities had frequently been called to the danger attending the practice of taking criminal prisoners beyond the gaol precincts, even if to do work for the County. Through neglect of this precautionary

instruction the prisoner before referred to made his escape, and although re-captured, the Sheriff was warned by the Provincial Secretary that, should another breach by the gaoler of the prison regulations occur, similar to that which led to the escape, he would be advised to order the dismissal of the gaoler.

During the past year 46 prisoners were committed to this Gaol, of which number only two were females.

The Gaol expenditures for the year amounted to \$2099.44. The cost of prisoners' rations was 13 cents per day,

BROCKVILLE GAOL.

United Counties of Leeds and Grenville.

Two statutory inspections were made of this Gaol during the past year.

At my first visit to it, on the 14th of June, alterations and additions to the building were in progress, in consequence of which neither order nor cleanliness prevailed.

The new wing for day-rooms, which had just been completed, was thoroughly examined, and was found, both in respect to material and workmanship, to be substantial and safe for the custody of prisoners. The enlargement of the prison windows had also been completed. The iron-work of which was, in all respects, solid and secure.

The alterations and additions thus made to this Gaol very much improve its sanitary condition, while the provision of three new day-rooms affords a means of classifying the prisoners which could not be had before. Before finally accepting the prison in its reconstructed state, the Building Committee of the County Council were required to remove the padlocks then in use throughout the prison, and substitute locks of a pattern pointed out. The introduction of dry earth-closets into the day-rooms was also recommended, as well as the placing of screens in the female day-room to prevent communication with the outside.

Of the 10 prisoners in custody at my visit eight were men and two women. Three of the former being helpless bed-ridden paupers, whose care in a Common Gaol was attended with great trouble. A female committed as insane was evidently of a class that would derive little if any mental benefit from asylum treatment, in consequence of which her transfer was not recommended.

Examination was made into the circumstances connected with the escape of a prisoner from the Gaol, on the 23rd December, when it was found that, owing to carelessness on the part of the turnkey in not locking the prisoner up, he succeeded in concealing himself in the yard until night, when he effected his escape by the means of planks then being used by the contractor in repairs to the Gaol. Although the turnkey was discharged for neglect of duty, the gaoler was directed to make a personal examination of all parts of the building and yards before locking up the prisoners for the night, and that he would be held responsible for the performance of this duty in future.

At my inspection, on the 4th September there were 12 prisoners in custody—nine men and three women. One of the number was an insane person, who, although he had been committed to the Gaol a month before, had not then undergone the statutory examination. This neglect was brought to the notice of the authorities.

Owing to the want of proper locks on the cell doors two prisoners, joint confederates in the commission of a most serious crime, were found in the same cell, a state of things which might seriously interfere with, if not entirely defeat the ends of justice.

On this occasion the Gaol was found in a very untidy condition, with bedding lying on the floors and benches. The new day-rooms were also being used as dormitories. The Gaol Committee was again requested to complete the work suggested in previous minutes.

One hundred and fifty two prisoners were committed to this Gaol during the year ending 30th September. The entire Gaol expenditures for the same period were \$2,289 75, and the daily cost of the prisoners' rations, 11½ cents.

BELLEVILLE GAOL.

County of Hastings.

I visited this Gaol on the 24th of January and 3rd of July. On the first occasion

there were six men and eight women in custody, no less than seven of whom had been committed as vagrants.

A woman committed to the Gaol as a lunatic, was recommended for transfer to Rockwood Asylum.

The several corridors and cells were found in good order, with cleanliness and neatness prevailing throughout the Gaol. A store room for prisoners' clothing was recommended.

At my second visit there were 9 prisoners in custody—5 men and 4 women. Two of the latter, who had been in confinement for over a year, were, both from their appearance and manner, quite idiotic. Although both of them had been certified to be insane, it was very evident that they would not derive mental benefit from Asylum treatment, consequently their transfer to an institution of that kind had not previously been recommended. They were afterwards transferred to the Idiot Asylum at London.

A prisoner had been sentenced, for an indecent assault, to six months' confinement in Gaol and twenty lashes. The latter part of the sentence had not been carried into effect at the date of my visit.

The prisoners committed to this Gaol during the year numbered 103, or a decrease of over forty per cent. upon the commitments of the previous year. The cost of maintaining the Gaol amounted to \$2,276.50; the cost of prisoners' rations was 10 cents per day.

CAYUGA GAOL.

County of Haldimand.

This Gaol was examined on the 7th of August, on which day there were only two prisoners in custody, one of whom had been committed as a lunatic, but who, at my visit, had so far recovered that his transfer to an Asylum was not considered necessary.

The number of prisoners committed to this Gaol during the past year was unusually small, and very frequently during the year the Gaol has been without a single occupant.

Owing to alterations that were going on at the time of my visit, the Gaol was not found in its usual state of cleanliness and order. I examined into the circumstances connected with the escape of a prisoner from the Gaol, on the evening of the 21st October, 1871, and found that it was attributable to carelessness and neglect of duty on the part of the turnkey, who was discharged.

Only 40 prisoners were committed to this Gaol during the year, of whom 37 were men and 3 were women.

The cost of maintaining these 40 prisoners during the year amounted to \$2,421.75. This amount is greater than what was required to maintain 103 prisoners at Belleville, viz., \$2,276.50. Nor is this excess in expenditure explained by the total number of days' custody of the prisoners, for we find that the collective stay of the 40 prisoners at Cayuga was only 902 days, while at Belleville the collective stay of the 103 was 3,381 days, or nearly four times as great. This increased expenditure is partially attributable to the persistent refusal of the County Council to comply with the Gaol dietary regulations. Through this infraction the gaoler receives 25 cents per day for the rations of each prisoner, while at Belleville the same service is performed as satisfactorily for ten cents per day.

CORNWALL GAOL.

United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 14th June, when I found every part of the building in excellent order, and neatly and well kept throughout.

The office of keeper of the Gaol was then vacant, owing to the death of Mr. MacDonald, gaoler, and the prison was in charge of the turnkey.

There were only two prisoners in custody—one a female who had just been committed as a lunatic, but in whose case an examination had not then taken place. She had been, previous to this, an inmate of Toronto Asylum, to which institution she was again recommended for transfer.

The commitments to this Gaol for the year were only 29, and five of that number were committed as insane or idiotic persons.

The expenditures for the year amounted to \$1,230.35, and the daily cost of each prisoner's rations was 19 cents.

COBOURG GAOL.

United Counties of Northumberland and Durham.

Two inspections were made of this Gaol, the first on the 4th March, and again on the 20th day of August.

At my first inspection there were 22 prisoners in confinement, viz., 16 men and 6 women. Three of this number had been committed as lunatics, two of whom were recommended for removal to the Toronto Asylum, which immediately took place. The other had every appearance of being a quiet harmless imbecile, who would derive little or no benefit from Asylum treatment, in consequence of which her removal was not recommended. A vagrant, who is almost a constant resident of the Gaol, was again found in custody, having been recommitted at his own request. This man, who was afflicted with rheumatism, and in bed, should have been sent to some other place than a Common Gaol.

At my visit to the prison on the 20th of August, there were 14 prisoners in confinement. Five of this number were insane, three of whom were transferred to Toronto Asylum.

No less than sixteen insane persons were committed to this Gaol during the past year, most of whom were proper subjects for Asylum treatment. As the former residence of many of this class of persons was unknown to the Gaol authorities, it is to be feared that some of them came from the other side of the lake, by the daily steamer which touches at the port of Cobourg.

At both my visits every part of the prison, as well as the yards, were found in an exceedingly neat and well ordered condition. The attention of the County Council was called in my minutes of inspection, to the state of the floors in some of the corridors, as well as to the necessity of trapping the water closet openings at their exit from the building.

The beds and bedding were in good order, although some of the cells gave evidence of defective ventilation. During the past year 182 prisoners passed through the Gaol, as against 134 the previous twelve months.

The Gaol expenditures for the year amounted to \$3,200.13, and the cost of prisoners rations for the same period was 12½ cents per day.

CHATHAM GAOL.

County of Kent.

This Gaol was inspected on the 20th of March, and again on the 23rd of October, on both of which occasions there were 12 prisoners in confinement.

At both visits, the corridors, cells and every part of the building were found in the best possible order, and in the utmost state of cleanliness. I passed through the Gaol at night when the prisoners had been locked in their cells. Nearly every cell that was occupied gave evidence of most defective ventilation, while in some the smell was almost unendurable. This state of things is attributable to the absurd system of ventilation—or rather want of ventilation—that exists, viz., by a flue from each cell into the corridors for the ventilation of the cell *at night*, and by the same passages, back into the cells for the ventilation of the corridors *during the day*. I recommended that the cell-ventilating flues be covered by a shaft leading directly to the chimney, in order that this defect might be remedied.

The attention of the gaoler was called to the necessity of piling the wood in the centre of the yard, in place of in close proximity to the walls, in order to prevent escapes.

Two escapes are said to have taken place from this Gaol during the year, neither of which, as far as I am aware, have been reported through the proper channel.

During the past year 99 prisoners were committed to this Gaol, which is the same number as were committed the previous year.

The expenditure for the year amounted to \$2,563 .05, and the daily cost of prisoners' rations was 14 cents.

GODERICH GAOL.

County of Huron.

At my visit to this Gaol on the 19th of March, there were only 3 prisoners in confinement, all of whom were men. Two of the number were under sentence for long periods, the other was an habitual vagrant. The various departments of the Gaol were in a most creditable condition of order and cleanliness, with the Gaol regulations in respect to dietaries and discipline well attended to.

The County Council having decided to procure prison clothing, at the request of the County Clerk I forwarded samples of the cloth required, with full instructions respecting the same.

Sixty-seven prisoners passed through this Gaol during the past year.

Gaol expenditures amounted to \$1743.60, and the daily cost of prisoners' rations was nine cents.

GUELPH GAOL.

County of Wellington.

Inspection was made of this Gaol on two occasions during the year. At my first visit on the 19th March, there were six prisoners in confinement, all of whom were men. Four of the number were under sentence for long periods, and for serious offences. The attention of the Gaol officials was called to the disorder that prevailed in some of the corridors, in consequence of wearing apparel being allowed to remain in them, giving them more the appearance of an ordinary bed room than of a Gaol. With this exception, the several departments of the prison, and the yards were in a very clean and well kept state. Owing to the increased number of prisoners sentenced to hard labour, and the quantity of wood that had to be cut, the Sheriff was recommended to engage an extra turnkey.

There were 8 prisoners in custody at my last visit to the Gaol on the 1st August. Two of the number were under sentence for the crime of rape, who, in addition to confinement, had flogging attached to their sentences. Another man was under sentence to two years' imprisonment for manslaughter; and two men were waiting trial, on a charge of murder.

One hundred and thirty-three prisoners were committed to this Gaol during the year. The cost of maintaining the Gaol for the same period was \$1761.66. The daily cost of prisoners' rations was thirteen cents.

HAMILTON GAOL.

County of Wentworth.

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 6th March, and again on the 24th August. On the first occasion there were 62 prisoners found in confinement, of whom 42 were men, and 20 women. The number committed for vagrancy, drunkenness and disorderly conduct was unusually large, comprising nearly three-fourths of the entire Gaol population. The prisoners found in Gaol for these offences were, with only a few exceptions, habitual and confirmed offenders, to whom incarceration in a Common Gaol is no sort of punishment, but rather what they desire.

An examination of the register on the day of my visit shewed that one of this class of prisoners had been committed to the Hamilton Gaol 153 times; another 93 times; five from 50 to 75 times; four over 20 times; twelve over 10 times, and only seven of the thirty-eight prisoners who had been sent to the Gaol for the offences named, had been committed for the first time.

Prisoners committed as vagrants were nearly in every case drunkards, which their appearance, as well as the records of the Gaol register, amply confirmed.

A female who had been committed as being insane was found to be an epileptic imbecile who could not derive mental benefit from Asylum treatment, in consequence of which her removal to an Asylum was not recommended.

Every part of the Gaol was examined and found in a very clean and orderly state. Some of the cells contained two and three prisoners which, with the very imperfect ventilation, caused the air in the cells to be very foul and vitiated. All the male prisoners, sentenced to hard labour, were employed in cutting wood in the working yard.

At my inspection on the 24th August, there were 67 prisoners in custody, viz., 37 men and 30 women. Nearly all of the latter were prostitutes of the lowest and most degraded kind; and women committed for drunkenness. No less than ten of the male prisoners had been committed for want of sureties to keep the peace—nearly all for wife-beating. There is great necessity for an amendment of the law to enable this class of prisoners to be placed at hard work.

Several of the prisoners who were confined to their cells during the day, complained of not receiving a sufficient amount of exercise and air. On enquiry I found that they were in close confinement for attempting to escape. Fourteen of the male prisoners were, on this occasion, engaged in polishing castings for a city foundry. As the employment is a most suitable one, it is to be hoped that it will be permanent.

The work at the new Gaol was inspected, and so far as it had progressed, was found to be very substantial, both in respect to workmanship and material.

There were committed to this Gaol during the year, 981 prisoner, of whom 671 were males and 310 females. These figures indicate an increase of a little over thirty per cent in the number of commitments as compared with the previous twelve months.

The total cost of maintaining the Gaol for the year was \$10,254.54, and the daily cost of each prisoner's rations was 11 cents.

KINGSTON GAOL.

County of Frontenac.

I visited this Gaol on the 11th June, and again on the 17th August. On both occasions every part of the Gaol, as well as the yards were examined and found in the highest state of cleanliness, with the most perfect order and neatness prevailing throughout.

The attention of the Sheriff was called to the infraction of the dietary regulations, through which meat rations were indiscriminately served to all prisoners every day. As the dietaries of a prison form an important feature in its discipline the Sheriff was requested to comply with the rules.

The County Council still neglects to provide prison clothing for the sentenced prisoners. The charges preferred against the late turnkey were examined into, and while the action of the Sheriff in dismissing him was approved, it was suggested that when grave charges are preferred against an official in that position, he should be brought before a magistrate with a view to punishment, as well as dismissal.

The number of prisoners found in custody was unusually large, viz.: 26 males and 10 females. Two of the number were young lads, respectively aged seven and eight years. This class of prisoners may be punished, and perhaps too severely, by imprisonment in a Gaol, but it is very questionable if such imprisonment will have either a reforming or deterring influence upon them. Two prisoners were found in custody committed by the military authorities. The number of drunk and disorderly characters in confinement was unusually large, and was perhaps attributable to the large number of vessels in the port of Kingston at the time.

Three of the prisoners were committed as lunatics, although neither of them appeared to be proper subjects for the Asylum; one being a case of senile insanity, another was idiotic, and who was afterwards removed to the London Idiot Asylum, and the third was a quiet, harmless, imbecile vagrant.

An old woman, committed as a vagrant, died in this Gaol on the 6th June. An examination was held by a Coroner into the cause of death, when the following verdict was arrived at: "That the deceased died a natural death, this day, the 6th June, in the

"County Gaol of Frontenac, of old age. But this Jury cannot separate without recording "their strong opinion against the cruelty of sending a woman, ninety years of age, to die "in the Common Gaol, without the commission of crime by her, and apparently from no "other cause than that of poverty; and sent from a municipality (Portsmouth) so well "capable of supporting her."

The commitment of such persons to Gaol is not confined to Kingston, but is constantly taking place in every County, with the exception of Waterloo and Norfolk, where they have Poor-houses for such people.

At my visit to the Gaol on the 20th August, there were 21 prisoners in confinement. Two of the number being idiots they were recommended for transfer to the Idiot Asylum; and another—a man who had just arrived in the Province, and who had been in an English Asylum—was recommended for transfer to Rockwood Asylum. A prisoner was also found in custody charged with murdering his father, but who, having been acquitted of the charge on the ground of insanity, was afterwards transferred to Rockwood Asylum.

During the year 339 prisoners passed through the gaol, which is a considerable increase over the preceding twelve months. The cost of maintaining the gaol for the year was \$3,879,69, and the daily cost of each prisoner's rations was nine cents.

LONDON GAOL.

County of Middlesex.

Statutory inspection was made of the London Gaol on the 20th March, and again on the 7th August.

At my first visit I found forty-three prisoners under confinement, viz., 29 men and 14 women. A considerable number of these prisoners were committed for drunkenness and vagrancy; while some were waiting trial and others were under sentence for the most serious offences.

I found nearly all of the water-closets in the Gaol in a filthy state, owing to bad construction, want of water, and frost. The heating arrangements were also out of order, in consequence of which three corridors on the north side of the Gaol were too cold to be occupied.

At my inspection of the Gaol on the 5th August there were 38 prisoners in custody, viz., 26 men and 12 women. No less than five of this number had been certified to be idiotic, and proper subjects for the Idiot Asylum. I conversed with, and examined all these persons, and found none of them to be of the class for whom the Idiot Asylum was established, all of them being quiet helpless imbeciles, without any dangerous propensities. One female was recommended for transfer to the Asylum.

In reply to a report of a Committee of the County Council, dated 15th June, transmitted to the Hon. the Attorney-General, setting forth that the complaints made by me in reference to defects in the Gaol had been "attended to and remedied to a certain extent," and that "if I had consulted with the County Engineer an amicable arrangement would have been arrived at," I have to state that I met a committee of the County Council specially appointed to confer with me upon the matter, on the 10th June, 1871. On that occasion I pointed out to the members of the committee the defects that I had so long complained of; I also reduced my observations in connection therewith to writing and sent a copy of the same to the County Council. That document showed that the whole building was in a dilapidated and ruinous condition: that its internal arrangement prevented a proper supervision over prisoners, in consequence of which the discipline of the Gaol was lax; that owing to bad ventilation, darkness and dampness in the lower wards, the health of the prisoners was endangered: that, in consequence of bad drainage and an insufficient supply of water, the air was foul and the water closets filthy; and that the working yard was neither safe nor sufficiently protected to prevent prisoners having communication with the public.

To remedy this long list of defects the County Council enlarged six windows, replanked the side of one ward, and filled up the openings, by shrinkage, of another, and then reported to the Attorney-General "that the complaints were remedied to a certain extent, and if the Inspector had met the County Engineer an amicable arrangement would have been arrived at."

As the whole question is now submitted to the Government for action, it is unnecessary to enlarge upon the subject.

Three hundred and fifty prisoners were committed to the Gaol during the year, of whom 268 were males and 82 females. The cost of maintaining the Gaol for the same period was \$6,407.25, while the Kingston Gaol, with about the same number of prisoners only cost \$3,879.69. The annual amount paid for officials' salaries at the London Gaol is \$3,096, and at Kingston only \$1,150. Notwithstanding this, the Kingston Gaol is better managed in all respects, and is at all times a pattern of cleanliness and order, which cannot be said of the London Gaol. With a properly constructed and properly managed prison, the County of Middlesex and the Province would save over \$2,000 a year.

LINDSAY GAOL.

County of Victoria.

This Gaol was inspected on the 16th May, on which occasion there were only two prisoners in confinement.

The building was found in good order, and the yards neat and well kept. The alterations and additions made to the Gaol were thoroughly examined, and found, both in respect of the workmanship and the class of material used, to be strong and substantial. As the work thus done rendered the Gaol in all respects perfectly safe, and effectually overcame the defects of construction and arrangement heretofore complained of, the Government was recommended to accept the Gaol under the provisions of the Inspection Act. It was further recommended that the appropriation made by the Legislature, towards the repairs, of \$2,700, should be paid to the County Council of Victoria.

During the past year 59 prisoners were committed to this Gaol, nine of whom were insane. The cost of maintaining the Gaol for the twelve months was \$1,388.25, and the daily cost of each prisoner's rations was eight cents.

L'ORIGINAL GAOL.

United Counties of Prescott and Russell.

This Gaol was inspected on the 9th September, when there were two prisoners in custody. The walls were recommended to be whitewashed, and a few common pine bed stretchers were ordered to be purchased. The Gaol and yards were found in good order. Only eleven prisoners were committed to this Gaol during the year. The cost of maintaining it for the same period was \$611.50, which, with the exception of the County of Prince Edward, is the lowest Gaol expenditure of any County in the Province.

MILTON GAOL.

County of Halton.

A special committee of the County Council having been appointed to confer with me respecting the state of the Milton Gaol, I had a meeting with them on the 4th June, on which occasion I passed through the Gaol, and pointed out to the Committee the following defects :

1st. That, owing to the bad internal arrangement of the Gaol, it having only two wards, with a corridor running through the centre of each, and cells on each side, it is quite impossible to effect a proper separation of the prisoners.

2nd. That, inasmuch as it is necessary to pass through one corridor to get to the other, and as there is an open stairway leading from the lower to the upper ward, even a proper separation of the sexes cannot be had, and prisoners can converse with each other from every cell in the Gaol.

3rd. There is no prison kitchen or wash-house attached to the Gaol, which renders it necessary to have the cooking and washing done beyond the gaol proper.

4th. The use of one yard in common, for male and female prisoners.

I pointed out to the committee the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of remodelling the present structure, so as to make it a well arranged Gaol, owing to the limited space between the walls, and strongly recommended the erection of a new prison, to give accommodation for eighteen prisoners.

Up to the present time no action has been taken by the Council to carry out the recommendation. I would therefore recommend that the provisions of the Statute be placed in force.

The Gaol at the time of my visit was clean and orderly.

During the year 50 prisoners have been committed to it. The cost of maintaining the Gaol for the same period was \$1,239 42; the daily cost of each prisoner's rations was 12½ cents.

NAPANEE GAOL.

United Counties of Lennox and Addington.

This Gaol was inspected on the 6th May and 10th September. There were at my first visit six prisoners in confinement, of whom four were men and two women; one of the latter, was committed as a lunatic, but as she had all the appearance of being a congenital idiot, her transfer to the Idiot Asylum was recommended, and took place as soon as that institution was opened. Two of the male prisoners were committed as vagrants, both of whom were infirm old men confined to bed through sickness. In addition to the last named being improper subjects for a Gaol, they were also illegally confined, having been sentenced for six months, when the Vagrancy Act limits the period of sentence to two months.

An investigation was held into the circumstances connected with the escape of a prisoner from the Gaol on the 2nd May. The evidence clearly proved that there was a great want of vigilance in guarding the prison, and that other persons than the prison officials had access to the keys of the corridors. The evidence taken together with my report thereon, was transmitted to the Hon. the Provincial Secretary.

At my inspection of the Gaol on the 10th September, every part of it was found in excellent order, and thoroughly neat and clean throughout.

Only four prisoners were in custody, all of whom were men.

Application having been made for the removal of an insane woman to the Asylum, I was surprised to find that she was not in custody at the time of my visit, although in the papers transmitted to the Provincial Secretary she was not only said to be a *prisoner in custody*, but that she had been apprehended under circumstances that denote a derangement of mind, and a purpose of committing some crime. On enquiry, I learned that the practice prevailed with the examining authorities, in direct violation of the Statute, of certifying lunatic *prisoners* to be insane, who had never entered the Gaol. These irregular proceedings were brought to the notice of the Government.

67 prisoners passed through this Gaol during the past year. The cost of Gaol maintenance amounted to \$1,552 75, and the daily cost of each prisoner's rations was eleven cents.

OTTAWA GAOL.

County of Carleton.

Two inspections were made of this prison during the year. At the first, on the 13th June, there were 23 prisoners in confinement, of whom 16 were men and 7 women. With one exception all the females had been committed for drunkenness and vagrancy. Every part of the building was found in the most orderly condition, and perfectly clean throughout.

The alterations and additions to the Gaol and yards which had commenced last year had nearly been completed at my visit; but owing to workmen being still engaged with the yard walls the working yard was not then cleaned or levelled up. The defect in the drainage of the Gaol, referred to in my last report, has been remedied; thereby improving the sanitary condition of the premises.

There were 25 prisoners in custody at my second visit to the Gaol on the 10th September, viz., 16 men and 9 women, all the sentenced male prisoners were engaged in breaking

stone; upwards of sixty toise have been broken during the year. The female prisoners were employed in picking oakum, of which a considerable quantity was on hand ready for market. The attention of the Council was called to the necessity of providing Gaol clothing for the sentenced prisoners.

The number of prisoners committed to this Gaol during the year was 400, which is rather under the commitments of the previous year. The number of insane persons committed was only five against twelve the preceding year. The total cost of Gaol maintenance amounted to \$5,414 21. The cost of rations was nine cents per day for each prisoner.

OWEN SOUND GAOL.

County of Grey.

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 3rd November, when the various corridors, cells and other parts of the Gaol were examined and found only in a fair state of order and cleanliness. Although there was sufficient bedding, it was not clean or tidily kept, in consequence of the prisoners being allowed to have access to their cells during the day. The Gaoler was instructed to lock the cells up in future, after the beds were made up in the morning; and to see that the prison in all its departments was kept in the most clean and orderly state. With the exception of the female airing court all the yards were well and neatly kept.

There were fourteen prisoners in confinement no less than five of whom were insane, idiotic or imbecile persons. Three of the first named class were recommended for transfer to asylums for the insane; and two idiots would have been recommended for removal to the Idiot Asylum had the beds in that institution not have been all exhausted when the papers, required under the Statute, were received.

Owing to the bad internal arrangement of the Gaol, and the very limited accommodation furnished, it is impossible to effect a proper separation of the prisoners; hence in one of the corridors were tried and untried prisoners, and young and old offenders indiscriminately mixed together. The practice of sending sick persons to the Gaol for hospital treatment very much interferes with a proper classification of the prisoners, and if continued the number of cells must be increased in the Gaol.

The commitments to the Gaol for the year numbered 92, no less than twelve being insane persons.

The cost of maintaining the Gaol for the same period was \$3,026.65. The daily cost of each prisoner's rations was fourteen cents.

PERTH GAOL.

County of Lanark.

At my inspection of this Gaol on the 12th of June, every part of it, including the yards, was found in the most admirable order and scrupulously clean throughout. Only one criminal prisoner was in custody—the remaining three were poor-house cases.

The number of commitments to this Gaol during the year was unusually small, viz., forty-one.

The cost of maintaining the Gaol was \$1,744, and the daily cost of each prisoner's rations was fifteen cents.

PICTON GAOL.

County of Prince Edward.

This Gaol was visited on the 19th January and again on the 29th June. At neither of my inspections was a prisoner found in it; and an examination of the register showed that the Gaol was frequently without an inmate for very long periods. During the year thirty prisoners were confined in this Gaol, only four of whom were criminal prisoners, all the rest having been committed for drunkenness and want of sureties to keep the peace.

At my visits the building and yards were found in a clean and orderly condition.

The cost of maintaining this Gaol is the lowest of any in the Province, and only amounted to \$600.65 for the year ending 30th September. The cost of prisoners' rations was ten and a half cents per day for each prisoner

PEMBROKE GAOL.

County of Renfrew.

At my visit to this Gaol on the 6th September, all the corridors cells and other portions of the prison, as well as the yards, were found in an excellent state of cleanliness and order.

As no separate yard is provided for the Gaoler's domestic uses, I found that the Gaol yards were being used for that purpose, a practice which is not only entirely at variance with proper Gaol administration, but which very much endangers the safe custody of prisoners. The Sheriff was instructed to prohibit the use of the Gaol yards for other than Gaol purposes, and the County Council was recommended to furnish a yard for the gaoler's family.

I found six prisoners in custody, all men, one of whom was waiting trial on a charge of murder, one under sentence for larceny, and one for deserting employment; the remaining three were committed as lunatics, two of whom were harmless imbeciles who had been residents of the Gaol for three and five years respectively; the other, although committed on the 2nd July as a lunatic, had not at my visit undergone the statutory examination, in order to determine whether he was insane or not. If insane, his continued custody in Gaol would certainly not improve his mental condition, and he should have been removed to an Asylum, if not, he should have been discharged.

The Sheriff was instructed to provide a blank book in which the Gaol Surgeon should record his visits to the Gaol, with all instructions respecting prisoners requiring treatment.

The Gaoler was likewise instructed to keep a book wherein to record the punishments administered to prisoners, no matter of how trifling a nature.

53 prisoners were committed to this Gaol during the year, whose support and the maintenance of the Gaol for the same period cost \$1,710; prisoners rations 25 cents per day for each prisoner.

PETERBOROUGH GAOL.

County of Peterborough.

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 16th May, on which occasion there were fifteen prisoners in custody, viz., 9 men and 6 women. Two of the latter were committed as being of unsound mind, and although one of them had been in gaol for a considerable period, the papers in her case had not been forwarded to the Provincial Secretary, but as the person did not appear to be a proper subject for Asylum treatment, her discharge from Gaol was recommended. Some of the male prisoners were under sentence for long periods, and for most serious offences. There being no work for them to do they were found in utter idleness in the corridors. Every part of the Gaol was found in the most creditable state of cleanliness and order, with the Gaol regulations well attended to. The gaoler was instructed to lock the cell doors during the day to prevent prisoners from lounging on the beds. The floors were recommended to be oiled. Eighty-two prisoners were confined in this prison during the past year, five of whom were committed as being insane. The cost of the Gaol in respect of maintenance for the same period was \$2,451.96, and the daily cost of rations was 13½ cents per prisoner.

SIMCOE GAOL.

County of Norfolk.

This Gaol was inspected on the 6th August, when every part of it was examined and found in excellent order, and thoroughly clean.

The practice of entering each and every warrant of commitment for the several offences of one prisoner was ordered to be discontinued, as it confused the register, and was apt to mislead.

Only three prisoners were in custody, one of whom was under sentence for larceny, and the remaining two had been committed as lunatics. Although His Excellency's warrant had been issued for the removal to the Asylum of one of these, it was certified by two physicians that he had been restored to a sound mind, notwithstanding this as the prisoner still gave evidence both by his speech and manners of insanity, his detention in Gaol for a time longer was recommended. The other insane man was recommended for transfer to London Asylum.

The escape of three prisoners from this Gaol indicated that carelessness and want of supervision existed in its management, which an investigation amply confirmed. The gaoler and turnkey were dismissed. Eighty-five prisoners were committed to this Gaol during the year, no less than eleven of whom were insane or idiotic. The cost of maintaining the prison for the same period was \$1,909.68. The daily rations of each prisoner cost ten and a half cents.

ST. CATHARINE'S GAOL.

County of Lincoln.

At my first visit to this Gaol, on 6th April, I found 21 prisoners under confinement viz, 14 men and 7 women; and when again visited on 8th August the number had decreased to 19, viz., 17 men and 2 women. A few of the male prisoners, charged with serious offences, were waiting trial, but a large proportion were under sentence for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and other minor offences. One of the women although committed as being insane, appeared only to be a harmless imbecile, and considering the great number of *really* urgent cases of insanity in the Gaols, her transfer to an asylum could not be recommended. I again called the attention of the authorities to the case of a man committed as a lunatic, but in whose case no certificate had been granted. I recommended immediate discharge from custody, or examination with a view to determine whether or not he was insane.

At both inspections the various wards and cells, together with the domestic departments of the prison were found in the most creditable order, and were thoroughly neat and clean throughout. The several yards attached to the Gaol were examined and found to be neat and well kept.

The regulations in respect to the dietaries and the mode of serving the same, are now strictly carried out in the Gaol.

Suggestions respecting a punishment and gaol surgeon's record had been carried out, and the books used gave the requisite information and were well kept. One hundred and twenty-nine prisoners were committed during the year. The expenditures for Gaol maintenance for the same period were \$2847.91. The cost of prisoners' rations was ten and a-half cents each day per prisoner.

SARNIA GAOL.

County of Lambton.

This Gaol was inspected on two occasions during the year. At my first visit to it on the 11th January there were seven prisoners in custody.

Every part of the Gaol and the yards were in excellent order, with the utmost cleanliness prevailing throughout.

The attention of the County Council was again directed to the necessity of complying with the dietary regulations, and they were informed that unless immediate action was taken in that direction the rations of criminal prisoners would, in future, be paid for at the rate of twelve cents per day for each criminal prisoner.

At a subsequent visit made to the Gaol at the request of the Chairman of a Committee of the Council appointed to confer with me upon the subject of Gaol dietaries I passed through the old Gaol with the Committee and offered certain suggestions for alterations so as to enable a prison kitchen and store rooms to be provided, which met with the approval of the members of the Committee. I have reason to believe that the Council will provide for the necessary alterations, when the rules in respect to diet will be strictly adhered to.

I held an examination into the circumstances connected with the escape of a prisoner

from the Gaol on the 1st December last. The evidence taken and my report thereon was transmitted to the Hon. the Provincial Secretary.

The commitments to this Gaol were nearly thirty per cent. more than the previous year, viz., 167. The expenditures for maintenance amounted to \$2,387 70. The daily cost of each prisoner's rations was twenty cents.

STRATFORD GAOL.

County of Perth.

I inspected this Gaol on the 20th March and again on the 26th August. At both visits all parts of the Gaol were in a thoroughly clean and well ordered state. At my first inspection the Council was requested to complete the unfinished work connected with the alterations and additions to the Gaol—a memorandum of which was transmitted to the County Clerk for submission to the Council. There were then 10 prisoners in confinement—8 men and 2 women—five of the male prisoners had received sentence of imprisonment for periods varying from three to nine months, and would have been all proper subjects for an industrial prison. I examined into the circumstances connected with the escape of a prisoner from the Gaol on the 27th December last, and found that the escape was attributable to the practice of taking prisoners into the yard adjoining the prison to cut wood. The yard not being properly enclosed, it is unsafe to take prisoners into it without a proper guard. Under these circumstances the Sheriff was instructed not to allow criminal prisoners to be taken into it. At my visit on the 27th August there were only five prisoners in custody, two of whom, being idiotic, were recommended for transfer to the Idiot Asylum, London.

Fifty-seven prisoners were committed to this Gaol for the year ending 30th September; the cost of maintaining the Gaol for the same period was \$2,017 36. The cost of prisoners rations was nine and a half cents per day for each prisoner.

SANDWICH GAOL.

County of Essex.

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 21st March, when every department of it was found in the most admirable order, with the general management of its affairs in a most satisfactory condition.

Having hitherto been compelled, owing to defective construction and various other causes, to report unfavourably of the condition and management of this Gaol, it now affords me pleasure to be able to state that, both in respect to the condition of the building, and the administration of Gaol affairs, they are now in a most creditable and satisfactory state.

There were 27 prisoners under confinement, viz., 19 men and 8 women. Eight of this number were coloured, and one woman was an Indian. Several of the male prisoners were either waiting trial or were under sentence for the most serious crimes. Seven of the sentenced prisoners had been committed for periods varying from 2 months to one year, all of whom would have been proper subjects for transfer to the Central Prison had it been completed.

The attention of the County Council was called to the insufficient means of heating the Gaol, and to the short supply of water.

At my second visit to the Gaol there were 22 prisoners in custody. I passed through the corridors after the prisoners had been locked up for the night: the ventilation of the building was very good. I saw and conversed with every prisoner, from whom no complaints were received. The County Council has provided a number of books for the prisoners.

One hundred and ninety-six prisoners were committed to this Gaol during the past year, eighty of whom were residents of the United States. The cost of maintaining the Gaol for the year was \$2,287 37, and the daily cost of each prisoner's rations was nine cents.

ST. THOMAS GAOL.

County of Elgin.

The County Council of Elgin having instructed an architect to prepare plans and speci-

fications for alterations and additions to the St. Thomas Gaol ; these plans were submitted to me for inspection, and were approved of, in accordance with the provisions of the Inspection Act, and tenders for the work were solicited by the Council. A contract was immediately closed for the following work :—

1st. The erection of a stone wall to surround the yards, which are divided for males and females.

2nd. The entire reconstruction of the internal cell work, so as to provide for four corridors and twenty-eight cells. The enlargement of the present windows.

In addition to the work above specified, and for which a contract was entered into, the Council was recommended to enter into a separate contract for the prison ironwork, and for the heating and ventilating appliances for the reconstructed building.

Two inspections were made of this Gaol during the year. At my first visit only two prisoners were in custody, one of whom had been committed as a lunatic, and whose transfer to the London Asylum at once took place.

It having been reported that the gaol-yard walls had been completed by the contractor, and that he was prepared to proceed with the internal work of the Gaol, I recommended that an arrangement should be entered into for the transfer of the County of Elgin prisoners to the London gaol, during the progress of the alterations and additions to the building.

On the question being submitted for the consideration and approval of the Hon. the Attorney-General, he decided that only felons could be transferred from one Gaol to another, under the provisions of the Act, and that even before that class of prisoners could be removed, it was necessary to receive the sanction of the Dominion Government. Under these circumstances the Sheriff was instructed to endeavour to make arrangements for the occupation of one or two cells in the Gaol during the progress of repairs.

Forty-five prisoners were committed to this Gaol during the year. The cost of maintaining the Gaol for the same period was \$2,052.20. The cost of rations per day for each prisoner was twenty-five cents, *or more than twice the amount they would have cost if they had been furnished in accordance with the prison regulations, which will be enforced when the Gaol is completed.*

SAULT STE MARIE GAOL.

District of Algoma and The Thunder Bay District Lock-up.

These Gaols were not visited during the past year. In accordance with the recommendations contained in my last report a new lock-up has been erected at Prince Arthur's Landing and a gaoler appointed to take charge of it, under the directions and supervision of the Stipendiary Magistrate for the District.

During the past year only twelve prisoners were committed to the Sault Ste Marie gaol ; the cost of maintaining which amounted to \$971.04, and the daily cost of each prisoner's rations was thirty cents.

TORONTO GAOL.

County of York.

Statutory inspection was made of this prison on two occasions during the year, viz., 7th May and 28th August.

At my first visit there were 81 prisoners in the Gaol, of whom 47 were men, and 34 women. Seven of this number had been committed as lunatics. On examination five of them were found to be proper cases for treatment in the Asylum for the insane, to which institution they were at once transferred.

At my visit in August there were 102 prisoners in custody, viz., 45 men and 57 women. Two of the men, who had been committed as lunatics, were removed to the Toronto Asylum. No less than seventy-six of the prisoners found in Gaol on this occasion had been committed for vagrancy, drunkenness and disorderly conduct. I saw and conversed with every prisoner in custody. Two complaints were received and examined into.

All the corridors, cells, and the domestic portions of the prison were examined and found in good order and, with the exception of the east basement, which was close and damp, thoroughly clean and well kept.

The attention of the Sheriff was called to the necessity of framing new rules, defining minutely the respective duties of the officers and turnkeys.

During the past year 1984 prisoners were committed to the Toronto Gaol, being over one-fourth of the entire number of prisoners committed to all the Gaols of the Province for the twelve months.

The cost of maintaining the Gaol for the same period was \$14,938-81, and the daily cost of each prisoner's rations was eight and a half cents. On the 30th May, three prisoners escaped from this Gaol. As Commissioner I held an examination into the circumstances connected with these escapes, the result of which is embodied in the following report, which was transmitted to the Hon. the Provincial Secretary :—

OFFICE, INSPECTOR ASYLUMS PRISONS, &c.,

Toronto, June 25th, 1872.

SIR,—In compliance with instructions received from the Honourable the Attorney-General under date the 6th instant, I have the honour to report that I have investigated into the circumstances connected with the escape, on the 30th May last, of three prisoners from the Toronto Gaol.

The examination was commenced at the Toronto Gaol on the 6th, but at the close of the first day's proceedings it was adjourned till the 18th inst., when it was again resumed and proceeded with until completed.

I now transmit, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, copies of depositions taken by me at the investigation, under oath, as Commissioner, together with this my report thereon.

The names of the prisoners who escaped, the date of their commitment, and the offences for which they were committed, were shown by the gaol register, and the evidence of George Lyttleton Allen, keeper of the Gaol, to be as follows :—

1st. John Dougherty committed to Gaol on the 28th April, 1872, and waiting trial on a charge of burglary, and shooting at a policeman.

2nd. Henry Myers committed to Gaol on the 20th April, 1872, and waiting trial on a charge of burglary.

3rd. John McGuire committed to Gaol on the 19th February, 1872, and waiting trial on a charge of larceny.

The evidence of several of the deponents proves beyond doubt that the escapes took place between twenty-five minutes past twelve and ten minutes to one p.m., on the 30th May. It was also clearly proven, both by witnesses and by an examination of the prison, as well as of the implements left at the point of escape, that the prisoners effected their escape by breaking a hole about eighteen inches long, and twelve inches deep, in the wall of the east water closet of the north male corridor, in the third story of the prison. The water closet referred to, projects at right angles from the corridor, and the aperture was made in the east side of the same, and only a few inches from its intersection with the main building.

The articles and means used to accomplish the escape were, a piece of iron about 14 inches long, strong and stiff, which had been unscrewed from the margin of the iron screen enclosing the urinal within the water closet. A piece of iron steam piping about eight feet long, unscrewed from the waste pipe which passes through the adjoining water closet, and carries off the condensed steam. The point of a broken pickaxe about four inches long. Four sheets tied and twisted together and fastened to the iron piping inside the water closet, and suspended through the hole made in the wall by which they descended to the working yard of the prison. A plank torn from the covering of the wall in the working yard, which was placed against the main building, close to the angle where the wall dividing the male from the female yard intersects with the main building. By this plank the prisoners succeeded in getting on the division wall, which they ran along until they came to the point where it joins with the outer yard wall, when they dropped outside and made good their escape.

It appears from the depositions that three prisoners named Travis (who was afterwards hanged), Graham, and O'Leary, on the 31st December last made an opening in the wall of the same water closet, and at the same point, and through it succeeded by nearly the same

means in escaping from the prison into the working yard, but before they could get over the yard wall they were recaptured, and brought back to prison.

Some time before that two prisoners cut the bars of a window in the same corridor, and succeeded in making good their escape. Ever since the escape of Travis and his comrades through the opening made at the same point, it appears, from the evidence, that all the turnkeys employed in the prison looked upon that part of the Gaol as being very unsafe, and in passing through the corridor, they say they frequently examined it.

This distrust however does not appear to have been shared in, or to have been a cause of alarm to Mr. Allen, the Gaoler, for in his deposition he states, that he considered that, in his opinion, the repairs made to the wall, after Travis effected his escape, rendered it perfectly safe for the custody of untried prisoners without a special day guard; and not until Myers, Dougherty and McGuire had made their escape at the same point, did he look upon that part of the prison as being more unsafe than any other portion of the Gaol; although, at the same, he states that he considers the whole prison utterly unsafe.

From the evidence of Turnkey Solomon Cassiday, it appears that he was the last gaol official who visited the water closet through which the opening was made, prior to the escape of the prisoners, he states that he passed through the corridor between eight and nine o'clock that morning for the purpose of locking up the cells after the beds had been made up, and that he went into the water closet, and turned the door half ajar, (which when opened back would partly conceal the openings) and looked at the wall, and found it all right. This evidence is partly corroborated by Turnkey Clark, who went to the water closet a little after six that morning, at which time he says that he saw nothing wrong.

From the evidence it is clear that no turnkey or gaol official entered the corridor in which the untried prisoners were confined, from between eight and nine in the morning until the prisoners had made their escape, or over four hours; the corridor door was opened to let the prisoners out to, and in from dinner, but no official entered or passed through the corridor.

The depositions of the five prisoners who were confined in the same corridor with the escaped prisoners, as to what transpired in the corridor during the time before stated, is singularly, if not suspiciously similar and alike, viz., that the three escaped prisoners, Dougherty, Myers and McGuire, not only on that day, but generally, kept to themselves in the lower division of the corridor; that they sometimes (although not sworn to have taken place that day), endeavoured to enforce that isolation by roughness to the other prisoners; that they (the escaped prisoners) acted on that day very much as on other days; that they (the deponents) heard no unusual noise, nor saw anything that would lead them to suspect that escapes were being contemplated; and that during that time none of them went into the lower water closet, from which the escape was made. This uniformity of evidence was particularly confined to what took place after the prisoners had been locked up in the corridor after dinner, and not over half an hour from the escape. But before dinner the prisoner Rabb states that he did not see Myers for a time.

It is very clear therefore that the hole was made in the wall some time during the four hours that the prisoners were, to all intents and purposes, left alone. And it is equally clear from a close examination of the wall, that the whole work of making an opening and preparing the rope sheets, could with the implements the prisoners had, be effected in fifteen minutes and without a great deal of noise.

It is also clearly proven that the three escaped prisoners, along with the other untried prisoners confined in the same corridor were taken down to the dining room at twelve that day. After dinner they were taken back to the corridor and locked up, and after that they were not seen again by any of the Gaol officials.

The Gaol at many points, is without doubt very insecure and unsafe, and the internal arrangements are exceedingly defective.

That the walls of the most important Common Gaol in the Province should be constructed of brick only eighteen inches in thickness, and that one half of the prison where the cells and corridors are placed, and in which the prisoners are confined, should be exposed to the public and not surrounded by a wall to prevent and cut off communication between the inmates and those outside, are sufficient evidence of this. And the internal arrangement is but little better. In every corridor there is a recess, under cover of which prisoners can skulk out of view, which faulty construction is rendered still more defective by the division of each corridor, by an arch thrown across, with a water closet in each division of the corridor. Although

there are twelve corridors in the building, communication between the prisoners can only be prevented by close watching on the part of the Gaol officials, owing to the corridors all opening into a centre hall, between the corridors and which there are only iron gratings. For this reason the male portion of the prison is in too close proximity to the female, and the separation of the sexes, which, in a well arranged and well conducted prison, should amount to complete isolation and seclusion, is far from being complete.

With all these structural defects existing in the Gaol, the duty of constant and active supervision over the prisoners, on the part of every officer of the Gaol became an imperative necessity. That this duty was frequently very carelessly performed, and often utterly neglected, the evidence now submitted abundantly proves.

The escape of three prisoners through the same part of the wall; only five months before, was surely sufficient warning to the Gaoler that what had once been done would again be attempted by determined and ingenious criminals with the fear of many years' custody in the Penitentiary before their eyes.

Although the gaoler states in his evidence that he gave general instructions to all the turnkeys to be careful in looking after the prisoners, the following facts, brought out at the investigation, shews that proper precautionary measures and care were not taken to insure the safe custody of such notorious and determined criminals.

1st. Notwithstanding the previous escapes, the gaoler considered that the repairs made to the wall rendered it perfectly safe.

2nd. No guard was placed over the untried prisoners from the time they were let out of their cells in the morning until locked up at night, during which time they had access to every part of the corridor with all its structural defects and deficiencies.

3rd. For at least four hours of the day on which the prisoners escaped,—between half past eight and half past twelve,—no Gaol official passed through or examined the corridors in which they were confined.

4th. When the prisoners had been locked up in their respective corridors after dinner, every turnkey and Gaol official went to dinner, some of them beyond the Gaol entirely, and all of them outside of the Gaol proper, leaving the prison and prisoners and the prison yards entirely unguarded during that time, when the prisoners escaped.

5th. Both the gaoler and deputy-gaoler (known as head turnkey) were absent from the Gaol at the time of the escape—the former in the City attending Court and the latter at dinner.

6th. No proper or well organized system of searching the prison and prisoners, seems to have been observed, and what was done in that direction was left to the under turnkeys, and did not take place under the observation of the Gaoler or head turnkey.

7th. All the untried prisoners were placed in the same corridor, which enabled confederates in criminal acts, to act and plot in concert, although the gaol officials had been warned of the desperate character of the prisoners who escaped.

In addition to this, it is very apparent that the gaol staff is very imperfectly organized and that some of them are physically incapacitated, owing to old age and other infirmities for properly discharging their duties.

After a careful investigation and examination into all the circumstances connected with the escape of the three prisoners Dougherty, Myers and McGuire from the Toronto Gaol on the 30th May last, I am of opinion that it was attributable:—

1st. To the defective construction and arrangement of the gaol, which under certain circumstances, renders the prison unsafe and insecure for the custody of criminals committed for serious offences.

2nd. To carelessness and neglect of obvious duty on the part of the keeper of the gaol and the subordinate officials.

3rd. To lax and imperfect prison discipline, both in respect to the custody and treatment of prisoners, and in the management of prison affairs.

WALKERTON GAOL.

County of Bruce.

Inspection was made of this Gaol on the 31st October, when the various corridors,

cells and other parts of the prison were found in excellent order, and thoroughly clean and neat throughout.

The yards were also in very good order, but as the placing of lumber in them, is attended with danger to the safe custody of prisoners; its removal was ordered.

The attention of the County Council was again called to the necessity of dividing off that portion of the yard used for the gaolers domestic purposes, from the prison yard. And as this joint occupation was subversive of Gaol discipline, the immediate action of the council was requested, in order that it should be remedied. The prison floors still remain as previously reported, although, new flooring has been provided, and the sanction of the council obtained for proceeding with the work.

There were five prisoners in custody at my visit, viz. one man and four women. Three of the latter were insane or idiotic: two of whom were recommended for transfer to the London Idiot Asylum, and one to the Insane Asylum. The attention of the gaoler was directed to the violation of the prison rules, which render it necessary for the Gaol matron to be present when the corridors, occupied by female prisoners, are entered.

An investigation, extending over four days, was held by me, as Commissioner, into certain charges preferred against the Gaol officials by the County Attorney of the County of Bruce. The evidence taken at the investigation was transmitted to the Honourable Provincial Secretary.

During the past year only twenty-six prisoners were committed to this Gaol, five of whom were insane. The cost of maintaining this Gaol for the year was \$1,883 52, and the daily cost of each prisoner's rations was, nine and three-eighths cents.

WOODSTOCK GAOL.

County of Oxford.

This Gaol was inspected on the 5th August, and found in a very clean and orderly condition. There were then ten prisoners under confinement,—eight men and two women. One of the latter was found to be insane, and has since been transferred to Rockwood Asylum. Another woman, who has been a long time in custody in this Gaol, appeared to be a proper subject for the Idiot Asylum. The necessary papers were asked for, with a view to her removal, but as the County Judge refused to certify, she still remains an inmate of the Gaol. One man, who had been committed as a lunatic had evidently been restored to a sound state of mind, was discharged from custody.

It was reported to me that a death had taken place in the Gaol, and that an inquest was held on the body when the following verdict was rendered, viz.—

"We, the Jurors, as well as the Coroner for this District, do unanimously agree that the deceased prisoner, who died in the County Gaol of the County of Oxford, on the evening of the 7th of May, A.D. 1872, died from the effects of a fever *and the want of proper nursing and nourishment*, and that it is the opinion of the Jury that in certain or similar cases a proper sick nurse should be engaged to carry out the doctor's orders, and that it is our opinion that the said deceased prisoner should not have been committed as a dangerous lunatic."

Seventy-eight prisoners were committed to Gaol for the year ending 30th September, for which period the cost of maintaining the Gaol amounted to \$3,931. The daily cost of each prisoner's rations was 14 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents.

WHITBY GAOL.

County of Ontario.

This Gaol was inspected on the 15th May and 28th August.

At my first visit there were seven prisoners under confinement, three of them having been committed as lunatics. One of this class—a man—whatever might have been his mental condition at the time of commitment, certainly gave no indications of insanity at the time of my visit. His discharge was recommended. The other two, who were females, were recommended for transfer to Rockwood Asylum. One prisoner was under sentence of death for the murder of his wife.

As no regular turnkey was on the Gaol staff, the Sheriff was requested to appoint one as soon as possible.

At my visit to the Gaol on the 28th August, there were six prisoners in custody, three of whom were lunatics. At both visits every part of the Gaol was found in the most admirable order.

One hundred and forty prisoners were committed to this Gaol during the year, the cost of maintaining the prison for the same period was \$2,235.48. The daily cost of each prisoner's rations was nine and three quarter cents.

WELLAND GAOL.

County of Welland.

Official inspection was made of this Gaol on the 8th April, for the purpose of examining the new prison, with a view to accepting it in its re-constructed state, as the prison for the County of Welland, in accordance with the requirements of the Inspection Act. It was found, however, on going over the Gaol that it would be necessary to have certain additional work done in order to render it perfectly safe and secure.

The corridors of the old Gaol were examined, in which were found seven prisoners, four males and three females; all of the latter were either insane or weak minded.

Statutory inspection was again made of this Gaol on the 7th August, when, although the new prison had been taken off the hands of the contractor some considerable time, and was, with the exception of a few trifling additions, in a complete state, the old dilapidated wing was still occupied by prisoners, with all its serious defects.

After the County had expended so much money in providing Gaol accommodation it was a matter of surprise that a little more promptitude had not been shown by the proper authorities in completing the necessary additional work, in order that the old prison might be abandoned. I recommended that action should be at once taken to enable this to be done.

The Gaol working yard was still in a very disorderly and untidy state, although there were no less than five able-bodied prisoners sentenced to hard labour in custody at that time. The Sheriff was instructed to give orders to have it put in order, and to have all the wood removed from the walls, and piled up in the centre of the yard.

The doors leading into the yard from the court-house rear yard were ordered to be kept locked, so as to completely separate the Gaol from the court-house premises.

The new Gaol kitchen was, at my visit, used for a bed-room, and the prison clothing and stores were not placed in the store finished for that purpose. The Sheriff was instructed to have these rooms occupied for the purposes for which they were intended, so that the cooking and washing might be done by prisoners, under the direction of the Gaol officials.

Nine prisoners were found in custody, viz., 7 men and 2 women, the two last named were found to be insane. One of them had been under confinement for over four months, and at the time of my visit was found in the most miserable condition, being nearly nude, and owing to her dirty habits, and destructive propensities, was confined in a cell bedded with saw-dust, with only rags for bedding, still no steps had been taken either by Sheriff, Judge, or Gaol Surgeon to have an examination made or the statutory papers prepared in order that so urgent a subject might be transferred to an Asylum.

Examination was made into the escape of a prisoner from the working yard of the Gaol, when it was found that it was attributable to carelessness in leaving the prisoner unguarded while in the yard.

During the past year 103 prisoners passed through this Gaol. The cost of maintaining for the same period was \$1,561, and the daily cost of each prisoner's rations was 10½ cents.

I herewith transmit the Annual Reports of the Medical Superintendents of Asylums for the Insane ; the Principals of the Ontario Institutions for the Deaf and the Dumb and the Blind, and the Physicians of the same ; together with those of the Warden, Chaplains, and Surgeon of the Provincial Reformatory, Penetanguishene, each giving an account of their respective Institutions, and the working of the same during the past year.

I have the honour to be
Your Excellency's
Most obedient servant,

JOHN W. LANGMUIR,
Inspector.

Office of the Inspector of
Asylums, Prisons, &c., Ontario.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF

INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c.,

FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1872.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM
FOR INSANE, TORONTO.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.

Inspector of Asylums, &c. &c.

SIR,—I respectfully submit to you the following report of the Toronto Asylum for the Insane, for the official year ending 30th September, 1872, being the 32nd of the institution from its commencement, and embracing the first quarter of my twentieth year of service, as Medical Superintendent.

The operations for the year just closed have been as follow:—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining in 1st October, 1871.....	288	309	597
Admitted since.....	98	50	148
	386	359	745
Discharged in the year.....	44	34	78
Died ".....	27	11	38
Eloped.....	2	0	2
Total reduction.....	73	45	118
Remaining in 1st October, 1872.....	313	314	627

The admissions in the past year have been 26 less; the discharges, including elopers, two more; and the deaths, ten more than in the preceding year.

Nationalities.

The nationalities of the 148 admitted have been as follow:—

Born in England.....	30
" Ireland.....	33
" Scotland.....	14
" Canada.....	64
" United States.....	3
" other countries.....	4

Total..... 148

The following have been the nationalities of the total admitted since the first opening of the Asylum :—

Born in England	674
“ Ireland.....	1455
“ Scotland.....	600
“ Canada	976
“ United States.....	144
“ other countries	129
Total.....	3978

The preceding figures I regard as quite uninformative, in isolated position. Insanity is an infirmity of our common nature, from which no nationality affords immunity; and its incidence comes nearer to equality in all countries than may generally be believed.

Religious Distinctions.

For the past year :—

English Church.....	31
Presbyterian.....	39
Methodist	29
Roman Catholic	36
All others	13
Total	148

For the whole time :—

English Church.....	1208
Presbyterian	913
Methodist	583
Roman Catholic	932
All others	342
Total.....	3978

The above figures may afford useful information, if discreetly applied, to the clergy of the several denominations represented; and, perhaps, it may here be respectfully observed, that exultation over the comparative paucity of a denomination, is a poor substitute for that visitation in affliction, which was inculcated by the Divine Teacher.

It is a mistake to believe that Sabbath-day preaching to the insane is the best means of religious instruction or consolation. Every case of insanity has its own peculiar delusions and requirements, which are to be learned and ministered to only by means of individual experience. A sermon which may be suited to a miscellaneous congregation of *sane* people, may not be equally profitable to an insane assemblage, however discreetly selected. I have known instances of patients, misapplying, perhaps, the preacher's words, going direct from church service to suicidal attempts. There is one in this house, whose restoration I regarded as consummated, until I had the misfortune of giving her leave to go outside to church. What she there heard horrified her, and has continued to do so. How appropriate the discourse may have been to a congregation free from all taint of insane tendency I cannot say, yet how few congregations may there be in which incubating insanity is absent.

Civil State.

The civil state, as to marriage, of the total admitted, has been :

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Married (including widowed).....	952	1220	2172
Single.....	1137	669	1806
Total.....	2089	1889	3978

The previous residence of those admitted in the past year, and in all preceding years, is shown in the following tables:—

WESTERN.

	Prior to last year.	Last year.	Total.
Algoma District.....	2	1	3
*Brant, County.....	71	0	71
*Bruce ".....	12	0	12
*Elgin ".....	46	0	46
*Essex ".....	28	0	28
Grey ".....	45	7	52
*Haldimand.....	36	2	38
Halton.....	103	3	106
*Huron.....	88	0	88
*Kent.....	36	0	36
*Lambton.....	43	0	43
Lincoln.....	126	4	130
*Middlesex.....	96	2	98
*Monk.....	1	0	1
*Norfolk.....	30	0	30
*Oxford.....	45	1	46
Peel.....	111	5	116
*Perth.....	70	1	71
Simcoe.....	114	7	121
*Waterloo.....	58	2	60
Welland.....	56	1	57
Wellington.....	153	9	162
Wentworth.....	130	4	134
York.....	325	8	333
City of Toronto.....	685	34	719
" Hamilton.....	156	11	167
* " London.....	25	0	25
State of Michigan.....	1	0	1
Unassignable, East & West	40	0	40
	2732	102	2834

EASTERN.

	Prior to last year.	Last year.	Total.
Carleton County.....	40	0	40
Dundas ".....	11	3	14
Durham ".....	129	9	138
Frontenac ".....	49	0	49
Glenarry ".....	24	0	24
Grenville ".....	21	1	22
Hastings ".....	64	4	58
Lanark and Renfrew (3 2)	71	5	76
Lennox and Addington.....	23	1	24
Leeds.....	55	4	59
Northumberland.....	127	8	135
Ontario.....	114	4	118
Peterboro'.....	76	3	79
Prescott.....	18	0	18
Prince Edward.....	36	1	37
Russell.....	4	0	4
Stormont.....	59	0	59
Victoria.....	20	1	21
City of Kingston.....	97	0	97
" Ottawa.....	40	1	41
Rockwood Asylum.....	1	0	1
Provl. Penitentiary.....	14	0	14
Province of Quebec.....	5	1	6
	1098	46	1144

Total, Western and Eastern..... 3830 148 3978

The Counties marked thus *, in the Western Division, having been assigned to the London Asylum, have sent their insane to that institution, with the exception of a few warrant and pay patients. The Counties and Cities of the Eastern Division, showing low numbers, or none, have, I believe, sent their insane to the Rockwood Asylum.

The one patient from Michigan, in the Western Division table, was, under your permission, admitted exceptionally, into the superior male ward, at the rate of five dollars per week. He was taken home by his friends nearly recovered, on 27th September ult.

The six from the Province of Quebec were, in accordance with the By-law relating to pay patients from other British Provinces, admitted at five dollars per week. Two them were discharged.

As the superior male ward is not yet filled, no objection can be made to occupancy of some of its beds by patients not belonging to Ontario; but the superior female ward is now fully occupied, consequently it can receive no more of this class; and should vacancies be required for the highest rate pay patients of our own Province, those from Quebec Province must, as the bonds given provide, be removed.

Warrant Cases.

The following table exhibits the whole of the cases admitted under warrant of the Lieut.-Governor, from the commencement of this system of disposing of gaol lunatics, in 1869:—

Date of Admission.	Register Number.	Gaol whence sent.	Issue or Prospect.
1869...Aug. 6...	3526	Wentworth	Incurable.
Oct. 10...	3543	Bruce	Do.
" 22...	3544	York	Do.
Dec. 30...	3562	Victoria	Do.
1870...Jan. 20...	3568	Peel	Do.
Mar. 1...	3582	Leeds	Do.
" 1...	3583	Hastings	Discharged 21st January, 1871.
" 15...	3588	York	Incurable.
May 17...	3609	Welland	Do.
July 7...	3623	York	Do.
Sept. 2...	3644	Welland	Do.
" 24...	3650	Wentworth	Do.
" 26...	3653	Lambton	Discharged 25th May, 1871.
" 26...	3654	Lanark and Renfrew	Discharged 21st March, 1871.
" 27...	3655	Norfolk	Incurable.
" 28...	3656	Grey	Doubtful.
Oct. 11...	3660	York	Discharged 10th May, 1871.
" 15...	3666	Perth	Discharged 10th January, 1871.
" 20...	3672	Wentworth	Incurable.
" 20...	3673	Hastings	Incurable, but dischd. 26th July, 71.
" 27...	3682	York	Discharged 2nd April, 1871.
" 28...	3683	Peterboro'	Incurable.
Nov. 4...	3684	Oxford	Do.
" 4...	3685	Durham and Northumberland	Do.
" 12...	3688	Perth	Do.
" 14...	3689	Hastings	Do.
" 15...	3690	Lennox and Addington	Discharged 16th May, 1871.
" 22...	3694	Waterloo	Incurable.
" 22...	3695	Perth	Do.
Dec. 2...	3699	Grey	Discharged 17th March, 1871.
" 6...	3700	Peterboro'	Doubtful.
" 10...	3706	Wentworth	Died 10th January, 1871.
" 10...	3707	Wellington	Died 6th April, 1871.
" 10...	3708	Do.	Incurable.
" 10...	3709	Lennox and Addington	Do.
" 19...	3714	Durham and Northumberland	Discharged 7th December, 1871.
" 27...	3716	York	Discharged 17th April, 1871.
" 27...	3717	Do.	Discharged 26th June, 1871.
" 28...	3719	Ontario	Incurable.
1871...Jan. 3...	3721	Halton	Discharged 17th April, 1871.
" 14...	3726	Peel	Discharged 21st April, 1871.
" 25...	3729	Durham and Northumberland	Incurable.
Feb. 16...	3735	Wellington	Died 19th December, 1871.
" 22...	3736	York	Doubtful.
Mar. 3...	3739	Do.	Incurable.
" 7...	3743	Lincoln	Discharged 7th August, 1872.
" 8...	3744	Wentworth	Discharged 1st October, 1871.
" 9...	3745	Peterboro'	Died 22nd January, 1872.
" 30...	3751	Do.	Doubtful.
" 30...	3752	Do.	Very doubtful.
April 20...	3762	York	Incurable.
" 24...	3764	Wellington	Do.
" 24...	3765	York	Discharged 22nd June, 1871.
" 24...	3766	Do.	Incurable.
" 26...	3768	Carleton	Doubtful.
" 26...	3769	Do.	Died 10th July, 1872.
" 27...	3770	Leeds	Very doubtful.
May 4...	3775	Carleton	Discharged 8th May, 1872.
" 10...	3777	Prescott and Russell	Incurable.
" 17...	3778	Wellington	Died 2nd January, 1872.
" 25...	3781	Lincoln	Discharged 2nd May, 1872.
June 9...	3784	York	Idiot.
" 19...	3786	Lincoln	Discharged 14th May, 1872.
" 26...	3790	York	Incurable.
July 4...	3795	Do.	Discharged 6th June, 1872.
" 26...	3802	Hastings	Discharged 23rd April, 1872.
" 26...	3804	York	Incurable.
" 27...	3806	Peterboro'	Do.
Aug. 2...	3809	Carleton	Do.
" 4...	3812	York	Eloped 9th November, 1871.
" 7...	3814	Simcoe	Doubtful.
Sept. 1...	3823	Lanark and Renfrew	Incurable.
" 6...	3826	Ontario	Discharged 3rd July, 1872.
" 19...	3829	Rockwood Asylum	Incurable.
Oct. 13...	3834	Hastings	Discharged 2nd May, 1872.

Date of Admission.	Register Number.	Gaol whence sent.	Issue or Prospect.
1871...Oct. 17...	3836	Durham and Northumberland.....	Very doubtful.
" 21...	3837	Ontario	Discharged 15th April, 1872.
Nov. 7...	3843	Lanark and Addington.....	Very doubtful.
" 22...	3847	Halton	Incurable.
" 23...	3848	Durham and Northumberland.....	Doubtful.
" 24...	3849	Lanark and Renfrew	Do.
Dec. 5...	3852	Do.	Incurable.
" 5...	3853	Do.	Do.
" 12...	3855	Durham and Northumberland.....	Do.
" 12...	3856	York	Do.
" 30...	3860	Do.	Very doubtful.
1872...Jan. 8...	3865	Durham and Northumberland.....	Doubtful.
" 24...	3868	York	Curable.
Feb. 7...	3872	Grey	Discharged 7th June, 1872.
" 13...	3875	Peterboro'	Discharged 15th April, 1872.
" 15...	3876	Ontario	Discharged 1st May, 1872.
" 26...	3880	Wentworth.....	Discharged 20th August, 1872.
" 26...	3881	Do.	Doubtful.
" 28...	3882	Grey	Do.
Mar. 14...	3889	Peterboro'	Discharged 17th May, 1872.
" 18...	3890	Victoria.....	Incurable.
" 25...	3894	Dundas	Curable.
April 9...	3897	York	Incurable.
" 10...	3899	Durham and Northumberland.....	Doubtful.
" 10...	3900	Do. Do.	Discharged 25th July, 1872.
" 11...	3901	York	Discharged 6th June, 1872.
" 11...	3902	Do.	Doubtful.
" 11...	3903	Do.	Discharged 12th July, 1872.
" 12...	3904	Leeds	Discharged 11th July, 1872.
" 12...	3905	Simcoe	Doubtful.
" 12...	3906	Do.	Do.
" 12...	3909	Wentworth	Discharged 15th June, 1872.
" 27...	3914	Carleton	Doubtful.
May 2...	3915	Wentworth	Do.
" 2...	3916	Peel	Discharged 2nd September, 1872.
" 4...	3219	Waterloo	Doubtful.
" 18...	3923	Prince Edward.....	Curable.
" 29...	3927	Durham and Northumberland.....	Do.
June 3...	3928	Grey	Incurable—Idiot.
" 3...	3929	Haldimand	Discharged 25th July, 1872.
July 3...	3946	Durham and Northumberland.....	Probably curable.
" 11...	3947	Lincoln	Doubtful.
" 15...	3949	Algoma	Discharged 2nd September, 1872.
" 29...	3953	York	Doubtful.
" 29...	3954	Do.	Incurable.
" 29...	3955	Simcoe	Do.
Aug. 7...	3956	Ontario	Curable.
" 20...	3958	Durham and Northumberland.....	Incurable.
" 20...	3959	Do. Do.	Do.
" 27...	3961	York	Doubtful.
Sept. 10...	3957	Grey	Incurable.
" 24...	3964	Wentworth	Doubtful.
Total		127	

Of the preceding 127 warrant patients, 6 have died, 1 has eloped, and 38 have been discharged, thus leaving 81 still resident; of these 81, 49 may be designated as certainly incurable, 22 as doubtful, and 5 *very* doubtful. The curable, and probably curable, amount to only 6. I think there can be no doubt that, should the system of transfer by warrant, from the gaols, be continued, there will very soon be no available beds for other cases; and it is well known to me that gaol lunatics are by no means the most dangerous or troublesome; whilst, with regard to improvement of the asylum finances, all that will be collected for support of the few warrant patients, *said* to be able to pay, will be very trifling. The injustice of depriving of asylum benefits those who have contributed most to the erection of our buildings, and who would pay for their asylum maintenance, simply in order to empty the county gaols (which, practically, means to draw into them *two* for every *one* taken out), seems to me a great evil. To fill our beds with incurables is but to multiply the numbers of this class, by excluding curables. In May last a woman, aged 70, died here after nearly ten years'.

residence. She was sent in from gaol as a *dangerous* lunatic. As well might the local authorities have laid hold of the first child to be met on the streets, under this charge. Allowing the *long* average of 12 months for residence of curable patients, this woman, when all beds were full (as they almost constantly are, and many acute cases are kept out from want of vacancies), would represent ten probably curable, converted by delay into incurable, lunatics. It seems, however, to be impossible to make on the public mind any rational impression in relation to this evil. The friends of really dangerous and troublesome lunatics, who undergo untold and untellable hardships in guarding them at home, and who submit to any amount of trouble and expense, rather than send them to goal, readily admit the injustice and impolicy of keeping *out* such cases; but the friends of the chronic and incurable insane, and the local authorities, fail to view the matter in the same light. Truly, the difficulty of disposing of a paucity of vacancies among a multitude of importunate claimants, is the most harrassing of all a medical superintendent's duties. It is impossible to oblige all, and it would be unjust stewardship to avoid making enemies at the expense of conscience and discriminating humanity.

PAYING PATIENTS.

In my last annual report, I furnished a return of the paying patients of the institution from which it appeared that a revenue of over \$13,000 was derivable from this class, and I predicted that a gradual augmentation would take place. During the year since elapsed, the following have been the movements of paying patients:—

At \$3 per week, admitted.....	6
“ discharged.....	5
“ died.....	2
Decrease.....	1
At \$2 per week, admitted.....	21
“ discharged.....	14
“ died.....	2
Increase.....	5
At \$4 per week, admitted.....	23
“ discharged.....	12
“ died.....	3
Increase.....	8
At \$5 per week, admitted.....	1
Increase.....	1
At \$1 per week, discharged.....	1
Decrease.....	1
Total increase.....	5 at \$2 = \$520 per annum.
“.....	8 at \$4 = 1664 “
“.....	1 at \$5 = 260 “
Increase.....	\$2444 “
Total decrease.....	1 at \$3 = \$156 “
“.....	1 at \$1 = 52 “
	\$208
Net increase.....	\$2236

ADMISSIONS.

The total applications for admission in the year have been 282, and, as the admissions have been only 148, it is easy to perceive arrearage has been fallen into. All applications by Sheriffs for warrant cases have been promptly met; but as these have been, with two exceptions, exclusively females, no injustice has yet been done, unless prospectively, and of this there can be no doubt. Of the 134 unadmitted, 37 were awarded admission, but their friends declined to avail of the vacancies offered. A few politely acknowledged the letters of award, but the majority, as usual, observed silence.

The following figures represent, approximately, the character of the 148 cases admitted in the year:—

Discharged.....	39
Died.....	6
Remaining—curable	13
“ doubtful.....	31
“ very doubtful.....	14
“ incurable	45
Total.....	148

Of the 39 discharged from patients admitted within the year, 32 had recovered, 6 were improved, and 1 was unimproved. Those not recovered were discharged by desire of their friends.

The number of Paretics admitted in the year has been only ten, against 17 in the previous year, and 4 of the 10 have been in women—certainly a very unusual proportion, and almost equal to the whole female cases of eighteen previous years. It is needless to say that all, of both sexes, will prove incurable.

The like prognosis may be given of the epileptics admitted, as well those of the last year as of almost all preceding.

It may not be out of place here to observe that some warrant patients, stated by gaol surgeons to be free from epilepsy, have been found to be subjects of this malady; one, of whom, as to this disease, the gaol surgeon's report was, “do not know,” had a severe fit the second night after admission here, and he is certainly one of the most violent epileptics in the asylum. The gaol attendants surely were not very close observers, or they must have been very reticent towards the doctor.

The number of epileptics now in is 26—males, 20, females, 6. Of the latter, one was certified to have been epileptic before admission, but she has never had a fit here, though resident over five years. The disparity between the number of male and female epileptics may be deserving of attention. As to the cause, I prefer to be silent. Not long since a young epileptic died. The description of the case given by the medical applicant, clearly showed it to be one of severe epileptic mania. I felt it to be my duty to request that the parents be apprized of the hopelessness of the case; but the applicant wrote to me he had discovered another exciting cause which rendered the case less unpromising. Should I name this mitigating agency, no asylum tyro could suppress a smile.

Among the cases admitted have been four of dipsomania. It is doubtful whether mental aberration of this sort falls legitimately within the nosology of insanity. Certainly, the four cases sent into this asylum in the past year were but of ephemeral duration, so far as might be concluded from the manifestations of mental incompetence. One showed no insanity whatever after admission; a second showed merely that depression of animal spirits consequent on deprivation of other spirits; the other two, having indulged copiously up to the hour of entrance, appeared crazy enough to impress their medical examiners with conviction of their insanity. Asylum physicians can hardly accord to mental alienation of this sort a legitimate position in the ranks of true lunacy. They are not accustomed to see lunatics subsiding into rationality within a few hours, or days after entering; and their doubts cannot be weakened by knowledge of the fact, that the great majority of lunatics coming under their charge have been persons of temperate habits. Of the 148 patients admitted in the past year, 14, including the 4 dipsomaniacs, were certified to have been, generally or occasionally, intemperate, and 5 to have become so after manifestations of insanity. The remainder

have been stated to be temperate, and I am satisfied of the correctness of the certificates in this relation. Medical examiners are not liable to error in so palpable a fact.

That some provision for the care and proper treatment of inebriates is badly wanted in this Province, there can be no doubt; but that these unfortunates are fit inmates of a *lunatic* asylum, every one who has had them in charge must regard as an absurdity and a cruelty. Within 24 or 48 hours after entrance, they find themselves mixed up with mental wrecks as diverse from themselves as midnight from noon-day sun-burst. Can such association conduce to self-respect or good moral resolve? One fact, at least, is certain; their insane companions are not improved by their presence. Dissatisfied themselves, and too often disposed to magnify the causes of dissatisfaction which the discipline of an insane hospital unavoidably presents, their dissatisfaction becomes contagious. One dipsomaniac may upset the comfort and quietude of a whole ward. Assuredly, the physician whose fate it is to minister to their form of mental disease enjoys no sinecure. He may hourly meet, and parry off, the importunities for liberation of those of dethroned mind, who are easily diverted from one subject to another, and who, by adroit management, may be parted from in smiles and renovated content; but it is not so with the de-alcoholised inebriate. Many of this class, perhaps the great majority, are persons of superior mental capacity and culture, and the asylum physician who tries to liberate himself from the meshes of their logic and plausibility, by any of his stereotyped shiftings of position, finds himself awkwardly at fault. They will hold him to their primary point and purpose, and he must escape from the discussion a discomfited, if not sometimes an irritated, combatant, for they understand how to be offensive. Their insane associates see his disadvantage, and some of them do not fail to rejoice in it.

When one approaches the subject of provision for inebriates, its magnitude is almost disheartening. There are more inebriates than lunatics in this Province requiring benevolent protection; and there are more families suffering under the consequences of intemperance, than under all the domestic horrors and disquietudes of insanity. If every tavern in Ontario represents only *one* inebriate, requiring asylum provision, this estimate falls far short. Restoration of the curable insane, when they are timeously submitted to asylum treatment, is not a very tedious process; but the reclamation of inebriates is not to be achieved in any brief period of time. It is, I think, the belief of all physicians of inebriate asylums, that isolation from all possibility of temptation for one year at least, or, much more likely for complete cure, for two years, is indispensable. To those who are able to pay for the redemption, the expenditure is a good investment. But what are the pecuniary remaining means of the vast majority of inebriates, whom public opinion and magisterial judgment would consign to asylum seclusion? It is useless to expend mere sentimental ventilation on a matter involving so huge a fiscal requirement, and to overlook the reluctance of our people to undergo augmented taxation. We may "call spirits from the vasty deep," but they come not at our call.

Lunatic asylums are in all countries costly edifices (even the fifty per cent. ones), but inebriate asylums, such as I have yet seen, are still more costly, and are more costly maintained. The inebriate asylum at Binghamton, New York State, charges ten dollars per week to all inmates belonging to the State, and twenty dollars to all from outside the State. Of what utility to the vast majority of inebriates would such an asylum be in our Province? Verily, if this subject is to be discussed with any prospect of a rational practical solution, it must be rationally and practically approached. All philanthropic movement, in this region, means increased taxation. Let us then proclaim the need and the want in one breath. This will save time and economise eloquence. But our philanthropy is spasmodic, and becomes tranquilized when an incorrigible drinker is consigned to gaol, or sent thence to infest a lunatic asylum. This is cheap charity, and, therefore, it is a permanent epidemic.

DISCHARGES.

The discharges of the year have been 78—the same number as in the preceding year. Two elopements being added, they amount to 80. Calculation of percentages, either on the admissions, or on the total under treatment, is hardly worth the trouble. An asylum which would build up a reputation from its statistic tables, is on the wrong road to public good opinion. The good results of humane and skilful treatment of insanity are not to be sought for in figures. The sagacious visitor will prefer inspection of the dinner-tables, and substantial assurance of general bodily and mental comforts.

If he visits from time to time, and marks the progress made by the acutely insane, from automatic fury, or persistent restlessness and clamour, back towards rational calm and normal demeanour,—if he sees the chronic insane cheerful, industrious, docile, and on easy terms of intimacy with their guardians and attendants, he will care little for the figures, or the figures of speech, of printed reports.

An asylum which receives a large number of recent acute cases will show a large number of recoveries, and it will probably show a high death rate. On the other hand, an asylum which can, from the occupancy of nine-tenths of its beds by incurables, who must continue its pensioners for life, present but an inadequate supply of accommodation for new cases, will receive many of these in the chronic stages. It will therefore show poor figures in its table of discharges.

In Canada we perhaps err on the right side, in retaining, for life, those who fail of recovery of reason; but we should not shut our eyes to the cost of the system, nor to its consequences on the recently insane. If we are to perpetuate the system, we must go on building new asylums. We should not procrastinate, for assuredly delay is but the equivalent of accumulation of incurables, who might have recovered if timely subjected to proper treatment. The mental condition of 78 discharged in the past year was as follows:—

Recovered	57
Improved, and much improved	17
Unimproved.....	4
	—
	78

The two who eloped were in a state of fair mental competency. One was so rational as to make his way to Buffalo, and there to resume his occupation as a skilful machinist, at good wages. His insanity was manifested exclusively in jealousy of his wife, unfounded, no doubt, as all jealousy usually is.

The second eloper had become, by repetition, an expert in the process. He finally made himself a key of tough wood, and let himself out, at a suitable time in the evening. He was pursued unsuccessfully. I learned subsequently his whereabouts, but the farmer for whom he was working, declared he was not insane, and would not part with him.

As our Statutes relating to confinement of lunatics in asylums, are silent on the subject of capture of elopers, whilst, I believe, those of England make definite provision for this necessary service, it might be well to amend ours in this relation. It is to be hoped the time will never come when the insane will be unable to elope from asylums. I can imagine no more direful reversion of our modern system of treatment, than this impossibility would involve. Nor is it to be believed that successful elopement is never attended with good result. I have known more than one instance, in which recovery of mental power was produced by this achievement. Had these patients been captured, and brought back to closer asylum surveillance, who will assert that they ever would have become, as they did, rational, self supporting members of society?

Not long since the sister of a patient who eloped from an outside working party, and, after a two days ramble, returned of his own accord, expressed her astonishment that any one could escape from this asylum: yet almost in the same breath she told me it took four or five to watch him at home, and bring him back from his wanderings. What this woman's sylvan conceptions of asylum government have been, may not be difficult to surmise. I asked her—did she believe she was herself too stupid to be able to escape. She much approved of our giving her brother plenty of liberty, but she could not see that this implies facility for escape.

When the friends of patients whose recovery is not considered complete, or confirmed, urge for their discharge, I occasionally assent, under stipulation, that should they be found unfit to reside at home, they may be brought back within a limited specified time, not to exceed, at most, four weeks. The general result has been satisfactory, the exceptions having all been in those taken out contrary to advice. I do not, of course, exercise any such discretionary power in the cases of warrant patients; but, as you are aware, the Lieutenant-Governor has occasionally authorised the actual discharge of such of this class as may have been found to be quiet and harmless, provided their friends engage to take proper care of them. It is my belief this system of trial of chronic cases, will be found very desirable when the arrearage on the applications' list becomes heavy, as it very soon will.

Of the discharged designated *improved*, two who were taken out contrary to advice, were, after several months, readmitted, under fresh certificates; one was removed to be placed in a private asylum; the remaining 14 have been retained at home. So long as they get on smoothly, their friends will not inform us of their condition: therefore their silence is equivalent to a good report.

Of the 4 discharged unimproved, three were taken home by their friends in this city. One of these was in the last stage of consumption, and one in the last stage of paresis; the third was nearly moribund, in marasmus. The fourth was in good bodily health, and was taken out by her husband, to return to Ireland.

During the year 18 re-admissions of persons who had previously been patients, were made. The following were the intervals between the dates of discharge and re-admission:—

		Years.	Months.	Days.
1	2nd Admission in Rockwood, in Interval	11	5	0
2	9th "	16	3	0
3	2nd "	18	0	0
4	2nd "	1	7	0
5	2nd " Has been again discharged	1	11	0
6	2nd "	9	0	0
7	3rd "	1	0	0
8	3rd " Doubtful case. In Rockwood in Interval	8	0	0
9	2nd " In London in Interval	3	3	0
10	4th " Relapse from Intemperance	1	2	0
11	2nd " Died in five days	3	5	0
12	2nd " In Rockwood in Interval	16	3	0
13	2nd "	14	1	0
14	2nd " Taken out contrary to advice	"	5	0
15	2nd "	"	2	0
16	3rd " Insanity returned, from harsh treatment of relatives	"	4	6
17	2nd " Taken out too soon	1	3	0
18	2nd " Taken out contrary to advice	"	2	19

Taking, for comparison, the admissions and discharges of the last five years and three months, it appears that the discharges of males have been to admissions, in the ratio of 50 in the hundred, and of females 56 in the hundred.

	Males.	Females.
Admissions	360	306
Discharges	180	173

The average asylum residence of 78 discharged, and two eloped in the year, has been 9 months and 17 days; but striking off four unrecovered discharged patients and 1 eloper, making an aggregate of 26 years, 4 months, and 26 days, the average for the remaining 75 is reduced to 5 months and eighteen days for each.

DEATHS.

The deaths in the past year exceed by 10 those of the previous year. The total number of patients under treatment exceeds that of the previous year by 42. The ratio of mortality on the whole under treatment in the last year, has been $5\frac{1}{10}$ per cent against, in the previous year, 4 per cent. The mortality in the average number, 617, resident in the last year has been $6\frac{1}{6}$ per cent. In the previous year $5\frac{8}{10}$ per cent. The aggregate mortality in the past five years and three months has been, of men 82, of women 77. The average of resident males, in the same period, has been 252
and of females..... 294

The average annual rate of mortality on the average of resident male and female patients in the above period has been,

Of males	$6\frac{2}{10}$ per cent.
And of females	5 " "

It would appear, from the preceding figures, that insane women live longer than insane men; and if this fact obtains generally, it should follow that a larger number of chronic cases of women, than of men, will remain in life after a given period of residence.

In some years we find a predominance of mortality in one sex over the other, for which, to figure hunters, no pacifying explanation can be given. In the past year this discrepancy has been very striking,—the deaths of men having been 27, and of women only 11.

The following figures, however show a strong tendency to compensation :

						Men.	Women.
Deaths in	15	months	ending	30th Sept ,	1868	16	14
"	12	"	"	"	1869	9	17
"	"	"	"	"	1870	14	23
"	"	"	"	"	1871	16	12
"	"	"	"	"	1872	27	11
						—	—
						82	77

The simple truth, I believe, is that *all* have to die some time, and that we keep them in life as long as we can. Those who may have died in a past year, will not augment the next year's bill of mortality; and some who may have been bridged over the past year, must drop through in the coming one.

OBITUARY TABLE.

No. of Case	Sex	Date of Death.		Time Resident.		Age %	Original Form of Insanity.		No. of P. Mortem	Proximate Apparent Cause of Death.
3735	M	1871	Dec.	19	0	45	Dementia.....	.....	.....	Exhaustion. Brain disease from kick of a horse.
3679	"	"	"	21	1	13	Mania of Paresis.....	.....	.....	Paresis.
2345	F	"	"	25	11	45	Recurrent Mania.....	.....	.....	Disease of Liver. Hematemesis, &c., &c.
3778	M	1872	Jan'y.	2	7	60	Dementia.....	.....	328	Latent Phthisis.
2991	M	"	"	9	2	21	Mania.....	.....	329	Exhaustion.
3657	"	"	"	9	7	58	Mania of Paresis.....	.....	.....	Paresis.
2013	"	"	"	18	1	36	Mania.....	.....	330	Hypertrophy of Heart.
3745	"	"	"	21	14	57	Mania.....	.....	.....	Disease of Liver, and Broken-down Constitution.
2506	"	"	"	22	10	37	Dementia.....	.....	.....	Disease of Kidneys and Stomach.
3641	F	"	"	23	8	58	Dementia.....	.....	.....	Manifest Phthisis.
2940	M	"	Feb.	2	4	25	Dementia.....	.....	.....	Latent Phthisis.
2435	"	"	"	2	3	35	Mania.....	.....	.....	Exhaustion.
697	"	"	"	14	12	68	Mania.....	.....	.....	Latent Phthisis.
3833	"	"	Mar.	3	23	66	Mania.....	.....	331	General decay, finally Pulmonary Congestion.
3887	"	"	"	14	0	45	Dementia.....	.....	332	Manicetis, and too much chloral before admission.
3214	"	"	"	14	0	36	Mania.....	.....	333	Marasmus.
3168	F	"	April	9	6	35	Mania.....	.....	.....	Latent Phthisis.
2718	"	"	"	24	9	32	Mania.....	.....	.....	Age and Exhaustion.
920	"	"	"	25	9	70	Dementia.....	.....	.....	Do.
2700	"	"	"	25	22	80	Mania.....	.....	.....	Do.
3380	M	"	"	29	10	79	Mania.....	.....	335	Do.
3858	M	"	May	1	4	53	Dementia.....	.....	.....	Latent Phthisis.
3883	"	"	"	8	0	70	Senile Mania.....	.....	336	Age and Exhaustion.
3227	F	"	"	20	4	49	Mania of Paresis.....	.....	.....	Paresis.
3459	M	"	June	13	6	42	Mania.....	.....	337	Latent Phthisis.
3822	"	"	"	16	3	53	Mania of Paresis.....	.....	338	Paresis.
3807	"	"	"	30	0	58	Melancholia.....	.....	.....	Exhaustion.
3769	"	"	July	2	0	51	Melancholia.....	.....	.....	Disease of Stomach and Kidneys.
3668	"	"	"	10	1	36	Mania.....	.....	339	Disease of Heart.
3848	F	"	"	11	1	34	Mania.....	.....	.....	Manifest Phthisis.
2865	"	"	"	16	0	29	Recurrent Mania.....	.....	.....	Exhaustion of acute mania. Meningitis.
3884	"	"	"	27	9	29	Mania.....	.....	340	Latent Phthisis.
3175	M	"	August	20	0	16	Quasi Idiocy.....	.....	.....	Exhaustion of epilepsy and evil habit.
2440	M	"	"	22	7	58	Mania.....	.....	.....	Manifest Phthisis.
3820	"	"	"	23	11	47	Dementia.....	.....	341	Valvular Disease of Heart.
3922	"	"	"	25	1	48	Mania of Paresis.....	.....	.....	Paresis.
3158	F	"	Sept.	1	0	35	Melancholia.....	.....	.....	Exhaustion.
3602	M	"	"	21	7	43	Recurrent Mania.....	.....	342	Latent Phthisis.
		"	"	22	2	63	Dementia.....	.....	.....	Exhaustion.

The preceding obituary table contains all the information that can be compressed into this shape, but it affords only a very meagre representation of the important facts of each case.

It appears that eleven deaths resulted from pulmonary phthisis,—or twenty-nine per cent of the whole. Of these eleven, only three cases were of the *manifest* form; the other eight presented not the ordinary symptoms of consumption.

I am convinced that the asylum tables of mortality of this country present a very imperfect return of the number of deaths from pulmonary consumption. Dr. Gray, of the Utica Asylum, in his last report, gives seventeen cases, in a total of sixty-one deaths; which is equal to $29\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. If all the other asylums would follow the example given of late years by Dr. Gray, in frequent *post mortem* exploration, their obituary tables would be of more value than they yet have been.

Dr. Dickson, of the Rockwood Asylum, assigns six out of eighteen deaths to phthisis or $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.

Dr. Howden, of the Montrose Asylum, gives six out of twenty-seven.

Dr. de Wolf, of Halifax, shows an aggregate for twelve years, of forty-five in one hundred and thirty-eight.

Dr. Reid, of the Western Pennsylvania Asylum, gives thirteen in thirty-eight.

Dr. Landor, of London gives four in fifteen.

Dr. Langdon, of Longview Asylum, gives one hundred and fifty in three hundred and eighty-five—perhaps too high a proportion.

Dr. Earl, of Northampton, gives for 1870, nine in thirty-three.

When one turns from these figures, to those presented in some other reports, it is hardly possible not to be astonished. We might be induced, from the apparent paucity of cases in many American asylums, to believe that consumption is a rare disease among the insane, and of course, still more so among the sane; but the contrary is too true.

The intimate relation between pulmonary consumption and insanity is deserving of the most attentive consideration, and certainly calls for more thorough investigation than appears yet to have been given to it. I believe it will be found, if we institute a searching enquiry into the morbid history of the families, or blood relations of our patients, that, in a very considerable proportion, pulmonary consumption, or some germane form of tubercular disease, has obtained. Should the happy period ever arrive when this disease shall be eradicated, insanity will then be vastly curtailed; but not until then.

The assigned causes of death in the twenty-two not accounted for by consumption and paresis, are various. It is quite impossible to give succinctly any satisfactory description of the multifarious factors of dissolution in the insane. It is of the rarest occurrence to see a case that ends fatally from any *one* form of disease.

In some the whole animal fabric appears to have been undergoing gradual disintegration, and it is impossible to locate the death cause, in any one organ. In others the apparent proximate cause has been but the necessary sequence of a prior morbid condition, which, in the final debacle, has perhaps utterly passed out of view.

The average asylum residence of the thirty-eight who died in the year has been five years and twenty-seven days each.

Two, however, died in five days after entrance, and nine others in less than twelve months. The longest residence was $23\frac{1}{2}$ years. This patient ultimately sank under latent phthisis. He was the well known blind man, who rejoiced in the possession of all the highest titles of the British peerage; and he would have stood in the Hierarchy many degrees above St. Patrick, had he not declared himself that very personage. His absence has been felt not a little. Take him for all in all, this asylum will never hold his equal.

THE FARM.

Our farming operations have been pushed on with vigour and assiduity. Owing to the general drought of the season, the aggregate crop, through a moderate average, will fall below our hopes. The crop of hay will be insufficient for the stock. Oats and oat straw have been a heavy crop. Potatoes were not assailed by the Colorado beetle, until too far advanced to be much injured by it; but though our workers made fierce war on these invaders, we must not expect to escape so fortunately next year. This pest will travel eastward, impelled by the

hunger created by its devastations. The present crop of potatoes, not having yet been all raised, I cannot state the quantity, but the quality is good.

In our Mangold Wurtzel crop we fall short, in consequence of supply of effete seed, from one of our city seedsmen, whose character I had always before regarded as abundant guarantee for every article sold by him,—I think he should have known better. Not a single grain of his seed germinated; whilst that raised by ourselves proved all good. A neighbour gives the same account.

The crop of apples is very far below that of last year. Upon the whole, we are not, perhaps, worse than our neighbours, and in some respects rather better.

A large extent of tile drainage has been done on the new farm. As this improvement costs only the price of the material, it is, certainly, very remunerative. Our workers have now been educated into scientific cutters of drains, and layers of tiles. Rough diagrams of the drains of every field are laid down in my asylum journals, so that at any time they can be readily traced on the land.

TOUGH BEEF.

I have long been of opinion, from the observance of the bad teeth of many of our patients, and from the extreme paucity of my own, that flesh meat, less resisting than that supplied by contracting butchers, would be a great boon to this house. Many of the asylums of America and England have their own slaughtering establishments. If it could be so arranged here, a good deal of grumbling might be averted. It could make no difference to the animals; therefore I can see no reason why the experiment might not be made.

REPAIRS, ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

It is not necessary here to reiterate the several works under this head now needed. These are best considered and discussed, during your personal inspection of the institution.

I cannot refrain in this relation from noticing an utterly unfounded assertion of the Architect of Public Works, made in a report of that gentleman to the Honourable Commissioner of the Department, under date 26th January, 1871, in which, when endeavouring to refute certain statements made by the Medical Superintendent of the London Asylum, he avails of the occasion to deal to me, as he seems to have believed, a killing side-blow. The following is the passage to which I allude:—"I am induced to make these remarks, as an instance occurred recently in the Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, where the Medical Superintendent proposed to close the ventilators over the doors leading to the apartments from the corridors in the wings, by which the ventilation and heating of the wings would be impaired, and which I brought under the notice of the Inspector of Asylums, who promptly interfered to prevent any change." In every essential particular, except, perhaps, that of the Architect's representation to you, the preceding statement is untrue. Why Mr. Tully found it necessary to strengthen his defence against Dr. Landor's allegations, by exposure of my ignorance, I leave to himself to explain. I had fondly hoped that my past relations with him might have screened me from animadversion, even had I made a blunder—for I have not proclaimed all his—but I suppose these little caprices of left-handed gratitude may be permissible, at a certain official elevation. Perhaps the whole thing is but a matter of taste, and, as the old adage has it, "*de gustibus non disputandum est.*"

It may relieve the Architect's anxiety to be now informed that none of the evil results predicted by him, followed the alteration, made by me under your sanction. On the contrary, the improvement was palpable, and very valuable.

GENERAL HEALTH.

The general health of the establishment has been good throughout the year. No epidemic of any kind has presented. I deemed it advisable, during the prevalence of small-pox in the city, to re-vaccinate a large number of the inmates, and whether owing to this precaution, or to the general course of events, no case of the disease occurred.

 RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The ordinary religious services of the Institution have proceeded with the wonted regularity and satisfaction.

NEWSPAPERS, &c. &c.

The Institution still continues under obligations of gratitude to the publishers of newspapers and periodicals for their kind gratuitous supply. The following is a list of those regularly received.

<i>Toronto Leader</i> , daily and weekly.	
<i>London Herald and Prototype</i> , do. do.	
<i>Ottawa Citizen</i> , do. do.	
<i>Chatham Planet</i> , tri-weekly.	
<i>Christian Guardian</i> , weekly.	
<i>Canadian Freeman</i> , "	
<i>Guelph Herald</i> , "	
" <i>Mercury</i> , "	
<i>Galt Reporter</i> , "	
<i>Stratford Beacon</i> , "	
<i>Berlin Telegraph</i> , "	
<i>Ingersoll Chronicle</i> , "	
<i>London Advertiser</i> , "	
<i>Christian Advocate</i> , "	

<i>Walkerton Telescope</i> , weekly.
<i>Collingwood Enterprise</i> , "
" <i>Bulletin</i> , "
<i>Uxbridge Journal</i> , "
<i>Chronicle and News</i> , "
<i>Elora Observer</i> , "
<i>Lightning Express</i> , "
<i>Canada Statesman</i> , "
<i>Witness, Montreal</i> , (2 copies), weekly.
<i>Church Herald</i> , "
<i>Canada Presbyterian</i> .
<i>Monthly Record</i> .
<i>Journal of Education</i> .
<i>Court Journal</i> .

Humbly trusting to the Almighty Disposer of all human affairs for a continuance of His blessings on this great public charity,

I am, &c , &c.,

JOSEPH WORKMAN, M.D.

Medical Superintendent.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

LONDON LUNATIC ASYLUM.

London Asylum,
October 1st, 1872.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums, &c.

SIR,—It is once more my duty to send you a report of the condition of this Asylum. If I have to regret delay in remedying the bad state of the ventilation and drainage, and in repairing defects of workmanship, it is a source of satisfaction that the evils that might have resulted, and which will assuredly result, if the present condition should last, have not yet affected the general health of the patients. Diarrhoea has been very persistent during the whole year, but it has not degenerated into cholera, nor caused death. The tables show that our death rate has not been excessive. It is for the year $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the total number under treatment; not a very excessive rate, and much less than the earlier months of the year seemed to promise. During the first three months many of the feeble patients passed away. Our discharges in proportion to the admissions have been about 40 per cent. cured and improved, and two unimproved.

Reference to the tables will show that many of the admissions have been long-established chronic cases, which had little prospect of cure. But the discharges also exhibit some cases of long duration; one case of eight years being cured. Every year it is our lot to urge relations to bring their friends to the Asylum in the early stages of their affliction; but, like the wailings of the prophets of old, we cry out to a deaf and untoward generation, and under all sorts of pretexts, the insane are kept at home until cure is nearly hopeless.

Some of our cases possess unusual interest; one of hysteria in a child is discussed in the *Journal of Insanity*, having formed the subject of one of our sittings at the meeting of the Association at Madison. As it will be found in the *Journal*, I need not allude to it further. We have had one operation for a strangulated femoral hernia, successfully done by my friend Dr. Cattermole. Four elopements have taken place of patients not recaptured. Three of these have been patients who would soon have been discharged as cured, and ought to be reckoned in the cures. It is the custom to send patients who are recovering into the fields to work, and to depend more or less on their promises to wait for their discharge until the cure can be pronounced complete. These people are naturally in haste to get home, and they break their promises and elope. No trouble is taken in such cases to recapture them, as they have only anticipated their discharge a few weeks before it would have been sanctioned. The other two are warranted cases, and are therefore prisoners in the eye of the law, who would have been recaptured if the lawful method of proceeding had been pointed out to the

Superintendent. 103 men have been occupied daily, either in the house or out of it. The table points out the nature of their employments. Occasionally many others have employed themselves in picking stones off the farm, or rolling the grass and walks, not included in the above numbers.

153 women have worked more or less daily. Many of these are spinners of wool and knitters of stockings, and occupied in repairing clothing in the wards. The others in the table are the regularly occupied every day. I think we have not much to complain of on account of idleness, for the record shows as many employed patients as are usually found in Asylums. More may be trained to some trifling occupation or other; but you well know that this is one of the difficulties we have to contend with constantly, and which causes more changes amongst attendants than any other reason. Our payments are not so high above the wages that can be earned by hard labour outside the Asylum, as to induce men or women to engage in equal hard work in the Asylum. As our hours are necessarily long, we must have some extra inducement to make attendants undertake long hours and hard work together, and therefore when we insist on both, they will prefer hard work in other occupations, with briefer hours; so we lose them when we most want them, and we have to begin again the same round of instruction with every change of people. There is no remedy for this except such high payments as we cannot expect will be granted.

DR. LETT'S REPORT ON THE MEDICINES USED.

To the Superintendent.

DEAR SIR.—At your request I beg to submit the following report on medicine used in this Asylum during the past twelve months.

Since this time last year the use of drugs for the purpose of producing quietude has rather deteriorated in my estimation. Having taken advantage of the valuable suggestion made by you in your last report, "that a bottle of good Scotch ale or Dublin stout was fully as conducive to sound sleep as a dose of chloral," I devoted my attention to this plan of treatment; therefore sedatives, such as are commonly prescribed, have been little used, and the results obtained are quite as satisfactory, if not more so, than last year. I am rather over the mark than under when I say a pound of chloral has not been administered during the past twelve months, and bromide of potash in like proportion; while I am sure in that time we have had as many excited, destructive and restless cases as previously. I do not wish you to be impressed with the idea that alcoholic stimulants have been used as direct sedatives in these cases in excessive quantities. A glass of wine, or, what I more frequently use, a tumblerful of hot toddy, when the patient is in bed, is the largest quantity I have ever given at one time. The effect of this is not so direct or prompt as thirty or forty grains of chloral; but it has the advantage of tending to restore the vital powers, while sedatives are more or less depressing. Medical treatment has resolved itself chiefly into stimulants and tonics. Cod-liver oil and iron have been the great stand-by, together with prescribed quantities of port wine or whiskey; these agents having no more special influence in the treatment of insanity than in other cases of debility (unless they act specifically on the nerve cell), and being so well known and understood by the profession it would be superfluous for me to comment upon them, their employment being intended to assist in restoring the strength and vitality of the patient, which when accomplished, a corresponding change on the mental faculties usually takes place. As previously, I have made free use of the Hypophosphites, and I have reason to believe with good results. If phosphorus (as asserted by Pereira*) acts as a stimulant to the nervous, vascular and secreting organs—if it excites the mental faculties, raises the temperature of the skin, increases the frequency of the pulse, and promotes the secretions—who can be doubtful that its preparations are valuable in the treatment of the insane, especially in cases of melancholia, if not in other forms of mental derangement? I have been in the habit of giving from five to ten grain doses of hypophosphite of lime twice a day, and in many instances have been quite satisfied with its good effects. I have not noticed any bad results even when administered for long continued periods.

* Third American Edition Wood's Pereira, vol. 1, p. 257.

Before concluding I would ask you to press upon the Government once more the absolute necessity of a mortuary, with suitable appliances for making *post mortem* examinations. Having commenced the practice and study of insanity, to which I desire to devote myself, if without proper facilities for increasing knowledge, my choice will be to the detriment of my proficiency in other branches of my profession. You will thus readily understand why I bring this matter so urgently before you. Ordinary reflection will show how impossible it is to carry on our studies without the necessary means of noticing the changes which have taken place in the organized structures of the human frame, and being able to compare those changes with the history of the patient. Errors which are likely to occur in diagnosis will be demonstrated, while doubts as to cause of death can be made certainties. Valuable opportunities, which only can be obtained in an institution of this kind, for studying the pathology of disease, whereby alone a true and rational line of treatment can be determined, are lost. But setting aside these considerations, and all hopes of making *post mortem* examinations, which I should be very sorry to do, where is a body to be placed while waiting for burial? At present a bath or dressing room in the very corridors in which the patients spend their time is the only place where it can be put. The influence such a state of things must have on the already too despondent inmates of the ward, cannot be other than to retard their recovery. Nor is this the only objection; there is another which is equally serious, viz., the effluvia given off from decomposing animal matter, which of necessity vitiates the air in the already ill-ventilated wards. On more than one occasion I have had to attend cases of sickness which I could attribute to none other than this cause. Should cholera, small-pox, or other disease of a probably contagious nature visit this institution, and its victims remain, as would have to be the case, in such close proximity to the inmates of the Asylum, there is no knowing what the result would be, or where it would end. A mortuary such as you described in your report last year would answer every purpose, and could be completed at a comparatively small cost.

Your obedient servant,

STEPHEN LETT,
Assist. Physician.

I earnestly trust that Dr. Lett's remarks on the want of a good mortuary in a proper situation will meet your favourable attention. Nothing can be more just than his observations, nor more alarming than the probabilities of evil he has so well put, when the fearful state of the drainage and ventilation is considered jointly with the remarks he has made on this subject.

FORMS OF ADMISSION.

I must call your attention to the insufficiency of the forms of application and admission. They do not insure the truth of the statement made by those whose duty it is to fill them. Applicants make false statements on the duration of the disease, frequently asserting that the patient has been afflicted only for months, when years would be the truth; suppressing their knowledge of former attacks, and representing the patient as suicidal or dangerous when they are harmless. The object of these misrepresentations is no doubt to obtain admission. So long as it was the impression of the public that dangerous and suicidal patients were first chosen for admission, all papers stated that the applicant was possessed of those qualities. When it became known that admission was generally awarded to the most curable, then the period of their affliction diminished from years to months. The remedy for these false statements will be sufficient Asylum accommodation to admit every applicant. But much might be done by inflicting a penalty for misrepresentation. It would be unjust to send a patient away from any chance of cure or improvement because another person made wrong statements, but a penalty in the shape of fine might answer. Another remedy will be found in the English method of separate certificates from doctors, with facts stated known to themselves. Under our present system my conviction is, that no paper is to be relied on for any facts. Out of the admissions sent here for four years past 77 are in those papers said to be suicidal; a very few (eleven) known to us having attempted suicide before admission. Since I have been connected with Malden Asylum and this, there has not been one suicide, or attempt at suicide, in either Asylum. I do not relate these facts for any other purpose than to show the

exaggerated nature of the statements in the application papers, for there is nothing in the condition and management of this Asylum to exempt us from the misfortunes of other Asylums. Therefore, the absence of suicide is due to the misstatements of its prevalence in the patients admitted, made in the papers sent to us. Statistics are mere rubbish when founded on papers such as we have sent to us. I think that the statements made in warrant cases sent from gaols are not one bit more to be relied on. The object is to get rid of the patient from the gaol, and to do so as quickly as possible they are sometimes said to be so violent and unmanageable that the Under-Secretary's letter is asked for to override the necessity for a warrant, and obtain immediate admission, rather than wait for the due course of law. Much improvement might be made in these papers to remedy their present defects. Whether the objections to sending patients into Asylums by warrants are greater than the advantages or not, I am sure that the objections to taking them out by warrants are very strong. They cannot be discharged except two medical men state that they have recovered. They are thus precluded from the advantages of being sent out on trial before perfect recovery, and this is, in many cases, a very serious disadvantage, for many cases get worse rather than better when too long detained in Asylums. They are detained for some time after cure is complete, because the physicians wish to be sure of that fact, before committing themselves to a statement which might be contradicted by a speedy relapse. In these cases the patients suffer some injury both from the mere detention in the Asylum and from the want of home and free influences.

I had the honour of addressing to you a letter to ask for information as to the mode of recovering warranted patients who have escaped from the Asylum. What powers has the Superintendent to recapture such patients or to require the assistance of magistrates? In the case I named the magistrate stated he had no power, I am not a magistrate and have no power out of the Asylum, and if I were a magistrate, to be efficient I must be one for the Province, not for the County only. But I have no desire to be one. I ought to be able to demand the help of all magistrates in every County. To that letter I received no reply, therefore, I have taken no steps to recover the patient, and should not know the legal course or the extent of my power in any future escape.

PAYING PATIENTS.

Patients who are required to pay for their maintenance or any portion of it, are not numerous in this Asylum. In its construction no provision was made for this class of patients. There are no separate rooms for a high class of inmates, and where the bedrooms are chiefly dormitories, the friends of patients able to pay do not desire to place their relations. Our number of single rooms is not greater than the varied forms of insanity demand for proper treatment, and they cannot be applied to the use of those who think themselves entitled to separate accommodation because they pay for it. It is right that those who are able to pay should do so, but it would be far better that they should be sent to an institution where the paying patients are separate from the paupers. They and their relatives would then see that they had something different from the non-paying in their accommodation, and in all their surroundings, and the relations of one class to the other, and to the asylum authorities would be improved. Bitterness would be avoided, which both paying and non-paying patients now express. But this is not the greatest evil. Patients are detained at their homes until they are past the curable stage of the disorder, for their friends say, "Oh, if I have to pay I will try them at home a little longer; and if they do not get better I can but bring them at last." "At last" means when the disease has become chronic and incurable. Thus injury is done to the patients who ought to be sent at once to an Asylum, by the ignorant fear of expense on the part of relatives, which would be avoided if one asylum was known to be altogether free. If patients whose relatives are able to pay, or who have property themselves, get into the Asylum, they could be transferred to the other Institution, and payment demanded and enforced. But, in that case they would have received the benefits of treatment, and would be rescued from the class of chronic incurables, which adds so much to the permanent cost for the care of insane, now incurred by this Province. I believe that this cause has a deterring operation on the cure of insanity to a much greater extent than you seem to suspect, and I think after a few years the cost to the Province of those who are kept back from treatment by this cause, will far exceed the

profits you now obtain from paying patients admitted into this Asylum. Statistics on this head are very difficult to be obtained, for few like to admit that they can afford to pay and will not pay for the cure of their insane relatives. But the motives for this refusal to bring them at once to the Asylum are very apparent at the time they delay to do so. I have long been of the opinion that the mixture in the same wards of paying and non-paying patients is most unadvisable, and every year's experience confirms my opinion.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

The liberal grant made last Session for amusements enabled us to increase our library to nearly 800 volumes. We have provided books for patients and for attendants, of a light and also of an instructive character, food for all classes of minds. We have bought a billiard table complete with everything necessary for all the varieties of the game. A skittle alley has been built. Croquet and bowling-green sodded, and will be fit for use next season. Toys for the idiot asylum and other indoor amusements are procured. Dances once a week for all the patients who like to come to them, carried on till ten p.m., and once a month till 12 p.m. with coffee and supper. In the afternoon, before tea, some of the feeblest who cannot sit up late enjoy an hour's dancing. We were obliged to some friends who kindly volunteered a concert for us last winter, and readings of a very amusing description. A public reader also gave much pleasure to many of the inmates on one evening. Dissolving views, stereoscopic scenes complete the catalogue of recreations. I have to return thanks to a very few proprietors of newspapers for the free gift of their journals. The *Ingersoll Chronicle*, the *Woodstock Review*, the *Windsor Record* and the *Welland* are the only free papers sent to us from any of the counties whose insane are entitled to admission to this Asylum. The weekly issues of the *London Advertiser* and the *Herald*, but not the *Free Press*, are sent free. I see that some of the Counties attached to this Asylum send free papers to Toronto. Without desiring to deprive Dr. Workman, I suggest that we have the first claim to the generosity of the editors, and any obligations will be freely acknowledged when we receive contributed newspapers from any place.

REPAIRS AND CONDITION OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS.

I am not aware of the amount of repair you intend to have done during next year within the building. The whole of it will require painting with good material, which will be cheaper, in time, than the mere whitening mixed with some inferior oil, with which it was originally daubed. The so-called hard facing on the plastered walls, not at first more than a sixteenth of an inch in thickness, has washed off the refractory bed-rooms and the walls of the corridors where dirty patients are injuring them, so as to require daily cleansing. There are materials known to architects which can be used for such walls, and will stand washing. If no plaster material can be had, it would be best to paint them. All these washed walls now show a dirty earthen-looking face on the plaster, and nothing can make them appear clean. I hope some remedy will be found. It will cost a considerable sum to complete these repairs.

We have plastered the walls where the steam pipes run, and altered the distribution of the steam supply pipes, so that the different flats and the centre building can be heated separately, or together as may be convenient. Much might still be done to economise steam in the redistribution of the supply and return pipes. The boilers have not had steam drums put on them, so that the steam space has not been increased in them, and they are still in danger of being emptied of the water as well as steam when much warmth is wanted, for the steam space being deficient, the boiling water is driven into the pipes, together with the steam. This evil ought to be remedied, for if we had not a most careful engineer, the boilers would have blown up long since.

I must also recall your attention to the windows and shutters. I need not restate the evils they cause in their present condition. There are still no means of subduing fire outside. No hydrants where water could be had for the fire engine. The small gas engine can be brought out of the house, but it would be very desirable to have the larger fire engine provided with a house, heated to keep its valves unfrozen in the winter, and some hydrants, where water could be had for the use of the engine. Also hose which has not

yet arrived. Nearly all we possess now is worn out. I think it would be best, and also most economical in the end, if the Waterous System of hydrants in proper situations round the buildings, with large two-inch pipes connecting with our pumps on both sides, could be applied under Mr. Waterous' directions to this Asylum. The example of Newburgh Asylum, Ohio, just burned, ought to be a warning to us, that a good supply of water without sufficient means of distributing it over the building will never put a fire out. All the engines that went from Cleveland were of no avail, and the consequence was serious loss of life, as well as of a building, which will require \$300,000 to restore it. If such a calamity does not justify us in the expenditure of 4 or 5000 dollars for efficient protection from fire, I know of no example likely to be of any use to us. I have called your attention to our unprotected state in case of fire, page 37 of my last report, and in letters since. The many thunder-storms of the last month have passed over us without more damage than splitting a tree or two, and a couple of fence posts. The only buildings struck in London were provided with conductors, which, without constant attention, are apt to become evils instead of benefits.

EVILS OF THE DRAINAGE.

The state of the drainage and ventilation of the Asylum compelled me to draw your attention to the probabilities of disaster to the inmates, should the plague of Cholera now raging in parts of Europe cross the Atlantic, various warnings in the shape of isolated cases in New-York and elsewhere justified me in taking this precaution, and the prevalence of Diarrhœa of a severe character among the patients and servants in the Asylum indicates the mischief that will be upon us, if steps are not taken to rectify speedily the evils we have to complain of. On this date, October 5th, the drains are being relaid in the same line with a little more fall, and much better workmanship but which will bring the tiles within 18 inches of the surface, and therefore more liable to be frozen. The pipes are 9 inches instead of 6 and will take a little longer in filling. This is good work as a temporary makeshift. They ought to be solid brick, oval, for wherever those laid by the contractors are examined, they are found broken, and these will be the same in a short time, more especially as they are nearer the surface than ever. It seems really strange that the engineers employed here have only one way of doing things. Like as Panurge says "men born in a barrel have only one way of seeing the world; that is through the bung-hole." The extreme dryness of the Summer caused a deficient supply of water, especially in the West well, which failed us so far as to give us only one hour's pumping each day. I endeavoured to remedy this by sinking a well near the stable and pigstye, and running a supply drain into it from the sandhill at the back of the farm buildings. Sufficient water was found to keep the well supplied and by so much the main wells were relieved. Supposing that there was much water in the sand, I obtained your permission to attempt the supply of the West well from it. I had drains dug into it in three places, and led them into the well made by Mr. Cousins, before the Asylum was completed, and thence to the West well. Before these drains were made not a drop of water went into Mr. Cousins' well. They have been completed more than six weeks, and have continued to furnish from 8,000 to 12,000 gallons in the twenty four hours. The supply is greatest after a rain of some duration, but I think we shall have a constant supply from this source. The cost was about \$114.00. It would be desirable to make a drain into the East well carrying it across our land, and tapping the springs on the fifty acres clearing on the north side of the farm and also tapping the very wet land on Mr. Trebilcock's farm. This work would yield a very large supply of water. Towards the expense of it, as Mr. Trebilcock would be greatly benefited, I have no doubt he would contribute. The cost would not exceed \$400.00. All the water that can be obtained will be wanted when the buildings for patients which are contemplated shall be completely occupied, and therefore this drainage may be considered a work of necessity. The land will be improved by the drains which will perform a double duty and yield a double benefit.

INCREASE OF ACCOMMODATION.

*The rapidity with which this Asylum is filling, originally intended to contain 500 but capable of holding, with some inconvenience, 540, will soon compel the Province to provide more room. We have had 500 inmates exclusive of the Idiot Asylum,

and in a very short period we must refuse all applications except as vacancies occur. I am glad to find that you are prepared to recommend the erection of cottages for the chronic patients male and female, who are able to behave themselves with propriety. The more consideration given to the cottage system the more it will commend itself to your judgment. It has been strongly advocated by a most able Physician Dr. Jarvis, whose pamphlet was presented to all the members of the Association at the Toronto Meeting. In the last report of the Connecticut State Asylum by Dr. Shew, whose sound and experienced judgment is recognized by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance, the following words are used : " Sufficient time has elapsed to convince me that the ' Cottage System ' can be made to play an important part in connection, with a regularly ' organized Hospital. ' " There is a certain air of social comfort more like ordinary home-life pervading these cottages " than can be found in the wards of an hospital. " The Superintendent would have to exercise careful judgment in electing the inmates for the cottages. He would have to consider not only their peculiar condition and fitness to be in buildings, where less supervision will be required, but also the temper and disposition of each member of the little household, to prevent uncongenial dispositions from being associated together. Those who are friendly with each other, and can contribute to each other's comfort, must be placed together. The whole success of the scheme depends on the selection, if that is bad, the scheme is naught. Therefore the immediate consideration is, are there sufficient of both sexes in the Asylum to fill eight cottages ? Can forty-eight of each sex be selected. I think there is no doubt of it. Twenty-four were in the farm house and the other cottage for six months without any evil occurring, and with great addition to their own comforts, and at that time, when our numbers were few compared with the numbers we now have, I could have found as many more men equally fit for cottage life. I trust the cottages will be built next spring and the system in operation before the succeeding winter. I laid a sketch of the designs before you which I hope you will find satisfactory.

It would simplify the question of providing accommodation for the future increase of the insane if local houses, whether styled, Refuges or Houses of Industry were established in each County or union of Counties. It must be well known to you that there are many feeble, destitute persons utterly unprovided for. The towns and Counties try to get rid of them by sending them to gaol or to Asylums, I have been obliged many times to point out to the different authorities that the papers sent for application of admission contain descriptions of either feeble paralytics or harmless imbeciles, become so from disease or evil habits who are not fit for Asylums but very proper objects for Houses of Refuge. There is in this Asylum a few people of this class, who should be out of it in some place more suited for them. I have sent out of the Asylum people of this description. They have no homes or none where they can be cared for, and they get committed to gaol or brought before the magistrates, and renewed application is made to the Asylum for their readmission. They suffer from neglect when it is refused, and the Superintendent is esteemed a hard and unsympathizing man because he regards it as his duty to keep them out of a house provided for the insane, not for the destitute. An Act to compel Counties to erect buildings and provide for them is on the Statute Book, but it is optional with the county councils to do the work or not. My experience tells me that when men have the option of refusing to tax themselves, they are not slow to avail themselves of it, and that nothing short of the compulsion necessary to make Counties act, will accomplish the relief of the Asylums. It is certain that much relief would be given Asylums, were proper Refuges provided by Counties. But a very strict supervision would be necessary. There are a few Refuges in the Province and the patients sent here from them, as insane, have been in a very filthy condition. There are very few gaols where the insane are kept clean. Some sent here have been amazingly dirty, and full of vermin. I have made it a rule to report to you every instance of vermin-covered patients sent from gaols.

I have to acknowledge my obligations to all the officers, and attendants, and general servants attached to this house. Without their willing and careful attention, no work could go on satisfactorily ; and the minutes you have made regarding the condition of the house during your several inspections, as well as the report of the Grand Juries, show that its condition has given you satisfaction. I am especially indebted to my friend, Dr. Lett, for his most earnest and enduring attention to the inner work of the Asylum, and his kindness to every one. He has continued his observations on the effect of medicine, and is making other observations on the connection of the quantities of Ozone with epidemic disease in the neighbour-

hood. A more able and indefatigable officer no Asylum can possess. If I do not mention others by name, it is not because I am insensible to their merits, for I have only praise to bestow on all. I have to represent that the general rise in all prices has included labour, and it is by no means so easy to obtain attendants, of either sex, of a good quality as it was two years since. Girls get as much in general service as we give, and, therefore, we have no inducements for them to accept situations amongst rough patients.

In Mr. Tully's report to the Commissioner of Works, last year, he thought proper to comment in a most incorrect manner upon observations of mine concerning the condition of this house. I replied in a report to you (not published, like Mr. Tully's), on the 12th of April last, in which I answered, in detail, every assertion he made, and proved the correctness of my remarks. I might appeal, with confidence, to the architects sent here by the Commissioner to examine and report on the state of the workmanship and condition of the house; but, as their report is not published, I shall leave it to time, when it will become known to justify all I have said, and convict Mr. Tully of inaccuracy. It is sufficient now to state that the drainage is still unremedied, the ventilation unimproved, the woodwork as bad as can be, and the plaster falling everywhere. The flooring of kitchen and laundry speaks for itself. The windows are immovable without a carpenter constantly at work; the shutters are worthless; and the pumps are nearly always out of repair. Every one of these statements is, at this moment, open to observation, and any man's intelligence can confirm, by a very slight observation, the truth of every word I have written. I think this is a sufficient reply to Mr. Tully's printed remarks and comments on me. If any future remarks are published, so unfounded, reflecting on my veracity, I shall feel it my duty to appeal to the Government for a board of inquiry to examine into the facts.

The kitchen requires a cooking range, as we cannot roast sufficient meat or bake pies and puddings for 540 inmates in our steam range. The sameness of the daily food is a source of just complaint. I have to request you to provide a cooking range next year, instead of our stove; after the original cost, the fuel will be about the same. The bakery requires considerable addition. Dr. Lett appeals most justly to you for an efficient mortuary.

FARMS AND GROUNDS.

From the end of May until September, the rain-fall on this farm was under two inches, and the weather intensely hot and dry all the time. The result to our potato crop was, that there was no growth, and where there should have been 1800 bushels of "Early Rose" of good size, there yielded only 700 bushels of small potatoes. Out of the remaining twelve acres of late potatoes, there will be only half a crop, for the "Peach Blows" were only beginning to grow in September, after the rains, and cannot have time to attain any size. The same drought destroyed our hay crop, and stunted the straw of the oats. The only good crop we have is the barley—measured 45 bushels to the acre—which is, however, small and light in the grain. Half a crop of mangolds will be gathered. Swedish turnips, more tops than roots; carrots will be numerous, but small; parsnips the same. Out of 12,000 cabbages and cauliflowers, there may be left after drought and grubs, 1200. The Kohl Rabi may be called a failure, they are so small. On the whole, I have not thought it possible to buy steers with any hope of having sufficient roots to fatten them, and have, in preference, added to our cows, as we want the milk, and can, by degrees, kill the barren. Thus, a season which commenced with a promise of abundance, and which could not on any farm appear more hopeful, has ended in great disappointment, from causes beyond our control. The crop, not being gathered, cannot be given in bushels.

Eighty per cent. of the trees planted last autumn have died from want of water. All the birch, nearly all the maple, all the standard apples, and all the evergreens died in the course of the summer; and we were compelled to stand by and see them perish, for the same drought that destroyed them, lessened our Asylum water supply to such an extent that none could be spared to save the trees. We sodded about an acre for croquet and bowls, but the sod has since it was laid been too dry to be got into playing order. The cricket field has also been sodded. A bowling alley for ten pins has also been built at a very moderate cost. A billiard table has been put into the amusement room. Our flower garden has displayed its attractions very satisfactorily for the time and expense we have been able to give to it. Next year it will be better worth seeing, as the little additional glass we are putting up will give us

winter accommodation for bedding plants. We shall require a Grant for replacing the lost trees and continuing the drainage, which the many demands on our ornamentation fund prevented our completing this year.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.

Since my last report an institution, termed "The Asylum for Idiots," has been opened in connection with the General Asylum, on the grounds in the rear in that building. The Idiot Asylum is not intended for the training of imbecile children, and its name conveys an erroneous idea to the general public and medical profession, and has caused some applications to be sent to me for the admission of teachable juvenile idiots who cannot be trained in this institution. The Asylum is intended to contain only those idiots who have long been in the gaols of the Province of Ontario, or who have been maintained by Townships, or retained at the homes of relatives, without any special treatment, and too often subjected to most careless and injudicious management, both at their homes and in the gaols. No doubt such an institution was urgently needed. The gaols required to be relieved from the presence of such inmates, and the inmates required better and cleaner care than they received in gaols. Also, those who never were in gaols, but were in the care of their own relatives, assisted or unassisted by the money of the Townships, equally required removal from filth and neglect, and bad or ignorant treatment; therefore, the erection of a building for the reception of these long standing idiots had become a necessity, and its enlargement to a capacity necessary for all the imbeciles in the Province will be one of the most humane works of kindness and charity the Province has undertaken.

There are 17 males and 11 females in this Asylum; two are the offspring of intemperate parents; two of moderate drinkers, so-called; and the rest unknown as to their parents' habits. All (with one exception), male and female, who have yet been received in this Asylum were admitted in a condition of dirt and vermin, disgraceful alike to the gaols and the relations with whom they resided, and their condition and happiness now, compared with what it was previously, shew the benefit of this institution. Some came with reputations for violence and dirty habits, and (as stated) a necessity for restraint; but cleanliness, and kindness, and good diet have already rendered restraint needless, and have improved habits that seemed to be confirmed. Among the number admitted are some children capable of much improvement under a proper system of management. The means of producing this improvement are not existing in this Asylum, but are urgently required. Many sent from gaols are not properly idiots, but they are cases of dementia, or have lost their intellects from some disease (not recorded), after a comparatively late period of life. They have been sensible, and possessed of their faculties for some years, and have lost them. They are, therefore, not idiots; but it was thought necessary to remove them from gaols, and place them in an institution, rather incorrectly called, "Idiot Asylum." The principle that governed the authorities is, no doubt, a right one. The term only is misleading for the people of the Province may suppose that they have an Idiot Asylum already, and may be reluctant to sanction the measures required to build one, so much needed. An institution for the reception of grown-up imbeciles, is only a kind of workhouse for their reception and detention during their existence, but it has no effect in improving and amending their condition, or increasing their usefulness during, probably, a long life; nor does it help to diminish the cost to the Province of the maintenance of this class of unfortunates. An Asylum for Idiots, to train them and educate them, to teach them trades and handicrafts, and enable them to do something towards their own maintenance, as well as to elevate them in the scale of humanity, is absolutely essential in order to put this country on a level with others in regard to its charitable institutions. Much ignorance seems to prevail as to the nature of idiotic children and their capacity for improvement, and I shall devote a few sentences to some remarks on this point, in order to advance, as far as I am able, the desire to provide for true idiots.

Esquirol's definition of idiocy is "Un état constitutionnel dans lequel les fonctions intellectuelles ne se sont jamais développées."

Translation.—A constitutional condition in which the intellectual functions are never developed.

In this definition he does not say that the intellect cannot be developed, but that it is not, and this and all other definitions appear most singularly to confine themselves to the psychologi-

cal side of the question. No allusion is ever made to the absence of muscular development, or to any other organic deficiencies. Want of development of the intellectual functions, indicated by the diminished brain, is generally apparent in the configuration of the head of the idiot. But the configuration that indicates cerebral deficiencies, also indicates bodily deformity; limbs of unequal power and unequal development, want of motion, or the power of regulating motion; inability to move the tongue to form speech; want of power to control the sphincters. Cerebral deficiencies in some of its organs give rise both to mental and corporeal phenomena of idiocy. Metaphysical discussions are impractical and useless in active life. We can hold no relations to the mind except through the body. When that is dead we have no more intimacy with the mind that belonged to it. It is of no use, for practical purposes, to discuss how their mutual relations were maintained. If we want to improve the mind we can only do it by acting on the body through those organs that convey impressions to the brain. Therefore, for all practical purposes, every man who wishes to be useful to idiots must be a materialist, and he must leave to mere "Theorists," the discussion of the question of the manner of the relations of one to the other, or of the nature of mind. He has no concern with this discussion. It is sufficient for him that the Creator has given him his work to do through material organs. Let any one enter this or any other Asylum for idiots, and observe the want of physical organization in those who cannot walk or talk; or feed themselves, or dress themselves or who possess no control over the ordinary functions of the body, who are stunted in stature, who have limbs unequally developed, heads far below ordinary capacity. Let such an one, I say, reflect and assert, if he can that there is not bodily malady as well as consequent mental deficiencies. I lay stress on this because I conceive that it is by training the body we are to overcome the deficiencies of the body, and improve the deficiencies of the mind by training the cerebrum. If the evil were purely mental unconnected with matter, what could man do for its amendment? Who can minister to a mind diseased, if neither brain or body have connection with mind? To appreciate properly the system of training necessary for idiotic children, it is absolutely essential to form a clear idea of the nature of idiocy, and to estimate the distance which intervenes between their understanding and ordinary understanding, common to the majority of mankind. This study will enlighten us on the imperfections of our nature, and the diversity of our organizations, and the means necessary to strengthen its power to combat vices or correct faults. Nothing appeals more vividly to the mind than that which appears through the eyes. Enter an Asylum and see one poor creature trembling with rage, vociferating, or in tears; another crouched down in silence, motionless as an automaton; one whom you address runs away laughing, another offers you salutations or respects in profusion; one gives a half intelligent answer to questions, another has a tongue that seems too big for his mouth, and speech is confused and inarticulate, some are blind; epileptic; dumb; have no regular movements; hardly sufficient to serve for their own wants and appetites. Enter the Asylum when the art of training these unfortunates has been long in operation and see those silent, helpless, and those screeching idiots, after skill has been devoted to their care, and what a difference. All are cleanly, most are occupied. Those with most limited faculties are taught order even if they are incapable of usefulness. Eyes are trained to see, ears to hear. If a child, with unimpaired faculties, can be taught to recognize with its ears the different sounds belonging to quick and slow vibrations, so as to determine the fitting musical note, so can the impaired intellect be taught to discriminate tones, where, if untaught, all is unrecognizable. It is by recognizing the dependence of mental and moral qualities on physical organization, that idiots are successfully trained, and by exercising bodily deficiencies strength is gained. The habit of use gives power to the organ, the habit of use whether directed to the arm or to the leg, gives power to the limbs; so the use of an intellectual quality strengthens the brain and confirms its power, and no teaching that does not recognize the dependence of mind on brain, the fact that brains are increased and strengthened by faculties being called into judicious action, will succeed in improving idiots. But this problem being granted, does any one conceive the amount of courage required to attempt its solution. What patience! what mildness! what firmness! what kindness! what severity! and what perseverance! are essential to encourage the good will of some, to conquer the bad dispositions of others, to stimulate sluggishness, to subdue arrogance, and pride. What authority is requisite to command them, to bend them to discipline! What sagacity and resources of mind and invention, to open understandings so obscure, to cause light to enter on their darkened impressions, ideas and recollections, and to form for them,

or enable them to form ulterior acts of mind! Sufficiently imposing is the task to dismay men from encountering such complicated difficulties. But these difficulties are encountered and surmounted. Gymnasia give strength and co-ordinate action to muscles, and add to bodily powers. Senses are better exercised; exactness and precision are given to their motions. Actions are trained to subordination to mind. A knowledge of letters is given, so that they acquire power to read and write and draw, and use the first principles of arithmetic. They are familiarised with the different qualities of bodies, and thus taught the rudiments of geometry, and to reconcile abstract ideas of figures, space, density, colour and weight, with facts; from thence they learn ideas of order, obedience, and duty, which are the most elevated qualities of our organization. Health and robustness of mind and body are the necessary consequences of this training, and they thus become diverted from secret and fatal habits; for the more they are given to healthy work, the more they are withdrawn from vicious inclinations. These are the objects and advantages of the institution we require in the Province, and which have been obtained effectually elsewhere. All these things are well known to the medical profession and I reiterate them in the fervent hope that by so doing I shall cause them to become better known to the public of Ontario, and help to establish, as early as possible, a training asylum so much required. Out of the first twenty-five patients admitted to this Asylum for idiots six were children, at or under the age of puberty, and all these are capable of great improvement by the system I have alluded to. There are no means to carry into operation this training system here, nor have any of us the requisite qualities to fulfil such duties, if the means were at hand. Special training and peculiar qualities are required in the man who has to conduct an Asylum for idiots, and it is utterly impossible to do justice in an institution like this, to those who are capable of much improvement, like the six juveniles now in it. If every infant had been collected in a training institution years since, there would now be no necessity for the cost of providing for adult imbeciles in this Asylum, for they would have been placed where they could have been taught some useful arts, and the Province would have avoided the cost of building both a training asylum and a house of detention. It is vain to look back on our sins of omission. That which we have neglected hitherto can only be remedied by prompt action now, and no time ought to be lost if future expense is to be avoided. The Ohio Board of Charities, 1869, states "That a number of feeble-minded children, whose education would be wholly impracticable elsewhere, are educated to an extent which greatly promotes their comfort, and may, in many instances, secure their future welfare is a fact beyond cavil." The New York State Board says, "The success of this institution has become assured, and it elevates its inmates in the scale of moral and intellectual being, rendering their presence in society endurable." The Illinois says, "The results are most satisfactory." In Great Britain such institutions have long been established and have been devoted far more than in the States to instruction in industrial occupations, and most successfully.

So far I have presumed to call your attention to a great want which our institution cannot supply.

There are many defects in the structure of this building. No provision was made originally for hot water, and the substitution of a boiler inside the building creates a nuisance. There being no chimney to carry off the smoke, a twelve-inch iron pipe has been carried into the nine-inch kitchen flue. The consequence of this stroke of genius is that the house is filled with smoke every time the boiler fire is lighted, and it will not be remedied until a chimney is built. You have a smoke-pipe of 12 inches diameter and one 7 inches to pass through a pipe of 9 inches. In other words, you have 292-1688 cubic inches of smoke required to go through a pipe of the capacity of only 187-2348 cubic inches, assuming a similar length of pipe (2 inches) in relation to the diameter in each calculation. Something like putting a quart of beer into a pint pot. As the pipe to which the hydrants in the building are attached do not connect with the tank, but only with the pump supply-pipe, the consequence is that the hydrants can only be supplied with water when the Asylum pumps are going, and then only when the four tanks in the main building are full. If a fire should occur in the night, or at other time when our tanks are not full, not a pint of water will be had in the Idiot Asylum hydrants. I have so often called your attention to this skilful engineering that I am in despair of a remedy, and only now report it in order that no responsibility may attach to me in case of mischief. The evil is more deplorable as the remedy is so easy. A pipe from the main tank to the idiot supply-pipe would give water to the Idiot Asylum so long as there

is any in the main tank. The Idiot Asylum is often half a day without water. It cannot be pumped direct without breaking something about the pumps, as the supply pipe is one inch and a half and the pump three inches diameter.

There are many other things I might call your attention to, but as I have written you many letters during the past year on deficiencies and wants, I need not here repeat them. I earnestly trust that the ensuing summer will not pass away before this Asylum reaches the perfection we all wish it to have.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

HENRY LANDOR, M.D.,
Superintendent.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing the movements of Patients in the Asylum, from 30th Sept., 1871, to 1st Oct., 1872.

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Remaining Sept. 30th, 1871.....				207	250	457			
Admitted:—									
“ on Lieut.-Governor's Warrant.....	28	18	46						
“ Medical Certificates	34	35	69	62	53	115			
Whole No. under Treatment							269	303	572
Discharged Cured	20	17	37						
“ Improved	2	5	7						
“ Unimproved	1	0	1						
Total Discharged				23	22	45			
“ Died				11	16	27			
“ Eloped				3	1	4	37	39	76
Remaining Oct. 1st, 1872							232	264	496

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the Number of Applications received, and how disposed of, from 30th Sept., 1871, to 1st Oct., 1872.

	M.	F.	T.	Remarks.
No. Applications Received.....	70	70	140	No. applications received includes warranted cases, all of whom have been admitted.
“ “ Rejected.....	8	17	25	
“ “ Admitted.....	62	53	115	

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Deaths in the Asylum, from 30th Sept. 1871, to 1st Oct. 1872, with the Ages, Causes, and Length of Asylum Residence.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Age.	Asylum Residence.			Date of Death.	Proximate Cause of Death.
			Y.	M.	D.		
267	Male	54	14	8	17	Oct. 1st, 1871	Scrofula.
52	Female	63	16	2	27	" 4th, "	Chronic Hepatitis.
487	Male	19	0	1	6	" 12th, "	Epilepsy.
154	Female	51	9	1	14	" 16th, "	Acute Diarrhoea.
379	Female	46	0	10	3	Nov. 24th, "	Phthisis.
273	Male	65	14	6	20	Dec. 9th, "	Senile Decay.
503	Male	40	0	2	1	" 22nd, "	General Paresis.
491	Female	26	0	3	15	" 28th, "	Cerebritis.
531	Female	34	0	1	5	Jan. 31st, "	Erysipelas.
39	Female	42	22	4	26	Feb. 28th, "	Apoplexy.
176	Female	42	5	5	7	" 28th, "	Marasmus.
191	Male	52	3	11	4	March 2nd "	Chronic Hepatitis.
275	Male	32	9	10	13	" 4th "	Scrofula.
439	Male	40	0	9	6	" 6th "	Phthisis.
384	Female	45	1	1	12	" 10th "	Marasmus.
522	Female	50	0	3	19	" 15th "	Chronic Meningitis.
346	Male	32	6	4	26	" 26th "	Phthisis.
109	Male	55	18	0	7	April 14th "	Disease of Heart.
123	Female	48	21	10	28	" 17th "	Chronic Meningitis.
387	Female	59	1	2	17	" 21st "	Capillary Bronchitis.
394	Male	31	1	2	26	May 10th "	Chronic Hepatitis.
510	Female	31	0	6	13	" 13th "	Scrofula.
544	Female	36	0	3	20	" 29th "	Epilepsy.
484	Female	?	0	8	30	" 30th "	Phthisis.
84	Female	61	19	3	12	June 30th "	Senile Decay.
199	Male	35	3	7	14	July 15th "	Chronic Meningitis.
353	Female	50	12	0	5	" 28th "	Phthisis.

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Length of Asylum Residence, Age, and form of Mental Disorder of those Discharged from 30th Sept. 1871, to 1st Oct. 1872.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Age.	Asylum Residence.			Form of Mental Disorder.	Duration of Attack before Admission.	No. of Attacks.
			Y.	M.	D.			
455	Male	58	0	3	14	Mania	6 Weeks	1st.
486	Male	21	0	1	14	Imbecility	17 Years	
430	Male	50	0	5	14	Melancholia	5 Months	1st.
445	Male	24	0	4	17	Mania	2 Weeks	1st.
449	Female	24	0	4	29	Melancholia	5 Months	1st.
393	Male	35	0	10	8	Melancholia	8 Years	1st.
465	Male	23	0	5	21	Mania	10 Days	2nd.
488	Female	35	0	4	6	Melancholia	3 Months	1st.
466	Male	39	0	6	9	Mania	3 Weeks	1st.
499	Female	25	0	4	0	Mania	7 Weeks	1st.
443	Male	43	0	7	27	Mania	3 Years	2nd.
457	Female	17	0	7	8	Mania	6 Weeks	1st.
419	Female	24	0	9	30	Mania	10 Days	2nd.
424	Female	30	0	9	19	Mania	18 Months	1st.
418	Female	28	0	10	6	Melancholia	5 Months	2nd.
401	Male	27	1	1	3	Mania	2 Weeks	2nd.
395	Female	36	1	1	7	Mania	5 Weeks	1st.
461	Male	63	0	9	15	Melancholia	12 Months	?
489	Female	27	0	7	20	Mania	12 Days	1st.
474	Male	64	0	9	28	Mania	3 Months	3rd.
435	Male	34	0	11	11	Melancholia	4 Months	1st.
396	Female	28	1	2	12	Mania	5 Months	1st.

TABLE No. 4—Continued.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Age.	Asylum Residence.			Form of Mental Disorder.	Duration of Attack before Admission.	No. of Attacks.
			Y.	M.	D.			
501	Male	?	0	7	10	Mania	?	?
483	Female	?	0	8	23	Melancholia	2 Weeks	3rd.
468	Female	25	0	10	13	Mania	7 Weeks	1st.
202	Female	53	3	2	0	Mania	2 Years	1st.
529	Male	43	0	5	10	Mania	6 Weeks	1st.
532	Male	36	0	4	28	Mania	1 Week	1st.
558	Male	?	0	2	9	Mania	3 Months	1st.
551	Male	48	0	2	22	Melancholia	2 Months	2nd.
559	Female	23	0	2	15	Mania	6 Weeks	1st.
498	Male	34	0	8	14	Melancholia	4 Weeks	Several.
560	Male	45	0	2	15	Melancholia	5 Months	1st.
456	Male	64	0	11	15	Melancholia	1 Year	1st.
206	Female	27	2	11	18	Mania	?	3rd.
540	Female	18	0	4	29	Mania	7 Weeks	1st.
550	Male	36	0	4	21	Mania	5 Weeks	2nd.
482	Male	19	0	11	3	Mania	2 Weeks	2nd.
386	Female	?	1	7	17	Mania	?	?
534	Male	46	0	8	0	Mania	?	2nd.
546	Female	30	0	6	25	Mania	7 Weeks	1st.
556	Female	43	0	5	26	Mania	2 Weeks	1st.
582	Female	26	0	3	11	Melancholia	5 Weeks	1st.
426	Female	17	1	5	1	Mania	5 Days	1st.
565	Female	13	0	5	8	Hysteria	5 Weeks	1st.

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the Residence of those admitted from 30th Sept., 1871, to Oct. 1st, 1872.

No.	Counties.	By Warrant.			Medical Certificate.			Total.
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1	Brant	4	1	5	2	1	3	8
2	Bruce	1	2	3	"	3	3	6
3	Elgin	1	"	1	4	5	9	10
4	Essex	3	1	4	1	2	3	7
5	Grey	"	2	2	"	"	"	2
6	Haldimand	"	"	"	"	3	3	3
7	Huron	"	1	1	6	"	6	7
8	Kent	1	"	1	"	6	6	7
9	Lambton	7	"	7	1	"	1	8
10	Middlesex	4	2	6	9	9	18	24
11	Norfolk	1	3	4	1	2	3	7
12	Ontario	"	1	1	"	"	0	1
13	Oxford	1	1	2	5	2	7	9
14	Perth	3	"	3	"	1	1	4
15	Peterboro'	"	1	1	"	"	"	1
16	Simcoe	1	"	1	"	"	"	1
17	Victoria	1	1	2	"	"	"	2
18	Waterloo	"	"	"	5	1	6	6
19	York	"	2	2	"	"	"	2
Total		28	18	46	34	35	69	115

TABLE No. 6.

Showing the Employment of the Patients during the Year ending Oct. 1st, 1872.

Service.	No.
MALES.	
Farm	40
Garden	10
Grounds	5
Carpenter's Shop.....	3
Boiler Houses	4
Bakery	1
Butcher's Shop	3
Tinsmith's Shop	1
Sewing Room.....	1
Kitchen	2
Laundry	3
Dining Rooms.....	4
On the Wards.....	26
Total	103
FEMALES.	
Dining Rooms	4
Kitchen	2
Sewing Room.....	19
Laundry	10
On the Wards	118
Total	153

TABLE.

Showing the Civil Condition, Nationalities and Religion of those in the Asylum, October 1st, 1872.

CIVIL CONDITION.

	No.
Married.....	213
Single	283
Total	496

NATIONALITIES.

England.....	61
Ireland	179
Scotland	55
Canada	154
United States	14
Others	16
Unknown	17
Total	496

RELIGION.

Church of England	123
Roman Catholic	132
Presbyterian	93
Methodist	71
Others	52
Unknown	25
Total	496

TABLE.

Showing the Residence of Patients in the Asylum on October 1st, 1872.

COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant.....	7	6	13
Bruce.....	2	10	12
Carleton.....	3	5	8
Elgin.....	14	17	31
Essex.....	11	10	21
Frontenac.....	4	6	10
Grey.....	1	7	8
Haldimand.....	3	8	11
Halton.....	1	4	5
Hastings.....	3	2	5
Huron.....	12	6	18
Kent.....	5	15	20
Lambton.....	12	10	22
Lanark.....	2	1	3
Leeds and Grenville.....		2	2
Lennox and Addington.....	2	1	3
Lincoln.....	2	5	7
Middlesex.....	40	36	76
Norfolk.....	6	11	17
Northumberland and Durham.....	8	6	14
Ontario.....	5	5	10
Oxford.....	12	13	25
Peel.....	3	2	5
Perth.....	4	11	15
Peterboro'.....		2	2
Prescott and Russell.....	1	1	2
Prince Edward.....	1		1
Simcoe.....	5	12	17
Stormont.....	2	4	6
Dundas and.....			
Glengarry.....			
Victoria.....	3	4	7
Waterloo.....	7	4	11
Welland.....	4		4
Wellington.....	6	3	9
Wentworth.....	4	7	11
York.....	18	18	36
Province of Quebec.....	2		2
United States.....	1		1
Unknown.....	16	10	26
Total.....	232	264	496

TABLE.

Showing the Nationalities, Religion, and Counties from which admitted, of all in the Idiot Asylum, on 30th September, 1872.

NATIONALITIES.	No.	COUNTIES.	No.
England.....	2	Brant.....	2
Ireland.....	2	Carleton.....	3
Scotland.....	2	Elgin.....	1
Canada.....	17	Frontenac.....	2
Others.....	1	Hastings.....	2
Unknown.....	1	Huron.....	1
		Kent.....	2
Total.....	25	Lennox and Addington.....	1

TABLE.

Showing the Nationalities, Religion, and Counties from which admitted, of all in the Idiot Asylum, on 30th September, 1872.—*Continued.*

RELIGION.	No.	COUNTIES.	No.
English Church	4	Lincoln	1
Roman Catholic	8	Middlesex	1
Presbyterian	5	Perth	2
Methodist	3	Simcoe	3
Others	2	Victoria	1
Unknown	3	Waterloo	1
		Wentworth	1
		York	1
Total	25	Total	25

On the 10th of October, when my report was sent, there were 28 inmates, but on the 30th September only the above 25.

H. L.

REPORT

OF THE

PRINCIPAL

OF THE

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,

BELLEVILLE.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c.
Toronto.

SIR,—In conformity with the requirement of the Statute, I beg leave to submit my second annual report, showing the operations of the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, during the year ending September 30th, 1872. From your frequent and thorough inspection, and from regular correspondence, I am aware that you are fully acquainted with the workings of the Institution in its several departments. I only propose to give a resumé of what has been done during the year, with such suggestions as to improvements, &c., as will place the Institution in a proper condition to carry out the design for which it was established.

During the year ending September 30th, 1872, the number of pupils in attendance was as follows:—

Males.....	97
Females.....	52
Total	149

They were supported as follows:—

By parents or friends	77
“ the Government of Ontario, as orphans	13
“ Municipalities :	
County of Brant.....	3
“ Carleton	1
“ Grey.....	3
“ Hastings.....	5
“ Huron	12
“ Lambton	3
“ Middlesex.....	1
“ Norfolk	3
“ Northumberland and Durham...	11
“ Ontario	1
“ Peel	1
“ Simcoe.....	1

County of Welland	1
“ Wellington	4
“ York	3
Town of Belleville	3
Village of Cayuga	1
Township of Tay	1
“ Innisfil	1
Total	149

The total number of pupils who have entered the Institution from its organization October 20th, 1870, to September 30th, 1872, is—

Males	99
Females	54

Total..... 153

All of these, with one exception, are from the Province of Ontario, and reside in the following Counties and Cities:—

Brant	7	Norfolk	5
Bruce	1	Northumberland.....	10
Carleton	2	Ontario	3
Durham.....	6	Ottawa	1
Elgin.....	3	Oxford	2
Essex	1	Peel	3
Frontenac	4	Perth	7
Grey	5	Peterborough.....	1
Huron	14	Prince Edward	1
Haldimand.....	2	Restigouche, New Brunswick.....	1
Hamilton	1	Russell.....	2
Hastings	8	Simcoe	6
Kent.....	2	Toronto.....	3
Lambton	7	Welland	3
Kingston.....	1	Wellington.....	6
Lanark.....	2	Wentworth.....	4
Leeds and Grenville	3	York	6
Lennox and Addington.....	2	Waterloo	1
Lincoln	1		
London.....	1	Total.....	153
Middlesex	15		

The following tables will show the religion, nationality and occupation of the parents of those included in the above statement:—

Religion.

Presbyterian	46	Congregational	1
Methodists	38	Evangelical	1
Church of England	33	Disciples of Christ.....	1
Baptists	11	Unknown	12
Roman Catholics	7		
Bible Christians	2	Total.....	153
Lutheran	1		

Nationality.

Scotland	24	Indian	1
Ireland	33	United States.....	4
Canada	42	Unknown	12
Germany	3		
England.....	34	Total.....	153

Occupation.

Farmers.....	76	Sail-maker.....	1
Trader.....	1	Merchants.....	3
Tailor.....	1	Brick-maker.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	3	Currier.....	1
Labourers.....	15	Boarding-house keeper.....	1
Coopers.....	2	Yeoman.....	1
Carpenter.....	6	School Teachers.....	2
Governor of Jail.....	1	Minister.....	1
Drayman.....	1	Clerk.....	1
Nurseryman.....	1	Butcher.....	1
Plasterer.....	1	Gardener.....	1
Tavern-keeper.....	1	Waggon-maker.....	1
Boot and Shoe Maker.....	1	Accountant.....	1
Iron Monger.....	1	Baker.....	1
Teamsters.....	2	Manufacturer.....	1
Fisherman.....	1	Merchant and Farmer.....	1
Miller.....	1	Unknown.....	15
Washerwoman.....	1		
Painters and Decorators.....	2	Total.....	153
Millwright.....	1		

From the foregoing tables it will be seen that one hundred and fifty-three deaf mutes have been connected with the Institution since its organization, less than two years ago. At the present time one hundred and thirty-two pupils are in attendance. Twenty-one have not returned to School for various reasons, but the principal reason assigned is the inability of the parents to pay the amount of \$6.00 per month for board. From the statistical information published in the first Annual Report, we are convinced that there are at least one hundred and twenty-five (125) deaf mutes, besides those who have been entered, who should be sent to the Institution. These children are kept at home from various causes; some because their parents are not able to pay the sum charged for their maintenance, and do not feel willing to ask aid from the Municipality; others are not able to pay, and the Municipality will not give them the desired aid; and, I am sorry to say, that I have been informed of cases where the parents are able to educate their children, but are unwilling to be deprived of their labour while they are at School. Taking all these things into consideration, I think we should feel encouraged at the number who have entered the Institution up to this time.

In accordance with your instructions, I prepared and sent the following circular to the Clerks of all the Municipalities in the Province:—

“ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
“BELLEVILLE, August 20th, 1872.

“SIR,—I beg leave to call your attention to the following communication from J. W. Langmuir, Esq., Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., for the Province of Ontario:—

‘OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c.,
‘TORONTO, 15th August, 1872.

‘SIR,—The Government having had under consideration the desirability of reducing the rate of board of all pupils sent by various municipalities to the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, I have pleasure in informing you that, from the opening of the ensuing session, Municipal Corporations will only be charged One Dollar PER WEEK for the board of pupils whose parents or guardians are unable to pay for the same. This reduction in the rate of board is authorized by the Government for the purpose of enabling the Institution to accomplish to the fullest extent the object for which it was founded, viz., that every deaf mute of school age in the Province might be placed under instruction. It is most sincerely to be hoped that all municipalities having deaf mute children within their limits, will heartily co-

operate with the Government in endeavouring to bring about this most desired result, and that the greatest promptitude and liberality will be shown by them in seeking out and sending forward pupils at the opening of the next Session on the fourth of September, 1872.

‘ Respectfully yours,

W. J. PALMER,
‘ Principal.’

‘ J. W. LANGMUIR,
Inspector.’

“ During the second session of the Institution, which closed June 26th, 1872, there were one hundred and twenty-four deaf mutes in attendance. Of this number fifty-five were supported by parents and friends, thirteen by the Government as orphans, and fifty-six by Municipalities.

“ As near as we can ascertain, there are at least one hundred and fifty deaf mutes in the Province, of proper age, who have not entered the Institution. Of this number many are not sent forward, because their parents or friends are unable to pay for their support in the Institution. In some instances Municipal Councils have ordered ALL deaf mutes of the proper age to be sent to the Institution at the expense of the Municipality. I would respectfully ask you to place this matter before the Council at their next meeting for consideration. Permit me to express the hope that such steps may be taken as will enable every deaf mute in the Province of Ontario to enjoy the benefits of an education so generously provided by the Government. Any information as to the form of application, terms of admission, &c., will be cheerfully given on application to me by letter or otherwise.

“ Very respectfully,

“ W. J. PALMER,
Principal.”

The responses received so far, making inquiries as to the terms of admission, &c, lead me to believe that quite a number of new pupils will be sent forward at the commencement of the new year.

With a view of awakening a greater interest in the minds of the people in behalf of our work, I have taken occasion to invite all organizations, composed of delegates from various parts of the Province, who have held their annual meetings in Belleville, to visit the Institution and witness our method of instruction. During the past year the invitations were accepted by the following Societies:—Grand Lodge of Good Templars of Canada; Young Men’s Christian Association Convention; the British Templars’ Grand Lodge; and Hastings’ Teachers’ Association. In addition to these, the Warden and Members of the Council for the County of Hastings visited the Institution, and witnessed an exhibition of the pupils. At the invitation of the Warden of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, I visited Cobourg, during the Session of the Council in June last, with some of the pupils from these Counties. They seemed greatly pleased with the progress made by the pupils, and promised that they would individually use their influence to have every deaf mute of a proper age within their jurisdiction sent to the Institution. It is my intention, during the ensuing year, to visit several important points in the Province with some of our pupils, and give the people an opportunity to see what we are doing for the benefit of the deaf and dumb.

When our people become fully acquainted with the advantages here offered to this unfortunate class, who have so long been denied the benefits of an education, I cannot believe that any Municipality in the Province will decline to accept the very liberal terms offered by the Government, but will give their hearty co-operation in this benevolent work, by ordering all deaf mutes of the proper age within their limits to be sent to the Institution.

In the Educational department we have accomplished as much as could be expected under all the unfavourable circumstances connected with the organization of a new institution. It is impossible to make as good a classification as could be made in older institutions. At the semi-annual examination in February last, we made as good a classification as possible, dividing the school into six classes, although it was necessary that some of the teachers should have two divisions. The classification was made after a careful and thorough examination of all the pupils, occupying five days; and I find that the gratifying progress made

during the remainder of the term, gave evidence that the time had been well spent. I have received many assurances from the parents and friends of our pupils of their satisfaction at the progress made so far; and it is to be hoped that when we can effect a better classification and organization, even more favourable results may be anticipated. We have now seven classes, and if we have as many new pupils as we expect, it will be necessary to organize another class.

At the commencement of the present year, I formed a class of thirteen semi-mutes and placed them under the instruction of Mr. Watson, one of our teachers, for two hours each day. Our aim has been to improve their articulation. And so far, while their general improvement has been quite gratifying, in several instances it has been so marked and decided as to elicit the greatest commendation from relatives and friends.

The instruction of deaf mutes through the medium of articulation is still eliciting considerable attention; and the results of experiments now being made in this direction in some of the older institutions, as well as several institutions devoted to this speciality, are looked for with great interest.

The system of Mr. Melville Bell, as introduced by his son, Mr. H. Graham Bell, has awakened a great interest among instructors of the Deaf and Dumb. He claims that, by the aid of his method, "Visible Speech," articulation can be successfully taught to congenital deaf mutes. At the Conference of Principals of Deaf Mute Institutions, held in Flint, Mich., in August last, Mr. Bell read a paper which elicited considerable enquiry and discussion, at the close of which the following resolution was adopted:—

"*Resolved*: That the Conference has listened to the paper of Mr. A. Graham Bell, on 'Articulation among Deaf Mutes,' and to his elucidations by illustration on the board with great interest; that the system of visible speech impresses the members of the Conference as being philosophical, and that it promises great aid in the instruction to the deaf in articulation."

The system of Professor Bell has been introduced into the Boston Day School for Deaf Mutes; the Northampton Institution for Deaf and Dumb; the American Asylum for Deaf and Dumb; National Deaf Mute College; and Illinois Institution for Deaf and Dumb, and in this way it will be fairly tested.

We are not prepared to enter the field of experiment. That is properly the work of older Institutions, whose organization is complete. We shall continue the system of instruction almost universally used in American Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, until it shall be clearly proved that there is a better system. In the meantime we shall watch carefully the improvements made in the management of Deaf Mute Institutions, and introduce such changes as shall be calculated to advance the interests of those committed to our care.

School is opened and closed with prayer, morning and afternoon, by one of the teachers; and on Sabbath a simple lecture on Scripture History is delivered by the Principal at 9½ a.m., and by the teacher in charge at 3 o'clock p.m.

The industrial training of our pupils has not been neglected during the past year. As we had no suitable shop buildings, the male pupils could not receive such instruction in mechanical pursuits as was desirable. Ten have worked regularly with Mr. Creber, our carpenter, and have kept up the repairs about the Institution premises, besides building a piggery and hennery combined, and such fences and enclosures as were needed. Others have worked on the farm and grounds, and it is my pleasing duty to call your attention to their willingness to execute any work assigned to them.

The completion of the new shop building will enable us at the commencement of the new year to instruct a larger number of pupils in mechanical pursuits. I would recommend that in addition to cabinet making and carpentering, we introduce the trades of shoe-making and tailoring. I would also suggest the employment of a blacksmith, as it is necessary to do a large amount of repairs during the year which might be saved, and besides it would be advantageous to several of our pupils to learn this branch of industry. It has been my aim to recommend the introduction of such trades as could be prosecuted with success and profit by the pupil after leaving school.

Out of school-hours the female pupils, under the Matron, have been engaged in the usual domestic pursuits; and they have also done the necessary sewing for the several departments of the Institution, which includes repairing the clothing of the male and female pupils. The two sewing machines we find of great service, and some of our girls have learned

to use them with much skill. During the ensuing year it is my intention to see that more attention is paid to ornamental work.

A class of sixteen, nine boys and seven girls, have been instructed in drawing by Mr. Ackerman during the past term. Some of their sketches have been very much admired. I will mention as a matter of commendation, that one of his pupils obtained the second premium for a pencil sketch exhibited in the Fine Arts Department at the Annual Exhibition of the West Hastings Agricultural Association.

While the pupils have come in with greater promptitude than usual at the commencement of the present term, yet some are kept at home for trivial causes. This is prejudicial both to the interests of the pupil and of the class. I would recommend that after the close of the present term pupils be admitted only at the commencement and middle of the term; and that pupils who are absent will lose their place in their class. Such a regulation will, I think, insure greater regularity.

Our farm is in much better condition than it was at the time of my last report. A substantial fence has been placed along the Bay shore, which enables us to place that lot under cultivation. The Northern part of the farm has been divided by a good fence, and the rear lot affords excellent pasturage. A large number of loose stones have been either piled or removed, and an energetic warfare has been waged against that great enemy of our Canadian farmers, the thistle, with marked success.

A drain has been constructed through the field in rear of the barn, which has brought a large portion of land hitherto useless under cultivation. During the year we have procured from the town three hundred and seventy-six loads of manure, and about fifty loads from our own premises. The meadow embraces about fourteen acres, from which we secured thirteen tons of hay. Besides the garden, there were about sixteen acres under cultivation last year.

We raised on our farm three hundred bushels of grain, including oats, peas and corn; one thousand bushels potatoes; about ten tons corn fodder and other feed for cattle; one hundred and thirty bushels of mangold wurtzel; and our small orchard yielded forty-two bushels of apples. In addition to the regular farm work, our team has done a large amount of extra hauling, such as loose stones from the farm, manure from town, &c. In our garden we have raised a great variety of vegetables, sufficient for our ordinary consumption, besides what is stored for winter use. The yield has been greater than could have been expected, owing to the dry season and the short time the land has been under thorough cultivation.

The following statement will show the amount of vegetables produced in the garden, which is quite creditable to the industry of our gardener, considering the adverse circumstances under which he laboured:—

92 Bushels Potatoes	10 Bushels "
100 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Beets.	135 Quarts Beans.
63 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Carrots.	5 Bushels "
129 Dozen "	469 Dozen Sweet Corn.
39 Bunches "	38 Red Peppers.
35 Bushels Parsnips.	108 Bundles Lettuce.
6 " Salsify.	15 " Cress.
2800 Heads Cabbage.	8 Mustard.
640 " Cauliflower.	4 Summer Savery.
6801 Cucumbers.	2 " Sage.
113 Melons.	1 Bushel Parsley.
42 Bushels Tomatoes.	30 Purple Egg Plants.
320 Dozen Rhubarb.	80 Pumpkins.
600 Heads Celery.	35 Dozen Squash.
11 Bushels Onions.	60 " Leeks.
462 Dozen "	200 " Asparagus.
39 Bunches "	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bushels Spinach.
90 Bushels Turnips.	20 Dozen Swiss Chard.
97 Quarts Peas.	325 " Radishes.

It will take some time before our farm can be brought into proper condition for profitable cultivation. It is a heavy clay soil, and will require abundance of manure and a

thorough system of under-draining. I will mention in this connection, that at the recent Exhibition of the West Hastings Agricultural Association several premiums were awarded to the products of our farm and garden.

While our front grounds are in better condition than they were last year, we find it very difficult to get the grass to grow. Many of the trees planted have died, although planted with great care. I am advised by persons familiar with the nature of the soil, that it will be necessary to introduce a complete system of drainage before we can get either trees or plants to flourish. I would recommend the construction of a drain or sewer running north and south through the eastern portion of our grounds, into which, as well as the main drain on the western side of the grounds, lateral drains could be run. In this manner a thorough system of drainage can be effected. A considerable number of the trees planted on the Trenton road in front of our grounds and along the road on the east side have died. This is perhaps owing to the extreme cold of last winter, combined with the drought and heat of the past summer. The fountain recently put up in front of the main building presents a handsome appearance.

We have enlarged our kitchen by an addition of 17 ft. by 21 ft., and put in a range 14 ft. long, with necessary fixtures and a broiler attached, 2 ft. 6 in. long. The range is of sufficient capacity to cook for two hundred and fifty persons. A convenient pantry has been fitted up between the dining-room and kitchen, with two large sinks lined with lead and supplied with hot and cold water.

The heating apparatus worked well during the past winter. The addition of another boiler and a large amount of pipes, as well as remodelling the entire system by Messrs. E. & J. Rogers, of London, remedied the difficulties experienced the previous winter.

A circulating boiler has been placed in the engine-room, and by this means a supply of hot water is furnished in the laundry, bath-rooms, pantry, &c. By this arrangement it is not necessary for us to use the steam boilers during the summer.

For the purpose of internal fire protection, two chemical fire-engines with 100 ft. of hose each, have been secured from Mr. W. C. Nunn, agent. Outside the building, at convenient points, five hydrants have been placed, by which, with an ample supply of hose, a stream of water can be thrown on any portion of the building. Additional tanks should be placed in the building, as those we have will only contain a limited supply of water. I think it will be necessary to secure another pump at the engine-house, near the Bay, as the one now in use is not of sufficient power to furnish a supply of water in the event of a fire.

The buildings in progress for the shop, farmer's, and engineer's residences will be completed in November. The work has been well executed by Mr. John Forin, the contractor, under the supervision of Mr. A. Dalgleish, clerk of the works, who is certainly an efficient officer.

In my last report I recommended the erection of a building to be used as a gymnasium, I beg leave to renew this recommendation with the suggestion that a building be erected, the lower floor of which can be used for play-rooms, while the upper floors can be used for class-rooms and sleeping-rooms for the male pupils. I hope the original plan of erecting residences for the married teachers and officers of the Institution will be carried out.

The branch office, opened at the Institution, of the Montreal Telegraph Company, is found to be very convenient.

I take this occasion to return my thanks to the editors and publishers of the following periodicals and newspapers, which are sent free to the Institution:—

Harper's Magazine, New York.
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, do.
The Leader, Toronto.
The Dominion, Windsor.
The New Dominion, Port Dover.
The Times, Ottawa.
The Advertiser, London.

The Church Herald, Toronto.
The Mutes' Chronicle, Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.
The Courier, Trenton.
New York Weekly Witness.
The Journal of Education, Toronto.

We are under obligations to the managers of the Grand Trunk Railway, the Great Western Railway, the Northern Railway, the Midland Railway, and the Prescott and Ottawa Railway, for granting passes to our pupils to and from home for one fare.

Our warmest thanks are due W. K. Muir, Esq., Managing Director of the Great Western Railway, and C. J. Brydges, Esq., Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway, for special favors granted. The numerous acts of courtesy extended to our pupils by the Conductors and Officials of the several Railway lines is highly appreciated.

I must again express my thanks to the members of the Press throughout the Province for their many kind notices of our Institution.

The duties pertaining to the housekeeping department were discharged by Mrs. Terrill until the close of last term. At your suggestion, I secured the services of Mrs. G. A. Thompson, and have placed her in charge in this department. With experience, I think she will make an efficient officer.

I beg leave to call your attention to the report of Dr. W. Hope, our physician, and hope the suggestions he has made will be adopted. He has been assiduous in his attention to the sick, and has from time to time made many excellent suggestions calculated to promote the sanitary condition of the Institution.

I send you herewith a detailed statement of the expenditures of the Institution for the year ending September 30th, 1872, prepared by our steward and book-keeper, Mr. Angus Christie, who has rendered me valuable aid during the past term.

I take great pleasure in calling your attention to the zeal and energy displayed by the several officers in the discharge of their respective duties. They seem actuated by a general desire to do all in their power to advance the interests of the Institution.

Before concluding, I beg leave to return you my sincere thanks for the personal interest you have manifested in our work, and for the hearty support you have given in your official capacity to all measures which you thought calculated to promote the prosperity of the Institution.

We have great cause to be grateful to our Heavenly Father, for the success that has crowned our efforts during the past year, and we commence another year with renewed determination to do all in our power for the advancement and prosperity of the Institution committed to our care.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. PALMER,
Principal.

SURGEON'S REPORT.

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.
BELLEVILLE, October 6th, 1872.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,
Inspector, Asylums.

SIR,—The By-law defining the duties of the Physician of the Deaf and Dumb Institution provides among other things, that he shall examine every pupil on their reception with regard to their then state of health; that he shall have the general care of the health of the pupils, and the officers and servants of the Institution, together with their families; that he shall frequently visit the several departments of the Institution, and shall notify the Principal for the information of the Inspector, of any defective sanitary arrangements—insufficiency of clothing or bedding, the quality of the provisions, or any other defect which in his opinion may prejudice the health of the pupils, and that he shall annually report to the Inspector the sanitary condition of the Institution with such recommendations as he may deem necessary for the preservation of the health of the pupils.

Although I was only officially appointed Physician to the Institution in March last I have had charge of the Medical Department since the 1st January, 1871, and any remarks that I may make will cover the period from that date to the 1st October, 1872.

When I was first called in to see the pupils, the School had been in operation about three months, the contractor was engaged at work on the inside of the building, the heating apparatus had proved insufficient, the drainage also had proved to be defective, so much so that water stood in a portion of the cellar and close up to the boiler from six to eight inches in depth. It was also found that a large proportion of the pupils had entered the Institution

with insufficient clothing for the winter season, and as a consequence of these causes combined a few cases of acute rheumatism and some other diseases of a less grave character were the result.

Had it not been for the energetic exertions of the Principal, Dr. Palmer, in procuring stoves and a supply of warm clothing to meet the emergency the consequences might have been of a serious nature.

By the addition of a second boiler and deepening the main drain a short distance from the building these defects have been remedied, and it gives me pleasure to state that with the exception of the day water-closets, in the rear of the building, both of which require to be drained to the main sewer, the sanitary and hygienic condition of the Institution are all that could be desired.

The number of pupils, together with the officers, servants and their families which the By-law makes it my duty to attend were, during the period embraced by this return (one year and nine months), about 200. Two hundred and nine cases appear to have come under the care of the Medical Officer, deduct from that 63 cases which were merely entered on the register as having been vaccinated, leaves 146. Even this number would seem to show that a large number had been ill. This, however has not been the case. The disproportion between the number of persons and cases is accounted for by the repeated return of the same individual to the sick list. This number, large as it would appear, does not include all that were prescribed for, as some were of too trifling a nature to be noted on the register, only those cases were recorded that could properly be placed in well defined classes of disease. All the sick pupils (with the exception of a few cases of eruptive disease) have been treated in the dormitories. This has been found to be both inconvenient and undesirable, as it not only increased the labour of the nurses, but prevented the possibility of the proper ventilation of the rooms during the day. It will not be continued in the future. Two rooms in the third story have been set apart for Hospitals, one for the girls, and the other for the boys, and all cases of sickness in the future, except those of a trifling nature, will be treated therein.

I may here state that no epidemic or contagious disease has entered the Institution since it was opened, although typhoid fever and dysentery have prevailed to a considerable extent in Belleville and vicinity during that time. Notwithstanding the comparatively large number which this return exhibits, it is remarkable that the appearance of the pupils (with a few exceptions) bespeaks the very reverse of unhealthiness. Indeed it would be difficult to procure an equal number of individuals taken indiscriminately from any population who evince such unequivocal marks of robust health.

I may here state that the food of the pupils is of a sound and nutritious description and fully equal to that used by Canadian families in easy circumstances. I cannot conclude this brief report without expressing my conviction that the favourable statement which I am able to make regarding the health of the pupils (when we consider the difficulties that had to be met) is mainly due to wholesome food, the attention given to out-door exercise and amusement, the strict regard to cleanliness, and the firm, steady and at the same time kindly discipline under which the government of the Institution is administered by the Principal, Dr. Palmer, and the other officers under his authority.

W. HOPE, M.D.,

*Physician, Deaf and Dumb Institution,
Belleville, Ont.*

REPORT

OF THE

PRINCIPAL

OF THE

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND,

BRANTFORD.

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND,

BRANTFORD, October 1st, 1873.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums, &c.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report of the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Blind, for the term which commenced May 1st, and ended June 26th, 1872; also for the month of September, part of the present term, which will continue till July, 1873.

Owing to the incomplete state of the building, and the shortness of the term, there were in attendance only eleven pupils—seven boys and four girls—during the months of May and June. Of this number *three* were admitted as orphans, their clothing being mostly supplied by friends or the surviving parent, *six* were paying pupils and *two* were supported by Councils. These Councils have not yet paid.

During the month of September, there were in attendance thirty-six pupils, whose age, residence, and religious persuasion are given in the following table:—

No.	Age.	P. O. Address.	County.	Religious Denomination.
1	13	Orphans' Home.....	Kingston	Episcopalian
2	18	Oakville.....	Halton	"
3	12	Orphans' Home.....	Toronto	"
4	8	Kingston	Frontenac	"
5	18	Toronto.....	York	"
6	16	Bradford	Simcoe	"
7	12	Toronto.....	York	"
8	18	Wellington	Prince Edward	Friends
9	15	Montreal	Montreal	Episcopalian
10	15	Jordan	Lincoln	Methodist
11	13	Perrytown	Durham	"
12	13	Toronto.....	York	Episcopalian
13	15	Mitchell	Perth	Bible Christian
14	14	Trowbridge.....	"	Methodist
15	16	London	Middlesex	Episcopalian

No.	Age.	P. O. Address.	County.	Religious Denomination.
16	8	Winchester	Glengarry	Presbyterian.
17	15	Lyndoch	Norfolk	Methodist
18	13	Fergus	Wellington	"
19	8	Normanton	Bruce	Presbyterian.
20	9	Brantford	Brant	Roman Catholic.
21	8	"	"	Episcopalian.
22	24	Erin	Wellington	Presbyterian.
23	17	Mt. Pleasant	Brant	Episcopalian.
24	17	Stratford	Perth	"
25	16	London	Middlesex	"
26	13	Brantford	Brant	Lutheran.
27	15	Teeswater	Bruce	Presbyterian.
28	11	Kingston	Frontenac	Methodist.
29	15	Middleport	Wentworth	Episcopalian.
30	13	Clinton	Huron	Methodist.
31	12	Sharon	York	Davidite.
32	9	"	"	"
33	24	Mt. Brydges	Middlesex	Methodist.
34	9	Orphans' Home	Hamilton	Episcopalian.
35	18	Keswick	York	Methodist.
36	14	Raglan	Ontario	"

Out of this total of thirty-six pupils, *seventeen* are supported by Councils, *seven* are orphans, *eleven* are paying pupils, and *one* is admitted free, there being two blind in the same family. But of the seventeen supported by Councils, *five* are orphans, making in all *twelve* orphans; and as regards the eleven paying pupils, the parents of six of them have paid only till they can make application to their Councils. *Four* only—one having died—can be reckoned as paying pupils, and these cannot long be continued in the institution, owing to the indigency of their parents.

During the months of July and August, in accordance with your instructions, I took a tour through the Province, in order to learn how many pupils might be expected to attend the ensuing session, and it is in point here to say that had I not seen the parents themselves, as well as many of the township councillors, not above one-half the number now present would have been in attendance. Many had never before heard of the Institution, while many of those who *had* heard of it entirely mistook its character, from its being dubbed an Asylum, a name inapplicable to an educational institution. It was only by the most careful and persistent reasoning that the mother could be prevailed on to give up her helpless child, even when she knew it to be for its ultimate and certain good. In only two cases, however, were my arguments unavailing, and in both these the mothers consented and countermanded as often as the great Queen in signing the death-warrant of Essex, ultimately deciding to keep their children at home. Both these are fast falling into idiocy.

The eye is the only medium through which the brain converses with the outer world. The brute creation if blind, and being incapable of contemplation, would possess no intellect, as there would be no agent to stimulate action in the brain, which would, as a natural consequence, in this inactive state, become atrophied and weak. So with human beings that are blind. Hence the necessity of an education to develope thought and action in this great centre of the nervous system. With the blind who were born so, or who became so in infancy, idiocy and the loss of health, even before the meridian of life, are almost certain, except among those classes where they are made to lead an active life, and exchange thought constantly with the seeing. The necessity, therefore, of schools for the blind, and of parents sending their children to be educated, which is their only salvation, need not be argued.

Blindness among children, if we except those who were born so, is almost entirely the result of poverty—ophthalmia, scarlatina and small pox—those offspring of wretchedness—laying hold of and destroying those delicate organs which are incapable of enduring exposure. Of the thirty-six now in attendance, no less than fourteen became blind from inflammation, brought on by the neglect of parents; six were accidental; seven were born blind; two paralysis; two fever; two small-pox; one measles; one cataract. The number of those in the Province who were born blind is very large, the proportion, so far as yet learned, being, perhaps, greater than in any other country.

It may be interesting to say that the number of blind persons now on the face of the

earth is quite incredible to those who are not conversant with the subject. The late Principal of the Institution for the Blind at Berlin prepared a table, in which it is estimated that Prussia has one blind person in every 1,400 inhabitants; Belgium and France, one in every 1,300; Norway, one in every 600; Sweden, one in every 1,000; Switzerland, one in every 1,600; Great Britain, one in every 2,000; Egypt, one in every 100. The number of blind in France is about 33,000; Great Britain and Ireland, 25,000; Russia, 52,000; Germany, 40,000; United States, 20,000. In Southern and Central Europe, the number of blind males exceeds the females; in Northern Europe, the females exceed the males.

As yet the number of blind in the Province of Ontario is not known, but reckoning with the same ratio as the State of New York, namely, one to every 2,500, and taking the population at a million and a half, we have a result of 625. But as we are not so subject to ophthalmia as our southern neighbours, are less influenced by those blighting diseases which are common to large cities, and enjoy an immigration much smaller from European countries, this number may be reduced to 500, and as about one-fifth of the blind are under twenty-one years of age, we have probably one hundred who are eligible to be educated in this Institution. Of this number I have now the names of seventy, thirty-six of whom, as aforesaid, are attending this session. The remaining thirty-four are prohibited mainly from the inactivity of councillors, who evince no disposition to secure the payment of board. The embarrassment of travelling expenses has been removed by the great kindness and liberality of the Managing Director of the Great Western Railway, who permits the pupils and their guides to travel free, or at half-fare, as I may deem proper. All persons who come for the purpose of visiting the Institution are passed at half-fare. Half-fare tickets are likewise granted to the pupils by the Grand Trunk and Northern Railways. To all these noble gentlemen, the Directors of these roads, I beg to return my sincere thanks.

But in addition to this number of pupils, there is a large class of healthy blind persons between the ages of twenty-one and thirty, who are very anxious to learn some trade, and whom, it appears to me, it would be very proper to admit as soon as the workshops are completed, that the greatest amount of good may be extended to this unfortunate and dependent part of the community. All of these may not, indeed *could* not, be admitted at once, but as some of the trades—broom-making for example—can be acquired in a few months, we can, in a few years at least, benefit, in a small degree, all the blind of this age in the Province.

In order to learn the number of blind persons of all ages in the Province, I would respectfully suggest that the assessors of every municipality be supplied with our forms of application, and that on meeting with a blind person, one of these be filled out and returned to this Institution. It is to be hoped that greater accuracy will prevail than that observed by the councillors who made the returns two years ago, by which I was repeatedly misled, the age in some cases being seven, and often ten years above the true age of the person named.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

This department is very similar to an ordinary school, instruction being mostly oral. We have been fortunate in securing the services of Miss Mary D. Tyrrell, late of the Institution for the Blind at Batavia, who thoroughly understands the most approved methods of teaching the blind, especially in reading, writing, arithmetic and geography, for which special books and appliances are employed. As this branch of our apparatus is very limited, an addition will require to be made as soon as practicable, as well as to the teachers' library, the latter to consist mainly of books of reference, together with historic and other tales, adapted to reading to the pupils in the evening. For this purpose it will further be necessary to take a large number of daily, weekly and monthly periodicals, in order to acquaint them with the general news and topics of the day. It is also desirable to obtain a complete collection of philosophical and chemical apparatus, models of machinery, architectural structures, busts of distinguished persons, a human skeleton, and an anatomical figure in plaster of paris, models of animal and vegetable fossils, prepared specimens of fishes and birds, sets of weights and measures, a pair of scales for testing arithmetical tables, a set of apothecary's phials, geometrical forms, planes and solids, and blocks for illustrating the square and cube roots; foot, yard and rod measures, with the sub-divisions marked in relief, to cultivate their ability to estimate dimensions and distances. All these, though unnecessary for seeing children, are indispensable in teaching the blind, who know nothing of form except when brought within reach of their tactual sense.

The regular course of study adopted in this Institution at present is as follows:—

Spelling, with definitions.

Reading in embossed characters.

Writing in ordinary letters with grooved card and pencil.

Tangible writing in the N. Y. point system.

Geography, descriptive and physical, with dissected maps.

Arithmetic, mental and practical.

English Grammar, Etymology and Syntax.

History, English and general.

Music, vocal and instrumental.

Gymnastics—no implements as yet supplied.

At present only *three* teachers are engaged in teaching the above—Mr. T. M. Brown, Miss Mary D. Tyrrell, and Miss Mary E. Browne—the latter devoting her time to music till a musical professor be employed. When that event transpires, Miss Browne will act as literary teacher, but will still retain her class in singing. An indispensable feature in the said musical professor, will be his ability to teach the art of tuning, since it is intended to make this an important item in our vocabulary of instruction. The blind make even better tuners than the seeing, and command higher salaries with manufacturers of stringed instruments. A blind pupil of the Baltimore Institution earns \$800 annually, tuning pianos. I refer to the subject thus early that a few old pianos may be supplied the Institution for tuning purposes.

It had been to me a subject of very great concern, before the opening of the Institution, what style of printed character should be introduced; but on becoming thoroughly acquainted with the subject, the course became clear, namely, that the embossed Roman character should be considered superior to all others in reading books for the blind. I have also introduced the N. Y. point system, which is not only easily read by the blind, but they can also *write* it, which cannot be said of any line system. This double advantage of the point print gives it an immense precedence over all others, as far as the blind themselves are concerned, but that it will ever become the prevailing type is, to say the least, doubtful; since the characters are arbitrary, and the seeing community, who mainly decide the question, are singularly oblivious to what they do not at a glance understand. There is a settled conviction with nearly, if not all the Superintendents in the Union, that the Roman letter is the only one that should be employed in such books, and accordingly all the literature of the country, which is already quite extensive, and is annually on the increase, is printed in that character. But in England and on the European Continent, several systems are in vogue, the most important of which, perhaps, is Moon's—the system introduced by Prof. Megann, at Hamilton. This, however, has been discountenanced by the American schools, for as his letters are but modified forms of the ordinary letter (yet sufficiently so to become arbitrary), and though much larger, can be distinguished no more easily than the Roman letter, Mr. Moon has not been deemed justifiable in introducing an arbitrary character, thus separating the literature of the blind from that of the seeing without giving something like an equivalent in the way of brevity and tangibility. The introduction, therefore, of this type into the schools of this country, would have completely isolated our Institution from the twenty-seven others on the continent, and our blind youths would be unbenefited by the vast number of publications now issued by the American press, including a monthly, the entire Bible, and scores of other works which are constantly being printed with the best and most recent improvements; whereas the Moon type appears in some half a dozen books, which are becoming more and more unpopular even in Europe, and are only obtainable in England.

But while the Roman embossed character is universally acknowledged in the American schools, they are not agreed as to the use of small and capital letters. The Boston Institution, the oldest on the Continent, which has always carried on an extensive printing business, and which for many years supplied the other and more recent Institutions, has, from the first, only employed the small or lower case letter, disclaiming the use of capitals. This is now known as the Boston type. But Mr. N. B. Kneass, of the Pennsylvania Institution, at a late date, introduced the capital, thereby making the print the same as in ordinary printed books for the seeing. This is now known as the Kneass, or combined type. We have introduced both these, the former, however, only from necessity, for it must sooner or later give place to the combined print. This point was fully discussed at the Convention of the

American Educators of the Blind, held at Boston six weeks ago, and although the vote stood fifteen to fifteen, it was pretty apparent that the older Institutions held to the Boston character mainly from their having almost exclusively used it.

The only plea the advocates of the Boston letter were able to argue before the Convention was, that it has the advantage of a simpler alphabet—the pupil requiring to learn twenty-six letters instead of fifty-two. This position, however, is exceedingly weak, and should not have been mooted by those who hold it as a maxim that the mental ability of the blind is not inferior to that of the seeing, and that—to use the words of its chief defender, Dr. Howe—“The blind should be educated simply as persons who cannot see, or *as seeing persons in the dark.*” It is a well-known fact that blind children acquire the alphabet, and learn to read, much more rapidly than seeing ones, and, therefore, the argument, if good against the use of capitals in books for the blind, is doubly so against their use in books for the seeing. Strange to say, however, these same advocates teach the capital letter in their schools for ordinary script writing, in which, of course, *fifty-two letters are employed*, and Mr. Wait, the ingenious representative from New York City, voted against the use of capitals in the Roman text, simply because the words which fell from his lips while he was speaking were all of the Boston letter—not a capital among them!—owing, no doubt, to the fact that the gentleman possesses a very small mouth. He has, nevertheless, invented capitals for his own point-system.

The following arguments, which I had the honour to recapitulate before the Convention, should, in my opinion, set this subject at rest:—

1. By employing capitals the blind are educated to consider themselves equal in mental ability to the seeing, thereby, in a measure, destroying that conviction of dependence so prevalent in this afflicted class. These people take a pride in deporting themselves in all matters as seeing persons, and every accommodation in their behalf, to their sensitive natures, appears a recognition of inferiority and dependence.

If we compare the two alphabets, the small and the capital, it will be seen that nearly one-third, c, q, p, s, v, w, x and y, are the same, differing only in size, while some of the others, though somewhat different, can easily be recognized.

2. There are many words that should commence with a capital to distinguish them from the same word written with a small letter. The words *God* and *Father* are familiar examples, which the blind must, of course, be taught to express either with a small or capital letter, according as they wish to indicate an earthly or a divine being. The capital is also necessary to secure the idea of personification when the word is to be parsed as a proper noun, as “*Confusion* heard his voice.”—(Milton.) If a thorough and critical education is an advantage to any one, it must be peculiarly so to the blind, and no amount of palliation will atone for these palpable defects. Moreover, if their literature is yet comparatively in its infancy, and of which newspapers and other periodicals must some day form a part, the greatest confusion and awkwardness will arise from the suppression of these letters.

3. Capitals are indispensable to indicate periods, proper names, and the first word in every line of poetry.

4. Those who can read the combined can also read the Glasgow print, which consists entirely of capital letters. The only Dictionary for the blind—an abridgment of Worcester—is printed in this type, and strange to add, Mr. Chapin, the venerable Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Institution, and who got up this book, entirely disclaims the advantages of the capital letter, though he himself, and not Mr. Kneass, originated the combined print! It is admitted further, that those pupils who can read the combined letter, can also read the Boston, as it embodies the same alphabet, thereby securing the literature of both types, while, of course, those who only learn the Boston derive no advantage from the varied and annually increasing literature of the combined system.

5. A large number of this afflicted class became blind after they had learned to read in schools for the seeing, and are naturally prejudiced in favour of capital letters.

6. Capitals are requisite in script or pencil writing. Even those Superintendents who ignore their use, without an exception, employ them in their schools, as well as admit those publications which appear in the Kneass system.

7. Lastly, books for the blind with capitals elicit the interest of the seeing. As the ignorant parent, to whom Euclid and Algebra are unfamiliar, has no interest in his son's learning these branches, so seeing persons have little interest in assisting persons to read what is not satisfactory to their own convictions and prejudices. The nearer we move in conformity

with the prejudices of our fellows, the more likely are we to receive their sympathies and aid. The combined system, therefore, is much more liable to interest those in authority, and lay hold of their charity to support these Institutions of learning, than is the Boston letter.

The editors of the following papers have kindly supplied us with news, not only for our own edification, but for the interest and amusement of the pupils in the evening:—

Toronto Daily Mail.

St. John. N. B., Daily Telegraph.

Montreal Daily Witness.

Kingston Chronicle and News.

Ingersoll News.

Before closing my report, I feel it a duty to say that, in carrying out the instructions of the Government to visit the Institutions for the Blind at Batavia, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, I received from the Trustees and Superintendents of these Institutions every consideration and kindness. Dr. A. D. Lord, of Batavia, and William Chapin, Esq., of Philadelphia, men who have grown grey in the great work of educating the blind, exerted themselves in the most anxious and arduous manner to qualify me for the work in which I am now engaged. To these gentlemen, to Mr. Wait, of New York, and Mr. Morrison, of the City of Baltimore, I desire to express my sincere thanks.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. STONE WIGGINS,

Principal.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.

Inspector of Prisons, Asylums, &c.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that during the short period the Institution has been in existence, the health of its inmates has been remarkably good, with exceptions to be hereafter noted.

It must be borne in mind that the blind are naturally more delicate in health than the seeing, their infirmity preventing them from engaging in the active bodily exercises so necessary to muscular development and sound constitution in young persons. The very occurrence of blindness often, I may say generally, depends upon some defect or vice in the constitution, either hereditary or acquired, which produces inflammatory or other changes in the eyes, resulting in the loss of vision. To counteract these adverse influences we have the light and airy situation of the Asylum on a gentle rise of ground, the loose and porous nature of the soil, the natural drainage of the grounds, together with the isolation of the buildings—conditions which should combine to render the location one of great salubrity. The building, too, is large, the rooms are capacious and well lighted, the halls are spacious, and a plentiful supply of fresh air is always secured.

As far as my observation has extended the food of the pupils has been provided in sufficient quantity and variety, and every thing necessary has been done by the officers of the Institution to promote the health and comfort of those under their charge. All my own efforts to either preserve or improve the health of the pupils have been cheerfully seconded by the excellent and very intelligent Matron. I must not omit to mention, in this connection, the unwearied attentions of the nurse to the sick.

During the few weeks the Institution was in operation, after the formal opening in May, there were only a few cases of illness, and the duties of the physician were comparatively light. Since the opening of the present session, however, a typhoid or malignant form of dysentery, which became epidemic in this region of country, and which reached its greatest

intensity in the streets leading to the Asylum grounds, also made its appearance in the Institution, and one of the pupils, John Walker, fell a victim to its virulence. His case assumed a grave type from the beginning, and his widowed mother and sisters being summoned from a distance, had the mournful satisfaction of ministering to him throughout his illness. All our efforts, aided by the kind counsel of a distinguished physician of the town, could not stay the hand of the destroyer, and his disease ran a rapid course to a fatal termination. Three children of the engineer at the lodge-gate were stricken by the same fatal disease, one of whom, under the care of another practitioner, died, the others, attended by myself, slowly recovered.

I cannot conclude this report without directing your attention to the condition of the water-closets, which, owing to some defect in the drain-pipes, have failed in their intended purpose. The closets outside the building have, in consequence, been brought into use, but as there is no drainage from them, they may at any time become the fruitful source of infection and disease. It is absolutely necessary, in my opinion, that all excrementitious matter should be carried off by a drain-pipe, which may be continually flushed with water. I would also recommend that the room used as a dormitory on the female side, and unsupplied with any means of heating, should be furnished with a stove to render it comfortable.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM C. CORSON, M.D.

REPORT

OF

THE WARDEN

OF THE

PENETANGUISHENE REFORMATORY.

PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY,

Penetanguishene, 28th October, 1872.

To J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,
Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c.,
Toronto.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the following report of the Provincial Reformatory under my charge:—

At the expiration of the past year there were juvenile convicts.....	155
Admitted during the year.....	47
Escape, re-taken.....	1—203
Discharged during the year.....	40
Sentence remitted.....	3
Escaped.....	2
Remaining in Reformatory on 20th of September.....	158—203

RELIGION.

Church of England.....	59
Roman Catholics.....	60
Presbyterians.....	14
Methodist.....	21
Baptist.....	3
Lutherans.....	1—158

NATIVITY.

Upper Canada.....	115
Lower Canada.....	8
England.....	10
Ireland.....	4
Scotland.....	3
United States.....	12
Halifax.....	3
Newfoundland.....	1
Guernsey.....	1
Germany.....	1—158

PUNISHMENTS AWARDED.

Month.	No. under Punishment.	Meals—Bread and Water.	No. Punished with Birch.	No. of Lashes.
1871.				
October.....	1	9		
November.....				
December.....				
1872.				
January.....	8	36	4	42
February.....	4	24	4	60
March.....	4	18	4	48
April.....	1		1	12
May.....	4	48	4	48
June.....	5		2	18
July.....	1	9	1	12
August.....	1		1	24
September.....	3	36	3	36
	32	180	24	300

AGES.

1 @ 7.....	2 @ 8.....	3 @ 9.....	11 @ 10
10 @ 11.....	9 @ 12.....	17 @ 13.....	20 @ 14
20 @ 15.....	18 @ 16.....	15 @ 17.....	11 @ 18
9 @ 19.....	6 @ 20.....	3 @ 21.....	3 @ 22—158

Showing in what manner the offenders were employed:—

	No.	Average.
Carpenter shop.....	8	8
Shoe shop.....	15	12
Tailor shop.....	23	22
Cooper shop.....	9	7
Blacksmith shop.....	4	4
Farm, stables and teaming.....	11	10
Gardening.....	3	6
Cook-house and bakery.....	5	5
Dining hall and wash-house.....	8	8
Cleaning wing A and B.....	10	10
Drilling stone, chopping wood, &c.....	5	9
New buildings.....	5	5
Sawing wood and general work.....	51	48
Warden's dwelling.....	1	1
	158	155

GENERAL REMARKS.

I stated in my report last year that I consider this Institution is fulfilling the end for which it was established, many proofs of which have come under my own knowledge. Though the boys on leaving pass out of my sight, I by no means forget them; their prosperity is to me a great source of gratification, and I can assure the Government that almost in every town in the Province, and in some even in the United States, can be found good and faithful mechanics who learned their trade in this Institution, while others are earning an honest livelihood by farming. I have also stated, in one of my former reports, that I consider at least 80 per cent. of the boys who have left this Institution are leading honest, industrious lives. With the view of ascertaining how far my assertions could be borne out by facts, I addressed the following letter to the Warden of the Kingston Penitentiary:—

PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY,
Penetanguishene, 12th Oct., 1872.

SIR,—Within the last four years, 185 boys have been discharged from this Institution, whose names I herewith transmit, in the hope that you will be so kind as to inform me how many of that number have found their way to the Penitentiary. The time for making my annual report, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, is now at hand, and I am most anxious to give all information as to the number of youths who have relapsed into their old vicious habits since they left this Institution.

I have the honour to be,

&c., &c.,

(Signed)

WM. MOORE KELLY,

Warden.

TO JOHN CREIGHTON, ESQ.,
Warden,
Kingston Penitentiary.

To which I received the following reply :—

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 16th October, 1872.

DEAR SIR,—I received the enclosed list this morning, and also a letter accompanying it.

The letter requested information as to how many of the list have found their way into the Penitentiary since their discharge from the Reformatory. I find only four, which is a very small proportion. The four are No. 3, No. 32, No. 59 and No. 84.

Truly yours,

(Signed)

JOHN CREIGHTON,

Warden.

TO WM. M. KELLY, ESQ.,
Warden,
Provincial Reformatory.

This communication is most satisfactory, coupled with the fact that only three within the last four years have been re-committed to this Institution. To the moral and religious instructions which they had received from their respective chaplains, and from the daily habits of industry and discipline in which they had been trained during their confinement, may, no doubt, account for the few who have relapsed into their evil courses. Of the 185 discharged, 178 must be leading honest lives, otherwise they would have been re-committed to either the Penitentiary or Reformatory.

It must, at all events, be apparent that if the training in this Institution has not thoroughly reformed the 178 above alluded to, it has so far improved them that, though not perfect, they become orderly and peaceable citizens, and as obedient to the laws of the country as the generality of the people around them. The original Board of Directors, in their preliminary report of 1860, speak so rationally on this point, when referring to this Institution, that I cannot forbear giving the following short extract :—"It must be expected that many of these youths, of those even who make the fairest promises, will relapse into crime. The experience of all countries proves only too clearly this sad truth. But many will be saved, and the others (whatever their future course) can hardly fail, sooner or later, to profit by the excellent precepts and the good examples which a generous country has presented to them for their guidance and imitation. Besides, we must try to do good for the sake of the good, or rather for the sake of the Author of all good, and assuredly it is an enviable and a noble task to attempt even to snatch from vice and ruin these poor children—orphans for the most part—whose greatest crime is, not unfrequently, that of an unfortunate parentage."

I have no object to subserve by embellishing a report, or magnifying the benefits this Institution has conferred. I give plain facts, so that every reader may judge how far it has fulfilled the end for which it was established.

The economy of the working of this Reformatory will also, I think, bear favourable comparison with any similar institution on this Continent. I had occasion, in June last, to address a letter to the Honourable the President of the Council, from which I make the following extract :—

"May I be permitted to bring under your notice an article that appeared in *The Globe* of the

14th, inst., which, with an extract from the Report of the Board of Guardians of the Chicago Reform School. I herewith transmit.

"From this Report it will appear that this Institution will bear favourable comparison with respect to the economy of its working with any of the Reformatories in the United States."

EXTRACT from the Report of the Board of Guardians of the Chicago Reform School, 1871.

STATE.	TITLE.	COST PER CAPITA.
California.....	Industrial School	\$138 00
Connecticut	State Reform School.....	179 00
Illinois	Chicago Reform School.....	114 00
Indiana	House of Refuge.....	130 00
Kentucky.....	Ditto.....	129 00
Maine	State Reform School.....	117 00
Maryland.....	House of Refuge.....	129 00
Massachusetts	State Reform School.....	159 00
	Nautical Reform School.....	170 00
	State Industrial School for Girls.....	156 00
Michigan	State Reform School.....	132 00
Missouri.....	House of Refuge.....	215 00
New Hampshire.....	State Reform School.....	155 00
New Jersey.....	Ditto.....	228 00
New York.....	Catholic Protectory.....	113 00
	House of Refuge	118 00
	Juvenile Asylum	131 00
	Western House of Refuge.....	114 00
Ohio	House of Refuge.....	183 00
	State Reform School	157 00
Pennsylvania	House of Refuge (white).....	118 00
	Ditto (coloured).....	151 00
	Western House of Refuge.....	231 00
Rhode Island.....	Providence Reform School.....	180 00
Wisconsin	State Reform School.....	157 00
Averages and Percentages.....		\$141 00
Provincial Reformatory, Penetanguishene.....		112 00

AVERAGE OF BOYS, 160.

To Grant from Provincial Government		\$21,710 00
Less Revenue.....	\$1,770 00	
" Ordinary Repairs.....	990 99	
" 160,000 Bricks, at 6 per M.....	960 00	3,720 99
		<hr/>
		\$17,989 01

Or equal to \$112 per boy, per annum.

On the 8th of July two boys effected their escape, one an Indian who had served three years and ten months in the Reformatory, and whose term of confinement would expire in two months and four days. The Steward, as was customary, gave this boy a pass to go to the slaughter house, and he added the name of his accomplice. After this breach of confidence, I countermanded the order for passes. Three others made the attempt on 1st September, but were captured.

With the above exceptions, the general conduct of the boys has been very satisfactory. The facility to escape is so great, that it is a great temptation to the boys to attempt it. Notwithstanding all the vigilance that can be adopted, they sometimes burrow under the fence or take out a plank, and in two minutes find refuge in the woods. Presuming that it is now finally determined that the Reformatory should be permanently established

here, I would again most respectfully suggest the necessity of a high stone wall in place of our present board fence. No doubt a railroad will soon come into close contiguity to the Reformatory, making it the more necessary to have the enclosure about the building made perfectly secure.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM MOORE KELLY,
Warden.

CHAPLAINS' REPORTS.

REFORMATORY, *Penetanguishene*, October 16, 1872.

To Her Majesty's Inspector of Prisons for the Province of Ontario :

SIR,—In my last Report which I had the honour of sending in, I mentioned the necessity of my having an assistant in the school, as there are far too many boys for one teacher to attend to. I know I need not say more on this subject, as you must yourself have observed the great disadvantages under which I labour in that respect.

In my former Reports I have frequently dwelt on the sad consequences of very young boys being sent here for short periods. In such cases even the longest period (which I believe is five years) is much too short. Boys are sometimes sent here of the ages of eight and nine years for a term perhaps of three, four, or five years, so that these poor boys at the inexperienced ages of twelve, thirteen, or fourteen, are turned loose on society, exposed to all their former temptations, and with no strength of character or experience of the world or settled religious habits to enable them to resist them; and if unfortunately, as is sometimes the case, their parents are persons of bad character or intemperate habits, they speedily return to their old companions in sin, and sooner or later become the inmates of the Reformatory or the Gaol. By my experience in this Institution, I am convinced that no boy should leave it till of the full age of sixteen years at least, as by that time we may expect that he will have gained some steadiness of character, so that when he returns home he may not be so easily led astray by wicked companions; indeed by that time we may hope that most of his former associates will either be settled in some employment, or what is better, will have left the place in search of employment elsewhere.

I have been led into this train of thought by the return of a little boy (now only eleven) who left the Reformatory a short time since after an imprisonment of three years. He was a steady, well-behaved boy as far as he came under my observation, and I believe also at other times; and I feel convinced that had he continued here under the system of daily regular employment and instruction till old enough to feel that he had strength sufficient by the honest labour of his hands to support himself in comfort and respectability, he would not so readily have returned to those habits and to those companions which formerly led him astray. But you cannot expect such considerations as these to have much weight with children of eleven or twelve; and hence the advantage of keeping them in the Reformatory till a riper age gives them greater powers of judgment and reflection.

If it is discouraging to have a boy returned upon our hands (a very rare occurrence), it is cheering to know that many who have left this Institution are doing well in the world as respectable members of society, and more cheering still to shake them by the hand and hear from their own mouths that they have constant employment at good wages. I had two calling on me the other day, (one of them left the Reformatory more than two years since, the other lately), both of them earning an honest livelihood, and cheerful and contented.

As something has been said about providing a new employment for some of the boys, I venture to make a suggestion on the subject. When I was in England I visited a Reformatory and found some of the boys engaged in basket-making, and it struck me that it would be a very good employment for some of the boys here; no machinery is necessary, the few tools required are inexpensive, and the osiers proper for the work could be grown on the farm, as there is some moist ground, fit for nothing else, well suited for their growth. Everybody wants baskets, and I think there would be a good demand for them—for potato-getting, fruit gathering, and for many operations connected with the house and the farm good strong

useful baskets are much wanted. No doubt many of the boys who showed a taste for the work would soon be able to turn out articles not only useful but ornamental, so as to suit all customers.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

GEORGE HALLEN,

Protestant Chaplain.

PENETANGUISHINE, 26th October, 1872.

SIR,—There are at present sixty boys under my care.

The conduct of these during the past year has been generally good, and their improvement, both spiritual and temporal, has been undoubtedly progressive, being under regular superintendence.

His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto visited the Reformatory on the 26th of July, and on that occasion, after having examined every boy under my charge, he was pleased to express himself satisfied with their general conduct, and with the fact that the Juvenile Reformatory was constantly attaining the end for which it was instituted.

I am glad to know that my former suggestions concerning a more lengthened imprisonment of young boys have been taken into consideration, so that they may have time to form good habits and acquire strength of character.

I have every reason to believe, that all the youths discharged during the past year are conducting themselves honestly, and I have certain knowledge of several of them doing remarkably well.

Endeavouring to persevere and improve, I hope that Almighty God may continue to bless the efforts put forth for the salvation of the youths placed under my guidance.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. P. KENNEDY,

Catholic Chaplain.

To the Inspector of Prisons, &c.

SURGEON'S REPORT.

PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY, *Penetanguishine*, Oct. 26th, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year just expired, or rather for a portion of last year.

Having been in attendance about three months, I can only speak for that time, save a passing notice of the general health obtained while making occasional consultation visits with my predecessor, the late Dr. Gilmore.

Taking into consideration the number that are together, the health of the boys has been good, which may be attributed in a great measure to the favourable situation of the new building, and the habits and cleanliness which the officers of the Institution are careful to inculcate.

Conspicuous among the causes of disease is the taint of scrofula, with which a large number are affected, and which has been inherited or acquired by their former mode of living.

We have had a few cases of inflammation of the lungs, occasionally a case of fever, but no contagious disease has made its appearance during the year.

A few accidents have occurred, but with the exception of a fracture of the leg, none were of a serious nature.

Several operations were performed to reduce deformities existing prior to their entering the Reformatory, and which I am happy to say proved successful.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. HOWARD SPOHN, M. D.,

Surgeon.

To J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons for Ontario.

